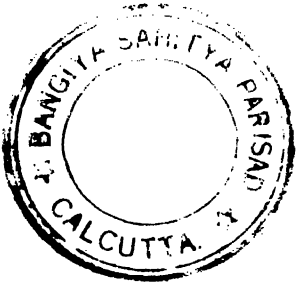


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MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

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AND

AUSTRALASIA.



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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.

1839.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXI.

THE occurrences at Canton, connected with the opium trade, form by far the most important topic of this month's Eastern news. The total extinction of a traffic from whence the foreign merchants settled in China have long derived their chief profits, the commodity itself yielding, at the place of growth, a revenue to the Anglo-Indian Government of more than a million sterling, and employing a large amount of native capital and industry, must be attended with serious consequences, which have been aggravated by the circumstances attending the destruction of this illicit trade. It appears that upwards of two millions' worth of opium has been delivered up to the Chinese government, through the British Superintendent, who has engaged to indemnify the owners, which engagement could only have been made on the supposition that the British Government would exact the value of the opium from the Chinese authorities No stipulation to this effect was, however, made by the latter, and this transaction, therefore, seems capable of being converted into "a very pretty quarrel," as Sir Lucius O'Trigger would say, between the two Governments. A short exposition of the history of the opium trade will make the subject intelligible to those who, having few motives to inquire, or slight means of inquiry, are at the mercy of ignorant or dishonest writers.

The cultivation of the poppy and the monopoly of the opium trade, in India, were coeval with the Company's influence in Bengal. The profits, which at first were enjoyed by public servants, in 1773 were assumed as part of the revenue, and, under various restrictions, the cultivation continued under the control of the government, which receives the opium from the growers, till the present time. "The superior advantages of the agency system," observes Mr. Milburn,* "and the measures resorted to for securing the provision of the drug pure and unadulterated, have proved of essential service." Nor was this mode of raising a revenue objected to by the Select Committee on East-India Affairs, in 1832; on the contrary, the Committee were of opinion that the same amount of revenue could not be obtained in a less objectionable manner. The Committee were not of opinion, that any moral reason required that the Company

* Oriental Commerce, ii. 220.

should abstain from receiving profit from such a source. "In the present state of the revenue of India," they say, "it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue; a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection than any other which could be substituted." The utmost that can be alleged against the Company on this branch of the case is, that they loaded the article with a tax which impeded its consumption.

The drug, which is used in comparatively small quantities as a medicine, is an article of large consumption in the East, especially amongst the Malays and Chinese (as well as in India), as an agreeable narcotic, and is used in China by all classes to intoxicate or rather stupify the senses. An effectual demand, in commerce, will always meet with a supply, and from an early period of the European intercourse with China, the Portuguese carried on a profitable traffic from Macao in opium, but which was from the first illicit. The enactments of the Macao Government, which prohibited all but naturalized Portuguese subjects from engaging in this trade (and which were passed principally with a view of excluding British merchants), forced the opium trade to Whampoa, where it was met by prohibitions and exactions on the part of the Chinese authorities. It was then compelled to seek refuge amongst the islands in the mouth of the Canton river, where it has been carried on, by an organized system of smuggling, to an enormous extent, the value of the opium thus introduced into China averaging three millions sterling annually. In this trade the Company not only never engaged themselves, but they interdicted their officers from engaging in it, and prohibited the importation of the article into China in any of their ships; in short, they threw all the moral impediments they were able in the way of this traffic, their sales of the drug in India being merely a mode of collecting a tax, which, if the trade had been free, would have been less advantageously collected as an impost on the land or crop, or as a custom duty.

This trade, notwithstanding the ban under which it laboured, acquired a rapid increase. In 1820-21, the number of chests imported into Canton and Macao was 3,377; in 1838-39, the quantity brought thither would, it is estimated, have amounted to about 40,000 chests, which, at 133 lbs. each, gives an annual consumption of this article in China of upwards of five millions of pounds, value about six millions sterling. This augmentation of consumption is attributed to the reduction of price consequent upon the importation of Malwa and Turkish opium, and it had the effect of converting most of the European and American merchants at Canton (for there were a few honourable exceptions) latterly into opium-smugglers; in short, since the abrogation of the exclusive privileges of the Company (who were strictly legal traders, the mercantile community of Canton became, generally speaking, as Mr. Marjoribanks, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of 1830, anticipated, "all smugglers together." We may observe, in passing, that the large amount of the American

and country import trade at Canton, which was so pressed against the Company, in the arguments against their exclusive privileges, arose from the latter abstaining from this species of traffic, in which the former eagerly engaged.

The prohibition of the importation of opium by the Chinese government is founded on moral considerations; and the pernicious consequences of so large a quantity of this poison being annually introduced into the country, compelled a rigid enforcement of the law, which had been partly in abeyance; and, for some years past, edicts upon edicts have issued, warning foreigners, as well as Chinese subjects, of the penalties which the infraction of the law would bring upon them. The culpable blindness and corruption of the local officers, however, and the organized and daring system pursued by the smugglers, defeated all the attempts to put down the trade, until, at length, the imperial authorities, after displaying a forbearance which was imputed to cowardice, and affording ample opportunities for the foreign merchants to withdraw their property, have at length adopted the only means of effecting their legitimate object, namely, that of seizing and destroying the contraband article. This measure has been carried into execution with as little violence as could have been expected, and less than would have been shown in any European state.

We have given very fully the proceedings which took place at Canton, but we cannot explain, satisfactorily to ourselves, the conduct of the British Superintendent. His course of policy, as the representative of the British Government, should have been to stand, as much as possible, aloof, and to avoid, even in appearance, any connexion with transactions which were a direct and open violation of Chinese law. Instead of which, he seems, latterly, to have taken part with the smugglers and against the Chinese Government, and to have regarded the proceedings of the Commissioner and the local authorities as lawless and oppressive. In making himself the channel of delivering up the opium to the Chinese authorities for destruction, and in stipulating with the smugglers that they shall be fully indemnified by the British nation for the loss of what they were prohibited from bringing,—without any apparent authority for such a pledge, and in contravention of every principle,—his proceeding is utterly unintelligible to us. His official notices and announcements, which are far less explicit and more verbose than the Chinese edicts, throw but little light upon the matter, and we have pondered long over the conclusion of the last:—"The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought; the permanent stability of British trade with this empire, with honour and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation—upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government." Does Capt. Elliot mean to tell the smuggling community of Canton that the opium traffic rests upon the wisdom, justice, and power of the Queen of England? Or does he mean that they have now found a convenient opportunity to pick a quarrel with China? We must leave the matter for the present, and until something shall transpire which may shew the opinion entertained by the minis-

ters at home, who have now the difficult task of dealing with Chinese politics, and may thereby be in a better condition to appreciate the by-gone conduct of the Company's factory.

Meanwhile, the annihilation of this illicit trade has struck consternation into the mercantile community of Bombay, who are deeply interested in it, and who have lost no time in claiming remuneration from the Home Government; and the diminution of the Indian revenue thereby, at this critical juncture, has already caused a new loan to be spoken of.

Our intelligence from the west of India, though it comes down to a late date, communicates few facts of any importance beyond what we had been previously in possession of, namely, the arrival of the British army in Candahar, without opposition, the crowning of Shah Shoojah at the ancient capital of his empire; the flight of the Barukzye sirdars, and the projected march of the army to Cabool. The accounts brought by the late overland despatch differ much as to the temper of the people and their feeling towards the Shah; but facts are better than opinions, and it is perfectly clear that the *de facto* rulers of Affghanistan would not have tamely suffered their enemy and his allies to pass the hills without molestation, nor have fled without striking a blow, could they have placed any reliance upon the people. We have inserted (p. 6) a portion of a curious autobiography of the king of Cabool, which we know to be genuine.

Runjeet Sing, whose death has been so often announced, is reported to be in a very critical state and not likely to survive long; but we find that, on the 5th May, he was better, and able to transact business with Mr. Clarke, the British Agent.

The prospects of South Australia seem brightening. The observations on the character and features of the country, forming the peninsula between Lake Alexandrina and the Gulf of St. Vincent made by the Governor during a recent journey, given in p. 44, furnish an interesting picture of that country, which settlers seem eagerly about to occupy. The settlement at Boston Bay, Port Lincoln, is said to have produced a great excitement, land having changed proprietors there, at a profit of more than 600 per cent.

The king of the Sandwich Islands has set an example to his more civilized brethren by prohibiting the importation of spirits.

The latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope gives reason to fear that the Zoola chief had employed his overtures for peace as an artifice to entrap the farmers of Port Natal.

ERRORS AND FALLACIES RESPECTING INDIA.

LETTER I.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Among the numerous political subjects which usually engage the attention of the public mind in England, there is not one which appears to give rise to so many erroneous opinions and fallacies, as the state of the British possessions in India. During the early period of our establishment in that country, such fallacies were in some measure excusable; the subject was then a novel one,—the events which led to the acquisition of our power followed each other so rapidly,—the means accessible to the public for forming an accurate judgment of the causes which produced such stupendous results, were so limited and difficult of attainment,—that it was scarcely possible to arrive at any thing like sound views of the events themselves, or the men who acted so prominent a part in them.

This excuse, however, cannot with justice be pleaded on behalf of those writers of the present day who profess to discuss Indian affairs, if that, indeed, can be called argument, which consists in wholesale abuse of the Anglo-Indian Government, and misrepresentation of all its public measures. The improved state of our knowledge of India, derived from the accumulated experience of the last fifty years, is such, that the public is entitled to expect from those who approach the subject, that they will bring to the task a tolerable acquaintance at least with the history of the country, and with its past and present state. How far these reasonable expectations are likely to be realized in the perusal of certain publications which have recently appeared on India, is a question which admits of considerable doubt, although the authors of the publications in question appear to have no doubt upon the matter; indeed, the overweening confidence, with which they present their opinions on the most difficult political measures, shows clearly enough their conviction of their own infallibility, and, as a necessary consequence, the profound ignorance of those statesmen with whom those very measures originated. But flippant assertions must not be allowed to pass for proof—those who make them are bound to support such extravagant description of abuses in our Indian Government with evidence of a character sufficiently conclusive to command our respect and confidence: nothing of the kind, however, has been attempted.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance in these publications, that the authors assume to themselves the exclusive merit of being the sole disinterested guardians of their Indian fellow-subjects; their arrogant claim rests on the same grounds as their exaggerated description of the oppression which the Indian Government is said to exercise: but they will find the public not quite so ready to recognize their pretensions as they imagine. These gentlemen are, no doubt, actuated by good motives; it is but charitable to suppose that they believe in the existence of those miseries which the natives are said to suffer under the alleged misrule of the British authorities in India, and under the influence of this belief, they think it their duty, on humane principles, to interpose their exertions in procuring relief for their native fellow-subjects from these supposed grievances. This is all very good; but omitting, for the present, all reference to the question as to their unfitness for such an undertaking, it must be quite evident to every reflecting mind, that these discussions are calculated to produce great mischief, in as far as they impress the mind of the vast multitudes in India with the belief, that all the evils under which they suffer, whether brought about by natural causes or not, are to be

ascribed to the acts of their rulers; it is easy to perceive that such an impression must prepare their minds to view all the public measures of Government with suspicion, and engender disaffection and hatred of the Government, instead of the opposite feeling, which would naturally take their place, were not these pernicious notions put into their heads. It is a miserable subterfuge to maintain, that the writers, who are labouring so assiduously to produce this state of things, are ignorant of its having such a tendency—the only excuse which can be made for them; but this only makes their criminality a little less than it would be, were they acting with their eyes open to all the consequences of their factious conduct.

Must it not be a subject of wonder to every man of common sense, that the evils which are said to prevail in India to such an extent have never attracted the attention of the Legislature, which has seldom or never shown a disinclination to take immediate cognizance of all such abuses, whenever they are fairly brought to its notice? The plain inference to be drawn from the fact, that it has not thought proper to institute any investigation, is, that there is nothing demanding inquiry. Perhaps these agitators may urge, that the absence of inquiry is no proof that there is no need of it; that it may originate in indifference on the part of Parliament, whether abuses prevail or not, and that the object of these gentlemen is not only to force the subject on the unwilling attention of the supreme authority in England, but to direct that attention, when roused, to a correct view of the subject, through the medium of that superior knowledge which these gentlemen possess. If such be their object, it is but fair to examine how far they are qualified for the task; and to do so, we have only to appeal to their own writings. I shall not attempt to enter into an investigation of the whole of these writings, as it would open a wider field for discussion than you would feel yourself justified in permitting in your columns; I shall, therefore, content myself with the production of extracts from such publications, premising, that in the selection of these extracts, my choice has not been confined to those most susceptible of refutation (for I consider all equally so), but to show up specimens of the manner in which Indian affairs are treated by these authors.

I shall divide the extracts into three distinct classes, for the sake of convenience; under the first division are comprised, the sins of omission laid to the charge of the Indian Government; the second, their sins of commission; and lastly, the alleged deplorable effects produced from both these combined causes.

The first fallacy or misrepresentation is as follows:

"Politically speaking, we have done nothing for the people; the establishment of peace was for our own benefit, to avoid military expenses and to provide the greatest amount of revenue."

"Then, as to elevating the Hindoos to offices of high political importance, as the Moslems did when sovereigns of India, wherein have we conferred political advantage? Last year, three natives were appointed justices of the peace, without any salary, at Madras, after it has been in our possession two hundred years."

The writer of the above precious *morceaux* must either have sat down with the deliberate intention of misleading the public, or he must have been grossly deceived himself: his assertion that three natives were appointed justices of the peace at Madras, must of course be intended to convey the impression, that these were the *only* offices of the slightest respectability which have been conferred on a nation for two hundred years. If this is his meaning (for I can

attach no other rational sense to it), it is one of the many instances we meet with every day, of the recklessness with which men misrepresent the plainest facts to suit some present or party purpose. So far from natives being entirely excluded from offices of trust and responsibility, as this writer would wish the public to believe, it is as notorious as the sun at noon-day, that from the very commencement of our dominion in India till the present day, the whole of the subordinate machinery of the Government has been exclusively conducted by natives—Hindoos and Mahomedans indiscriminately; not from choice, but from necessity; not from any opinion that these were the best instruments which their rulers could employ,—far from it; but from their knowledge of the mode in which the public business of the state could be carried on in all its various details, they were supposed to be the best channels through which that business could be conducted, and as such, they have been employed. The fact, however, is worthy of particular remark, and one which cannot be too earnestly impressed on the public attention, that all the evils, which are supposed to originate from the defects of our Government, take their rise in the necessity which is thus imposed on the Indian Government, of resorting to the employment of these native agents, and of delegating a great portion of its authority to a class of its subjects who have invariably been found ready to abuse it, in promoting their own private and corrupt views. There is no doubt, that the power which this system has placed within their reach, is one capable of producing very important effects, either for good or evil, just as the hands wielding it may happen to be virtuous or vicious; but which of these qualities predominates in the native functionaries, is a question which I shall reserve to a future occasion, my present object being to establish the fact, that so far from the Government excluding all natives from political power, they enjoy it to a great extent; far greater than appears to be conceived in England.

The idea that the peace which the natives enjoy under British rule is not to be ascribed to our love of peace, but to our dislike of expense, and to our wish to extract the greater amount of revenue, could originate only in a mind determined to view every object through the mist of obstinate prejudice, and from a sheer love of detraction. If this mode of estimating public transactions is once admitted, it is quite evident that no Government, however excellent, can escape censure.

If the person who, in the above passage, so coolly depreciates the blessings of peace, never left the shores of this happy land, his sneers may be in some measure accounted for. The soil of Britain has not for the last eight centuries been polluted with the tread of the invader; it is not, therefore, to be supposed that its inhabitants can form any notion from experience what war really is, and the horrors which invariably follow in its train. The natives of India, on the contrary, have for the same period been scarcely ever exempt from the devastation of war, both foreign and intestine; they never knew what it was to enjoy repose until they tasted its sweets for the first time under the powerful arm of Britain's power; they are, therefore, more capable of appreciating its value, than those who never experienced the want of it. Even a brief notice of *all* the instances in which the natives have participated the advantages of our protection would occupy a greater space than the limits of this letter can conveniently spare; I shall, therefore, confine myself to one example, among the many I have myself witnessed, of the happy change produced on the face of a country, and the condition of its inhabitants, by the interposition of a British force. The instance I allude to is the state of Raj-

pootana, which had for a series of years, previous to 1817, been ravaged by the hordes of barbarous savages whom Meer Khan collected round him, for the purpose of levying contributions on every prince and state which happened to be too weak to oppose these desperate freebooters.

To such a deplorable degree had that unhappy country been exhausted by the heavy contributions of Meer Khan, and the plundering propensities of his rabble, that even a single regiment would have found it difficult to obtain subsistence for a week from the resources of the whole province; the consequence was, that the reserve of the grand army, under Sir David Ochterlony, when it entered Rajpootana, in 1817, had to bring the whole of its supplies, at an enormous expense, from the British provinces; and during its progress through the country, the column, even in the course of one day's march, had to pass several large towns, once the abode of a numerous and happy population, totally deserted and roofless, and wolves were prowling about the empty dwellings. Scarcely a day passed without the army witnessing the horrid spectacle of numbers of men, women, and children, in the last stage of starvation, wandering about the camp, picking up the fragments of bread thrown away by the sepoys, and even thankful for a few grains of gram collected from under the feet of the cavalry horses: a species of food from which they would have turned with loathing and disgust in their happy days, but, in the state they were in, eagerly snatched to relieve the pangs of hunger.

From this miserable state of hunger and nakedness they were relieved by the presence of the British force; and in a year or two more, after the removal of the horde of barbarians who had so long preyed on the vitals of their country, these unhappy beings found themselves restored to their beloved homes, and enjoyed the fruits of their labour in undisturbed tranquillity. Here, at least, there was no prospect of extracting revenue, for the country, from which our troops expelled Meer Khan, was restored to its native prince; neither could the object be a saving of military expenditure, for the expense which the British Government incurred by the measure of clearing Rajpootana of its spoilers, proved a heavy drain on the finances of the state—a part of that expense, I admit, fell to the share of the Rajah of Jeypore; but the money he contributed did not amount to one-third of the cost of the expedition, which so materially altered the aspect of his country.

To an obstinate detractor, perhaps, there was nothing in all this which necessarily called for any great degree of applause; he may urge that the motives of the British Government were selfish throughout; that it must have known the probability, nay, the certainty, of Meer Khan paying a visit to the Company's provinces when he found he could no longer subsist his Pindaries in Rajpootana, and to destroy his power, ere he could make the attempt, was only a measure of selfish caution: be it so. Still that selfish caution had the effect of preserving its subjects from the calamities of an invasion, and in that light it performed a duty which compensated them for that extraction of revenue which, according to certain authorities, appears to be its ruling passion. Where actions are partially good, and their effects beneficial, it is ungenerous to ascribe them to unworthy motives.

I shall now proceed to the second fallacy, which is in these remarkable words:—

"During the last sixty years, a handful of Englishmen have levied from the Hindoos one thousand millions of pounds sterling. This is the gross produce of the taxes exacted from the soil of Hindostan, and the industry of the

people. Where are the fruits of this enormous taxation? Where the public works; the roads, canals, tanks, bunds, cities—where?"

This is one of the many frothy compounds which are daily served up, to pamper the gullible appetite of John Bull. If I recollect right, Edmund Burke administered a similar dose to the John Bull of his day, with a slight variation; and the sentiment has since then been bandied from lip to lip, and from pen to pen, with immense applause. Still, with all these applauding reports, this brilliant array of high-sounding words is sheer nonsense; it is destitute, also, of that indispensable quality—truth, without which, the most brilliant sentiment is utterly worthless.

In order, however, to convey to the mind of the English reader an adequate conception of its absurdity, I shall strike out the words "a handful of Englishmen," and substitute others in their stead; and the thing will read thus: "During the last sixty years, six hundred and fifty-eight individuals, composing the Imperial House of Commons of Great Britain, have levied from the British nation upwards of three thousand millions of pounds sterling. This is about the gross produce of the taxes exacted from the soil of the British Isles, and the industry of the people. Where are the fruits of this enormous taxation? Where the public works; the roads, canals, tanks, bunds, cities—where?"

Roads we have in abundance, intersecting the country in every direction, and the finest in the world; but not one shilling of the three thousand millions of pounds sterling has been expended in the construction of these roads. Of canals there is no scarcity; but then, what proportion of these three thousand millions has been appropriated for digging them? Not a sovereign. Of public works we may boast a few—such as the magnificent Breakwater at Plymouth, the Caledonian Canal, and the National Gallery; but what proportion does the aggregate expense of these works bear to the national taxes? Not more than a trifling fraction. Then as to cities, it has generally been supposed that they are built by the people who intend to inhabit them: I was not aware before, that this was considered one of the duties of government.

Here, then, we have satisfactory proofs, that the best Government in the world does not recognize the construction of roads and digging canals as one of the duties expected from it; and if that is the case, on what principle is that considered a crime in a delegated government, which is no crime at all in the government from which its power and authority emanate? Is it fair to call culpable neglect, the not providing what is not expected? But how much is that injustice aggravated, when the thing said to be neglected, has actually been provided, which is actually the case in the present instance! for the British Indian Government, so far from having neglected several of the public works enumerated above, has been at a heavy expense in their construction: but to the proof. I shall commence with the roads.

The first is the great military road from Calcutta to Benares; which, so far from being a recent work, has been in existence for the last fifty years; the writer, therefore, of the above article is inexcusable in not knowing the fact. Within the last ten years, this road has been extending, and is now nearly complete to the city of Delhi, which will make the whole distance 970 miles. The next in importance, though not in length, is the road from Chittagong to Dacca, a distance of 150 miles. This magnificent work is raised above the level of the country about ten feet; and from this peculiarity in its construction, it renders the communication between these cities perfectly safe and easy at all seasons of the year; whereas the country would be utterly impracticable

for travelling during six months in the year were that road not in existence. The third road is the military road from Calcutta to Cuttack, a distance of 250 miles, which also keeps the communication open, not only between these places, but facilitates the despatch of the public mails between Calcutta and Madras, which, in the absence of that road, would be considerably obstructed during the rainy season. We have next the military road from Benares to Saugor, a distance of 360 miles. The roads make altogether a distance of 1,700 miles, and they are kept in constant repair at a considerable expense to the state. There are numerous subordinate works, all good, though not equal to the principal ones I have named; and throughout the whole extent, a traveller may move in every direction without bumping the pole of his carriage against a toll-bar. I question much if he could move the same number of yards in England without meeting that uncomfortable obstacle in his way, and having to dip his hands into his pockets to facilitate his progress. So much for roads.

The next is inland-navigation; and here the aid of Government is not of such importance, as Providence has blessed the plains of Hindostan with a share of inland-navigation to an extent which few countries, if any, can be said to enjoy. The first is the noble Ganges, which is navigable for boats of a thousand maunds (forty tons) throughout a distance of nine hundred miles, from the city of Furruckabad to the ocean. Then we have the magnificent Burrampooter, which, after watering the fertile and interesting valley of Assam, and passing the city of Dacca, falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of six hundred miles. The day is not far distant, I hope, when we shall witness fleets of boats on this noble stream, loaded with that most refreshing beverage, to obtain which from those arrogant barbarians the Chinese, the nation is periodically subjected to the grossest indignities. The next is the Jumna, which is also navigable for boats of forty tons, throughout its course, from the city of Delhi to its junction with the Ganges, at the fortress of Allahabad, about five hundred miles.

In addition to these noble arteries of commercial intercourse by water, there are many of lesser magnitude, but navigable for boats of inferior size, such as the Gogra, Coosy, Mahamnuddea; making, in the aggregate, three thousand miles, and all of them constantly covered with boats of every size, engaged in carrying on extensive inland commerce. Then, as to bunds—or, to speak more clearly to the comprehension of the English reader, dykes—the writer must know—or, if he does not, his ignorance is inexcusable—that the Government is annually at a heavy expense in keeping up the dykes, which preserve the cities of Moorshedabad and Dacca from destruction, by the periodical overflowing of the large rivers during the rains.

I have already remarked, that cities are generally formed by the people who inhabit them; but if ever there was a city which rose from insignificance to grandeur, by the direct influence of a government, Calcutta is that city. Little more than a century ago, it was a paltry village, containing about fifty inhabitants. Since it became the seat of Government, and the capital of the British dominions in India, it has continued to increase with unexampled rapidity, and at last has risen to a degree of wealth, extent, and architectural grandeur, which justly entitles it to rank with the first cities in the world.

I have thus endeavoured to show, to the best of my humble abilities, that blame has been very unjustly imputed to the Anglo-Indian Government, for the non-observance of those duties which it has actually performed; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that the importance of these duties has been strongly insisted upon, whilst others, much better adapted for promoting the

happiness of a nation, has not been noticed at all. The reader will at once perceive that I mean good laws, impartially administered; rational liberty; security of life and property, and the free and unrestricted exercise of religion. In comparison with these, roads, canals, &c. are but as dust in the balance; indeed, they are never thought of till the others are secured. The obligation of a government to provide roads and canals, is a question which admits of a diversity of opinions; but all mankind are agreed that the only legitimate object which a nation can have in view, by entrusting its rulers with power, is *good government;* and although the author of the tirade in question has not condescended to tell us his opinion on the subject, it will not, I trust, be considered out of place here to inquire if the natives of India have obtained this valuable boon from the hands of their conquerors; and if this can be proved, one thousand millions of pounds sterling cannot be called wholly unprofitable expenditure.

The mode generally practised in the world for ascertaining the value of things, is comparison; and, as this is the fairest method to test the claim of the British Government in India to the appellation of a good government, I shall proceed to contrast it with the one which preceded it in India, leaving the reader to decide if the natives of India have changed their rulers for the better; and an outline of the two systems will suffice for conducting the reader to the desired conclusion.

Under the Musulman dynasty, the system adopted for administering the government was very simple; the application of force through every grade of authority, from the highest to the lowest, with the appearance of defining the rights of the subjects, and governing them by a certain set of laws, while, in reality, those rights were recognized just as it suited the whim or caprice of the petty despots who had to define them—that is to say, just as they pleased. The country was divided into large districts, such as they now exist under the British Government; over these districts, or *zillahs*, as they were and now are called, an officer was appointed, under the designation of zumeendar; this officer commonly exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the territory over which he was appointed to preside, in addition to the duties he had to perform as collector of land-revenue.

In his fouzdary, or criminal court, he inflicted all sorts of penalties—chiefly fines for his own benefit; even capital punishments, under no farther restraint than that of reporting the case to the government before execution.

In his dewany adalut, or civil court, he decided all questions relating to property, being entitled to a *chout*, or twenty-five per cent. upon the subject of litigation. His discretion was guided or restrained by no law, except the *Koran*, its commentaries, and the customs of the country, all in the highest degree loose and indeterminate.

Though there was no formal or regular course of appeals from the zumeendar's decision, the government interfered in an arbitrary manner, as often as complaints were preferred, to which, from their own importance, or from the importance of those who advanced them, it conceived it proper to attend. To the mass of the people, these courts afforded but little protection; the expense created by the distance excluded the greater numbers from so much as application for justice, and every powerful oppressor treated a feeble tribunal with contempt.

The judges were finally swayed by their hopes and their fears; by the inclinations of the men who could hurt or reward them. Their proceedings were not controlled by any written memorials on record. In cases relating to reli-

gion—in other words, to *caste*—the cauzee and brahmin were called to expound, the one the Moslem, the other the Brahminical law; and their opinion was the standard of decision.

Generally speaking, the courts of justice in India were instruments by which the powerful practised oppression at their pleasure on the weak.

The above abridged, but essentially correct, description, will afford to the general reader a tolerably accurate notion of the system by which the Moguls ruled their Hindoo subjects. Let us now turn to that which was introduced by the British nation, when it assumed the government of the country.

In each of the zillahs, or provinces, which retained the names and geographical limits the Mohamedans had assigned to them, a civil and criminal court was established, of which one of the Company's servants was appointed judge; to this judge were added a registrar, and one or more assistants from the junior servants of the Company. Each court was provided with a native, duly qualified to expound the Hindoo and Mohamedan law, in cases which turned upon either of these codes, it being found expedient to work with these imperfect specimens of legislative wisdom at first, until a better could be found, by a code of regulations to be framed by the Governor-general in Council.

To prevent the accumulation of causes in the hands of the judge to a greater extent than was compatible with the due examination of the merits of each cause, he was authorized to refer to the subordinate court of the registrar, under an appeal to himself, all suits in which the litigated property was not of considerable amount.

The jurisdiction of the registrar was at first limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 200 (£20), but afterwards to sums not above Rs. 400.

For determining suits regarding personal property under the value of Rs. 50, native magistrates were appointed, and several of them were established at the most convenient distances throughout the interior of the zillah, or province. They were allowed no salary or establishment, but received, as remuneration, a fee of one anna per rupee (about seven per cent.) upon all sums litigated before them. Their mode of proceeding was summary—that of simple, rational inquiry, divested of all burthensome legal forms; and their decisions were formed on the merits of the case, viewed though the medium of common sense. (I wonder if the gentleman who asserted that only three natives were appointed justices of the peace for the last two hundred years, ever heard of these native magistrates, for they were in existence so long ago as 1786.)

To check, in some measure, these courts, and to remedy the injury resulting from errors of judgment or corruption of the judges, four courts of appeal, called provincial courts, were established, and stationed at Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Patna; and, subsequently, three more, at Benares, Cawnpore, and Bareilly. Each court was composed of four judges, a registrar, and the native establishment, consisting of a cauzee, a mooftee, and pundit. To these courts, each suitor, who felt dissatisfied with the decision of the inferior tribunal, had a right to appeal; and, in order that the poorer class of litigants might not be subjected to the expense of repairing to these courts, a perambulatory judge was deputed from each provincial court, who, at prescribed periods, repaired to each zillah station, for the purpose of holding the assize and gaol delivery, and hearing appeals in civil causes.

A further appeal was allowed from the provincial court to the sudder dewany adalut at Calcutta, in all suits in which the amount of the property to be litigated exceeded Rs. 1,000; and lastly, to meet the tastes of wealthy

litigants, an appeal lay to the King in Council, on all sums exceeding 50,000 rupees.

During the long period which has elapsed since the system I have described was first established, considerable improvements have from time to time been introduced, according as the experience of Government enabled it to discover defects, and apply remedies for those defects as they appeared. The most important of these defects, and the one which first attracted its attention, was the total absence of any thing like a regular classification of crimes, and the penalties attached to them; for, among both Hindoos and Mohamedans, the wretched system, which they called a code of laws, did not deserve the name, and accordingly, the British Government addressed itself to the task of supplying that deficiency, by compiling a code of regulations for the guidance of its judicial officers in the discharge of the important duties confided to them.

That the British Government has accomplished the object of producing a perfect model of justice, is a proposition which no man in his senses would think of asserting; if such extravagant expectations were ever entertained, they must be, and they deserve to be, disappointed. These unreasonable demands are, however, occasionally brought forward, and they originate in that absurd partiality which Englishmen feel for every thing English; they think that they have only to transplant English laws to a foreign country, and there to witness their transported plant starting into life, all perfection, like Minerva springing from the brain of Jupiter—the personification of wisdom. But they forget that laws, let them be ever so excellent in themselves, and administered by angels, depend, in a great measure, for their efficiency, on that support which all codes derive from the moral character of the body of the people. In proportion as that moral tone is feeble or powerful, will the laws be respected or violated; but, unhappily, this aid is wanting in India, where the mass of the inhabitants are steeped to the lips in ignorance and superstition, and from the influence of these curses, they have an utter disregard of all those moral restraints, which so powerfully contribute to keeping a nation cheerfully obedient to the laws which govern it. I need only mention one feature in their generally profligate character, which is of itself quite sufficient to render all efforts to govern them well, almost nugatory; and that is, their universal disregard of the solemn sanction of an oath—the main hinge on which all laws must turn. A native of India not only does not consider perjury a crime, but he is told by his sacred book that, on some occasions, it is even meritorious; such as that of saving the life of a brahmin. The wonder then is, not that the laws, and the mode in which they are administered by the British Government, have failed in producing great benefits to its subjects, but that they have produced any benefit at all. I have, however, no hesitation in asserting that, even with all the disadvantages with which the British Government has had to contend, the natives of India do enjoy the benefits of a good government to a degree far beyond what they ever experienced under any other which preceded it.

I had marked several passages for comment, in addition to those already noticed, but I have been led insensibly into a wider range of discussion than was at first intended. I have, therefore, neither space nor leisure left, and must conclude, for the present, with the sins of omission; and I shall devote my next letter to the sins of commission laid to the charge of the handful of Englishmen who have so sadly misgoverned India. Till then,

I remain, yours obediently,

A Bengal Field Officer.

MUHAMMADAN ETHICS.*

It is but a short time since the enterprize of British scholars impelled them to pass the limits of that scholastic ritual, which the necessities of the Roman church, and the prejudices of the middle ages, had fixed as the curriculum of liberal and polite literature. The languages of contiguous nations of Europe—except in so far as military or commercial exigency demanded—were mutually held in contempt; and while we expended valuable time and means in acquiring an uncertain apprehension—seldom a reasonable smattering—of the tongues of nations long out of existence, we neglected the developing literature of countries rising like ourselves into intellectual power and importance. In the days of Johnson, any literary adventurer, who should have drawn from the treasures of Teutonic composition, or anticipated the powers of the Scottish muse, would have been viewed with pity, if not despite, as one who sacrilegiously introduced the uncircumcised into the temple, or impiously set up the calf of impure heresy. The walls of prejudice, however, are crumbling apace. We no longer measure the literature of Germany by the *Sorrows of Werter*, nor do Churchill or Wilkes mislead our sentiments in regard to our northern Doric. Russia, even, has her "great novelist;" yea, the Pandour-and-Turk-trodden regions of the Danube are offering us their bouquets of poetic flowers, to enrich, regale, or at least amuse, our domestic taste and fancy.

But, beyond all these, a fresh prospect is opened to us; a new shelf in our libraries, of no mean degree, is claimed by the achievements of the industrious translators, who have of late years unveiled the wonders of Eastern literature to European eyes. Those climes, from which all that springs is diverse from the productions of the West, have of late years furnished the research of scholars with phenomena of intellectual operation—literary, poetical, and philosophical—which it is not easy to characterize by the usual aspects in which we view corresponding productions in this quarter of the world, but which, while they afford pleasure to the imagination, fail not to suggest much for the more severe and interesting reflections of the historian, the philologist, and the divine. It is, indeed, a subject of wonder that, considering the unchanging customs of Asia, independently of the acknowledged earliness of the period at which many of the features of our actual poetry and science were in use in that quarter of the globe; considering, in an especial manner, that *there* arose the dispensations of that religion which now occupies Europe, and that the peculiar style that invests these dispensations—the objects and habits in which they are conversant—are still the palpable characteristics of Asiatic inculcation; it is a subject of wonder, we say, that, amidst so much classical research, which has little to do with our religion, divines should have so long neglected the only literature in the world that, it is reasonably to be presumed, would cast the most important light upon the allusions of Scripture. There were no relations between

* Practical Philosophy of the Muhammadan People, exhibited in its professed Connexion with the European, so as to render either an Introduction to the other; being a Translation of the *Akhlák-i-Jalály*, the most esteemed Ethical Work of Middle Asia, from the Persian of Fakír Jany Muhammad Asíad (with References and Notes). By W. F. Thompson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. London, 1839. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. W. H. Allen and Co.

Judea and the nations of Greece or Rome: their pursuits, their policy, their manners, and religion, were as different as their tongue, till Roman domination succeeded in accomplishment of the judgment threatened against the mis-observance of that faith, which forms the only question of importance connected with Jewish history; whereas, the neighbouring nations in Asia are so frequently mixed up in questions of Jewish politics, religion, and manners; so frequently was the race of Israel in subjugation to foreign masters of the neighbouring regions, that however different their religion may have been in its essence from that of our writers, the style of its discussion corresponded, in a great degree, with the habits and discourse of those who held them in subjection. Grecian learning has done much injury to the understanding of the Christian faith, as may be the better estimated on a perusal of the nomenclature that designates the different sects that arose in the early ages of the church, and the subtile points of difference that set them at rancour against each other. Neither is it without significance, that so many different nations of Asia readily apprehended the preaching of the apostles at Jerusalem, and acknowledged the doctrine without controversy.

But it is not our object to fall into theological disquisition for the present. We fear, in reference to religion, to approach the confines of that allusive principle inseparable from Asiatic compositions—that embroidered uniform of the East—that suspected mantle in the West—mysticism. Our object is to recommend to our readers, and to the British public, a closer acquaintance than it has hitherto been in their power to obtain, with the modes of thought and sentiment that have been and are current among the interesting kindreds to whom we advert, convincing ourselves in the anticipation that the intelligent and unprejudiced will derive both pleasure and profit from the subject.

The *Akhlák-i-Jaláły* lies before us, in the form of a translation from the Persian, by Mr. Thompson, a gentleman whose position in India has furnished him with favourable means to achieve this service to the English reader, and it is ushered into notice under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Fund, a body to whose enlightened and liberal operation we are indebted for many valuable works, which otherwise would, perhaps, never have been known to Europeans. To those who have been accustomed to look for good sense or valuable reflection only in the accredited channels of their own country or faith, and to those especially whose conception of Muhammadan wisdom and wise men is qualified by the popular illiberality that attributes to so many millions of our fellow-creatures stark malignity, deception, and brutality, we would fervently recommend a perusal of this work, as admirably calculated to release them from uncharitable, unjust prejudice. It is somewhat humiliating to think that, while the universities of Europe were wrangling amidst the sophistry and subtle absurdities of Abelard or Duns Scotus; while our divines were immersed in ignorance, or engaged in building up a ritual of senseless superstition, the followers of the detested Mahomet were earnestly and successfully employed in investigating the principles of good morals, and enforcing their influence by the simple but engag-

ing auspices of their own value. Neither is the contrast less striking, that either pursuit was professedly made to start from the same goal. Aristotle and the Grecian sages were at the root of either philosophy; but while in the West the letter was assumed as a mere concatenation of *loci* for debate, in the East, on the contrary, the direct application to social benefit was exhibited, the spirit was deduced, general views obtained, and a use, more manly, more sincere, and more valuable in proportion, was drawn from the common masters.

It is well known that, at an early period of the Muhammadan ascendancy, the energetic and active people among whom that faith prevailed, displayed a lively inquisitiveness in all species of knowledge, and a quick adoption, from whatever source it was furnished, of useful science, whether natural or moral. The rapidity and extent of their conquests brought into their hands the nations among whom the philosophy of ancient Europe was still, to a considerable extent, cultivated, and where the valuable manuscripts of ancient times were still preserved; at the same time that the arithmetic and arts of India were, by the same means, placed in their power, as means of advancing their knowledge and appliances. Of the above-mentioned manuscripts, such as related to practical purposes, especially to geometry and morals, translations into the Arabic language were speedily executed, and highly prized; the poetry, and merely speculative disquisitions, were permitted to share the fate of useless, nay, contemptible trifles. Various commentaries, also, sprung into existence, and especially compilations of the maxims of such authors as were held in estimation, combined (and, in some cases, considerably modified, to suit the combination) with the dogmas of the Muhammadan faith. It is, therefore, not unusual to find in Eastern authors associations of authority that are novel to European consideration. The Stagyrite, the Prince of Men (Mahomet), the Caliph Aly, the divine Plato, Buzurjmihr, and Pythagoras, with many more, are at the call of Eastern philosophy; and, what is more interesting to a Christian, the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ is frequently and reverently adduced, with a blessing on his name.

Among other compilations that were from time to time embodied, the principal, as we are informed by the translator of the present treatise, was effected in the tenth century (what were *we* doing at that time?), under the name of the *Kitab-ul-taharat*, by an Arabian author, minister of the imperial house of Buyah. Two centuries after, it was translated into Persian by Abu Nasar, and named *Akhlák-i-Nasiry*, or, 'The Morals of Nasir,' being enriched with some important additions taken from Avicenna. In the fifteenth century, it assumed a still further improved form, under the present designation, the *Akhlák-i-Jalály*, or, 'Morals of Jalal,' from the hands of Jalál-ud-din Muhammad Asaad Aldawáni.*

The reader will, therefore, be prepared to find in this treatise much that

* The translator seems to be of opinion that the title of the treatise is owing to the estimation in which it was held (see note p. 11). It is clear, however, that it was designated from its compiler's name, Jalál-ud-din, *Akhlák-i-Jalály*, as the *Akhlák-i-Nasiry* arose from that of Nasir; thus the *Akhlák-i-Mushsiny*, and not the *Muhassiny*, as it is often written, signifies "the Morals of Mushin," and not the Morals of the Beneficent," as it has been translated. For an interesting notice of the last-mentioned work, by the learned Prof. Garcin de Tassy, we would refer our readers to the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris.

has been said and repeated elsewhere. What is there, indeed, in abstract morals, that is new? The main differences that distinguish all compositions on the subject are according to the peculiarity of aspect in which the various writers give it their contemplation. It will, consequently, be anticipated, that the peculiarities that qualify the views and reflections of Eastern sages, will also be apparent here. With these qualifications, then, negative and positive, the reader will find in the *Akhlák-i-Jalály* a rational exposition or assumption of the main principles and deductions of ethics, arranged in systematic concatenation, according to the powers and relations of mankind in their several capacities of *individual, domestic,* and *political.* The sources of action are discussed or assumed in as satisfactory a mode as they are ordinarily represented to us by our own philosophers. It may be thought much that discussion is condescended to by philosophers of nations where acquiescence is generally conceived to be under the sway of *firmáns* and *scymetars.* Here, however, there is not only discussion, but that, too, of a gentle and engaging nature, persuasive both from the clearness of its statements, and the benevolence and liberality of the author's sentiments. The language or style, throughout, is of that free and unembarrassed description, which arises from a clear conviction of the truth and importance of what is advanced; and it is further recommended by an exemption from the subtleties and technicalities that so often aggravate the intrinsic difficulties of this subject in the hands of European writers, who have each to examine, interpret or misinterpret, and overthrow his predecessors. No reader has here to dread the being led into "confusion worse confounded," in regard to metaphysical minutiæ. A series of propositions is stated, the better part of which are worthy the regard and adoption of mankind; and even the more questionable, equal to the maxims of Chesterfield.

The volume comprises a preface and introduction, historical and critical, by the translator; an exordium and introduction of a similar nature by the author; and a disquisition of the subject, arranged in a natural series, according to the relations, attributes, chief end, and duties of man.

As a specimen of the translator's qualifications to do justice to the subject, and at the same time convey sentiments in which we heartily concur, we shall conclude our preliminary observations with the following remarks taken from the introduction, and then proceed to exhibit a few specimens of the original work.

Lastly, the treatise is valuable as containing the opinions of a speculative people, in their most enlightened age, upon the everlasting subjects of human inquiry—the nature, purposes, and results of being. The propriety of mixing questions of every-day occurrence with these stupendous problems—the discretion of resting that which all should recognise on that which must always be open to debate—may well be doubted. And yet the latent connexion which kept the subjects together is of that undeniable kind that perfectly explains, though it may not justify, the arrangement. All that we arrive at by reasoning from the external relations of things, is the mere form of that which we agree to call right—the interests of the several parties, the bearing of each upon each, and the adjustments whereby the highest amount of interest may

be obtained throughout; and this is all that the science of morals is usually concerned in discussing. Another question remains, the foundation of all the rest. Why the right thus ascertained is obligatory?—why a person who may choose to prefer a given indulgence, with or without its attendant penalty, to all the immunities or gratifications obtainable from self-denial—why such a person should still be bound to prefer the general will to his own? Here most systems of national morality abut at once upon religion either natural or revealed: he is bound to the general will, because it expresses the will of God.* And it is a singular fact, that, fanatic and intolerant as the Muslims are in maintaining the claims of their ritual and so-called revelation at their utmost height, they should yet go farther than any other people in arguing this great question on its abstract ground, and thus in a manner acknowledge philosophic religion, as the basis of their morality, to possess a force and validity concurrent with revealed. Not merely the relations of objects, but, in the last resort, their habitudes and natures also, are the ample grounds of duty on which these enlightened bigots delight to expatiate. They deem it the province of morality not only to affirm the will of God, but also to produce the considerations from which such sanction is to be presumed, and by which its scope and limits are to be determined. Nay, more; by keeping up a constant reference to divine pleasure as the source of life and feeling, no less than of the restraints upon either, and thus in a manner identifying right with existence itself, they seek to place the validity of duty upon higher grounds than the sordid considerations of personal interest can supply. Virtue, in this noble theory, is only a higher species of instinct;—the proper guide to virtue, not advantage, but nature itself. Systems of stricter limitation and lowlier range may perhaps be more tenable and more safe: but the very errors of this one are all of an elevating and redeeming cast.

In the outset of the treatise before us, the author, like most other philosophers, seeing the necessity of some unquestioned ground whereon to take his stand, and give force to his maxims, adopts for this purpose an analysis of the mental powers, which he looks upon as conventionally established before his time. He does not adduce his authorities, and we think he is right. If the position is good and satisfactory, it is not to be enhanced by human interference; if it is questionable or absurd, it ought to obtain no misleading weight from respected names. The excellent notes of the translator are requisite to a full and favourable exhibition of the following statement of premises; but as it is impossible to introduce them in this place, we must merely observe that, such a view of the intellectual powers is neither peculiar to the Muhammadan philosopher, nor to be hastily rejected, without advertence to the precise interpretation of his conceptions.

We must state, as has been established from the researches of wisdom into the psychological branch of physics, that the reasonable mind has two powers, the power of perceiving and the power of impelling, and each of these powers has two divisions: in the percipient power, 1st, An observative intellect, which is the source of impression from the celestial sources, by the reception of those ideas which are the materials of knowledge; 2d, An active intellect, which, through thought and reflection, is the remote source of motion to the body in its separate actions. Combined with the appetent and vindictive

* Paley, Moral Phil., book i. c. 7, book ii. c. 3.

powers, this division originates the occurrence of many states productive of action or impact, as shame, laughing, crying: in its operation on imagination and supposition, it leads to the accession of ideas and arts in the partial state; and in its relation with the observative sense and the connexion maintained between them, it is the means of originating general ideas relating to actions, as the beauty of truth, the odiousness of falsehood, and the like. The impelling power has likewise two divisions; 1. The vindictive power, which is the source of forcibly repelling what is disagreeable; 2. The appetent power, which is the source of acquiring what is agreeable.

Now the first of these two leading powers ought to have dominion over all the powers of the body, so as to be itself entirely unaffected by them: or rather, they ought to remain vanquished and subdued under its influence, betaking themselves each to the employment it may assign. In fact, in their prostration and subjection before the authority of this faculty, consists the proper government of man's internal kingdom: no one bodily power having license to enter upon any undertaking without its orders, or general disturbance must ensue. When each several power thus betakes itself to its own peculiar function, in the manner which the judgment prescribes, then from the culture of the observative intellect (the first branch of the precipient power) is obtained wisdom; from the culture of the active intellect (the second branch of the same), equity; from the culture of the vindictive power, courage; and from the culture of the appetent power, temperance.

Under this distribution, equity would be the perfection of the active faculty. Some, however, have derived it differently; holding that the reasonable spirit has three distinct powers, by the operation of which its various influences emanate agreeably to volition; and when one of these powers prevails over other, such other is subdued or restricted. 1. The reasonable power, which they call the paramount or imperturbed spirit; being the source of thought and judgment, and the desire to spy into the minutiæ of things. 2. The vindictive power, which they call the brutal and passionate spirit; being the source of anger and bravery, the entrance into dangers and the craving for predominance and elevation of rank. 3. The appetent power, which they call the bestial or urgent spirit; being the source of lust, hunger, and the desires of sensual delight in eating, drinking, and sexual connexion. The number of the virtues then will correspond with the number of these powers; for when the action of the reasonable spirit is maintained in equipoise, and the desire of acquiring knowledge becomes established, from such its action knowledge is obtained, and, by consequence, wisdom; and when the action of the brutal spirit is at equilibrium, and, in subjection to the ruling spirit, it contents itself with what the judgment apportions to it, from such its action the virtue of coolness is obtained, and, by consequence, courage; and when the action of the bestial spirit is at equilibrium, and, in obedience to the intellect, it limits itself to what is assigned to it by the decree of judgment, from such its action the virtue of temperance is obtained, and, by consequence, liberality. That when these three sorts of virtue have been realized, they become connected and blended together, and from the mixture of the three a condition results analogous to each, but presenting them in their highest perfection and completeness; and this they call the virtue of equity.

This exposition is from the *Akhlāk-i-Nāsiry*, where the previous one is likewise given in brief. The wary and intelligent reader, however, will quickly perceive that in the first exposition equity is a simple quality; while under the second there is ground for predicating of it either way, as simple or compound.

The simple, however, is nearer to the word; the obvious sense of equity being an equipoise of the nature analogous to that equipoise of the temperament which results from the harmonious combination of the diverse-natured elements composing it. Now it is agreed among the radices of science, that the temperament is a simple quality: and from the language of philosophers on the present subject, it would seem on the whole that they understood equity as simple; although in other passages they appear to explain it as a compound one. Again, in the first exposition, equity is the perfection of the active power; while in the second, it is not confined to that, but is what they call the exercise of every one of the powers: such exercise belonging more to the observative power, yet having a connexion with the active one. So, too, under the second exposition, the attributes are parts of equity, or equivalent to parts, like as the qualities of the elements are parts of the temperament, wherein likewise there is ground for predicating either way; philosophers, however, inclining to the simple. But in the first exposition the three-fold attributes are substrata to equity; because the perfection of the active power lies in the subservience to it of every other power, so that each may be employed in course of equipoise. Now equity itself is only a term for this: for the attribute of so employing the entire powers, on their appropriate occasions, in course of equipoise, according to reflection and expedience, can only subsist by that attribute which makes one power actuate another.

According, then, to the prevailing acceptation, namely, that when the three-fold attributes have been secured, the active intellect will necessarily possess a power of prevalence over the bodily powers, so that the entire powers are under its rule and guidance, itself remaining unaffected by them (or, as 'the defender of the faith has laid it down; and explained it in his *Ihyā Ikhtiyār*, "equity is a state and power of the spirit by which this baffles resentment and desire; guiding them by the dictates of wisdom, and confining them in exertion and restraint to a conformity with expedience")—equity would be a thing simply implying the possession of the three-fold attributes; and constituting the perfection of the active intellect. Nevertheless, in its other aspect this same attribute is the head of the observative power, and the collective powers are its servitors: for in this power it is that the highest point of elevation is placed in that intuition into the essences of things which constitutes the supremest of felicities. And if we are to apply equity to the essence of the three qualities, it is composite, and there is no need to count it among the number of the virtues; for the whole of parts is not a separate part; a well-known corollary to the inherence of part in unity. Then, too, the separate vices (distinguishable only by their contrariety to it and its parts) are not easy to be assigned; because by these premises its species are merely the collective species of its parts, and its opposites are only the opposites of these; for any assignable peculiarity empowering it to make up a distinct genus out of the three co-existent qualities, we cannot discover in it. Hence it is that the first of Shaikhs, in his treatise on Morals, after taking up equity as pervading the collective powers, has paid no attention to its species and opposites, but has limited himself to treating of the species of the three qualities and their opposites; and all that others have brought forward as species of equity he has mostly included under the head of wisdom. The realities of things are known only to God; but the *Ihyā* above quoted teaches us to question the position assumed by most books of this science, that, namely, of equity, being the essence of the three attributes, and its species being nevertheless possessed of integral qualities.

Some again have pointed it out as an involution of the argument, that they first divide wisdom into observative and active, one of which is identical with the science of morals, which comprises four virtues, of which the aforesaid wisdom is one; so that wisdom would here be a division of itself. Now this involution may be easily got rid of. For the wisdom so divided is acquaintance with the conditions of all things. In such a science it may itself be well the subject of disquisition, and yet no contradiction be incurred. Nay, the same holds good of the first philosophy which treats of all things, and the science, being one of them, may itself be the subject of one among its own propositions. Neither does it at all follow upon this, that a thing may be part of itself: for science may mean either the proofs or the propositions. Now it is itself the subject of a proposition as regards the hypotheses, and not as regards the proofs. Assuredly it would be contradictory to say that either the propositions or the proofs (regarding them alone) constituted the science of wisdom; neither does the discrepance at all follow from the statement. This is giving the true and perspicuous answer, which admits of no rebuttal. But they have likewise given a second, which is this: The meaning of wisdom in this place is the proper exercise of the active intellect, which is likewise styled active wisdom: and so the discrepance in distribution is obviated by the discrepance in meaning. It follows from this answer, that equity is not the collective of all the virtues; and yet they enunciate it the other way. The truth is, that, in fair play, they have grounded their statement on an assumption; not choosing to embarrass the incipient moralist by defining his pursuit in an abstruse manner, but contenting themselves with what should engraft certainty on the channels of action, and be the means of delivering the inquirer after rectitude from the destructive wilds of vice. For it is at the outset of his studies that they direct him to this science, when, to embarrass him by certifying its intents *secundum artem*, would only serve to perplex and baffle his endeavours: certainty of this sort being only attainable in other branches of science which are beyond a tyro's depth.

In this summary way, the generality of writers have explained the difficulty. The first of Shaikhs, in his treatise on Morals, has likewise noticed it, saying, in many parts of *Shafā*, that the perfection of intellect (active) consists in the elaboration of complete ideas upon the virtues and vices, as built upon the popular notions, which, after all, are agreeable to proof: but the adjustment of the proofs has to do with the perfection of the observative intellect. Agreement is the Lord's, and in his hands are the reins of certainty.

Upon this ground, then, does our author rest the nature and force of his disquisition. He contemplates man in the attributes of a constitution, from which a set of deductions arise, which involve moral duty and delinquency; and whether he is likely to satisfy such readers as will proceed no further with him till he investigate and establish the moral sense and responsibility, without which, either natural or acquired, duty and delinquency would be unmeaning terms, we shall leave it to their discretion to determine. At the same time, such as enjoy the recognition, without controversy, will be pleased to hear the honest use to which our paynim friend applies his assumption. He thence proceeds to the discussion of those forms or modifications of the commendable in morals which are recognized as the virtues. A characteristic simplicity attends his definitions of these, and, in the demonstrations of the counterfeits of them, an acute and impartial distine-

tion of specious from real excellence. Take we, for example, the definition of temperance, and its counterfeit.

Temperance is this, that the appetite be obedient to the reasonable spirit; so that it be employed according to the dictate of intellectual prudence, to the manifestation of freedom and deliverance from the bondage of physical desires, and from subservience to their manifold impulses.

As to the opposites of temperance, there is a class who in the same way manifest a repugnance to secular pleasures, only for the sake of something of the same sort which they prefer to these: like most recluses of the present age, who make their apparent austerity a snare for deceiving and preying upon the public; by these means seeking to arrive at corrupt ends in religion and stale devices in the world; or else, that they have no acquaintance with such pleasures, like mountaineers and villagers who live at a distance from any city; or perhaps, that from superabundance of admission and enjoyment, weariness and satiety of such gratifications has crept upon them; or else, that from original organization, or by reason of some complaint, they are wanting in inclination towards it; or perhaps on account of hypocrisy, or from coveting ampler wealth and station, or for a protection against external violence.

Subsequently to the definition of the virtues, and the adjustment of their scope, the author proceeds naturally to a similar handling of the vices; the *genera* of the latter being, he represents, double those of the former, in respect that the limits of virtue may be mis-observed, either by excess or deficiency—either case amounting to decided vice. But as we cannot afford to indulge ourselves with quotations on each department, we proceed to "Mental Diseases," of which there is enumerated a variety of *genera*, according to the faculties; each faculty, also, comprising a multitude of liabilities. For instance:

Diseases of the discerning power are many; but danger is only to be apprehended in three—perplexity, ignorance simple, and ignorance compound: the first belonging to the class of excess, the second to the class of deficiency, and the third to the class of perverted state.

The cures are edifying.

Cure of compound ignorance. Of this the essence is opinion not agreeable to fact; and it necessarily involves another opinion, namely, that we are already possessed of knowledge. So that besides not knowing, we know not that we know not; and hence its designation of compound ignorance. In like manner, as of many chronic complaints and established maladies, no cure can be effected by physicians of the body; of this, no cure can be effected by physicians of the mind: for with a presupposal of knowledge in our own regard, the pursuit and acquirement of further knowledge is not to be looked for. It was accordingly declared by the holy Eesa* (peace be with him!) "the blind and the leprous I can cure, but I cannot cure the foolish." The approximate cure, and one from which in the main much benefit may be anticipated, is to engage the patient in the study of measures (geometry, computation, &c.); for in such pursuits the true and the false are separated by the clearest interval,

* By this name they designate our Saviour Jesus. The saying attributed to him may either be taken from some of the Apocryphal Gospels, or it may be an inductive paraphrase of our Lord's observations on the scribes and pharisees. See *John* xii. 40, ix. 39, &c.

and no room is left for the intrusions of fancy. From these the mind may discover the delight of certainty; and when, on returning to its own opinions, it finds in them no such sort of repose and gratification, it may discover their erroneous character, its ignorance may become simple, and a capacity for acquiring the virtues be obtained.

It would be unjust to omit noticing the candour with which our author deals with the obscurely-expressed dogmas of the other philosophers. In the course of some interesting remarks on the perception of beauty and deformity, which he illustrates by reference to the properties of numbers and proportion, he proceeds to say:

Many are the minutiæ of science and the secrets of wisdom which rest on the laws of proportion; and that which is told us of Pythagoras deducing the principles of music from the tones of the spheres, and asserting that no music was more delightful than the voice of the heavens (although many of the first philosophers have taken the declaration literally, and held that the cause of that voice was involved in the fluctuations their movements produce in the air, and that it is only by reason of their vacuity and instability that it is not overpowering), may perhaps be only an enigmatical intimation of that pure proportion which prevails between the spherical movements, in regard to speed or tardiness, and the periodical measures they obey: for an exceedingly pure proportion it must undoubtedly be, seeing that it is the bond of regularity to all this world of existence and decay. It would not be surprising, therefore, were we to transfer that proportion, or any near it, to the form of tones and notes, if it were to prove the acmè of harmony. Here, too, the intelligent reader may be aware, that the connexion of soul with body is by means of a pure proportion (that is, equipoise) maintained between the elementary particles: hence, on the subversion of this proportion, the connexion is dissolved. Thus it is that the soul feels an essential affection for any similar proportion; and, in short, that a pure proportion, wherever observed, is the means of attracting and agitating the spirit: such as beauty, which is a term for correspondence in parts; or rhetoric and eloquence, which are terms for that peculiar correspondence that ought to be maintained between the portions of our language, and between our language and the decorum of our situation. The effect of tones, too, depends, as we have seen, on their mutual proportion. In short, there is one and the same principle, which, if prevailing in the attempered particles of the elements, is equipose of temperament: if produced in tones, is pure and delightful interval; if apparent in the gestures, is grace; if observable in the language, is rhetoric and eloquence; if created in the limbs, beauty; if in the mental faculties, equity. Of this principle the soul, wherever it harbours, is enamoured and in search—whatever form it may take, and whatever dress it may assume.

> "Where'er it harbours, beauty is delight;
> But beauty's highest form is in the face."
>
> "From cloak, or vest, or what you will, come forth!
> Welcome the friend! no matter how conceal'd."*

The argument for the immortality, or rather the distinct existence, of the soul, successfully employed by Butler and Paley, has not escaped the inge-

* The subsequent discoveries of Kepler and Newton have beautifully illustrated this subject to a further degree. It was on the strength of the above idea that Kepler argued the likelihood of a planet, where lately have been observed, at least, the Four Asteroids.

nuity of the Fakir (as our author humbly styles himself), who plies it as a dehortation against the unreasonable fear of death, in the following *naïve* expressions, worthy of Epictetus:

Cure for the fear of death.—First, we are to know that death is not the cessation of human being; for the reasonable soul is the most tenacious of our endowments, being a ray from the glory of Omnipotence, over whose unbounded permanence extinction cannot pass, and whose essential substance has no connexion with the events of space.

> "He cannot die who lives by love divine;
> His name is in the book that lives for ever."

This has been established as a fundamental principle of science by many convincing proofs, of which the following are all that suit the exigence of the present subject.

First, let a man suppose that one of his members, a finger, for instance, is destroyed, his identity is thereby unaffected: next, let him in imagination withdraw some other member, and so on till he has successively supposed the negation of every limb he has; and he will find his essence to survive through every stage intact.

So much for the more abstract portions of the contents of this volume. A great part of it is conversant in the special duties that arise between man and man in their relations of parent and child, superior and inferior, friend and enemy, and other conditions that involve the operation of moral duty.

Our fair readers must, unquestionably, be gratified with the doctrines of a Muhammadan moralist on the important subject of the female character. Some of the specialties, for example, regarding female education, may not be distinguished by the most fervent subscription of the philosophical fair of Great Britain; yet we have heard similar doctrines energetically maintained by Englishmen.

In training daughters to that which befits them—domestic ministration, rigid seclusion, chastity, modesty, and the other qualities already appropriated to women—no care can be too great. They should be made emulous of acquiring the virtues of their sex, but must be altogether forbidden to read and write. When they reach the marriageable age, no time should be lost in marrying them to proper mates.

Of three things to be avoided in the management of a wife:

The first is excess of affection, for this gives her the predominance, and leads to a state of perversion. When the power is overpowered, and the commander commanded, all regularity must infallibly be destroyed. If troubled with redundance of affection, let him at least conceal it from her; and if it becomes overpowering, let it be resisted by the treatment already prescribed for the purpose. 2. Let him not consult her on matters of paramount importance; let him not make her acquainted with his secrets, nor let her know the amount of his property, or the stores he possesses, beyond those in present consumption; or their weakness of judgment will infallibly set them wrong.

We are told in history, that Hajāj had a chamberlain, with whom, having been long acquainted, he was on very familiar terms. In the course of conversation, he happened one day to remark, that no secrets should be commu-

nicated and no confidence given to a woman. The chamberlain observed, that he had a very prudent and affectionate wife, on whom he placed the utmost confidence; because, by repeated experiment, he had assured himself of her conduct, and now considered her the treasurer of all his fortunes. "The thing is repugnant to reason," said Hajāj, "and I will show you that it is." On this he bade them bring him a thousand dināars in a bag, which he sealed up with his own signet, and delivered to the chamberlain; telling him the money was his, but he was to keep it under seal, take it home, and tell his wife he had stolen it for her from the royal treasury. Soon afterwards Hajāj made him a further present of a hand-maiden, whom he likewise brought home with him. "Pray oblige me," said his wife, "by selling this hand-maiden." The chamberlain asked how it was possible for him to sell what the king had given. At this the wife grew angry, and, coming in the middle of the night to the door of the palace where Hajāj resided, desired it might be told him that the wife of chamberlain such-an-one requested an audience. On obtaining access to the king, and after going through the preliminary compliments and protestations, she represented, that long as her husband had been attached to the royal household - bondsman as he was to his majesty's favour, he had yet been perfidious enough to peculate upon the privy purse; an offence which her own sense of gratitude would not allow her to conceal. With this she produced the money-bag, saying it was the same her husband had stolen, and there was the prince's seal to prove it. The chamberlain was summoned, and soon made his appearance. "This prudent affectionate wife of yours," said Hajāj, "has brought me your hidden deposit; and were I not privy to the fact, your head would fly from your shoulders, for the boys to play with, and the horses to trample under foot."

3. Let him allow his wife no musical instruments, no visiting out of doors, no listening to men's stories, nor any intercourse with women noted for such practices; especially where any previous suspicion has been raised. We have it among the Prophet's dicta, that women should be forbidden to read or listen to the history of Joseph, lest it lead to their swerving from the rule of chastity.

We must by no means omit the excellent suggestions as to the education of males, although the specimen must be but partial.

When the discerning power begins to preponderate, it should be explained to him that the original object of worldly possessions is the maintenance of health; so that the body may be made to last the period requisite to the spirit's qualifying itself for the life eternal. Then, if he is to belong to the scientific classes, let him be instructed in the sciences, according to the system already stated; if to the artistical, let him be employed (as soon as disengaged from studying the essentials of the institute) in acquiring the arts. The best course is to ascertain, by examination of the youth's character, for what science or art he is best qualified, and to employ him accordingly; for, agreeably to the proverb, "All facilities are not created to the same person," every one is not qualified for every profession, but each for a particular one. This indeed is the expression of a principle by which the fortunes of man and of the world are regulated. With the old philosophers it was a practice to inspect the horoscope of nativity, and to devote the child to that profession which appeared from the planetary positions to be suitable to his nature. When a person is adapted to a profession, he can acquire it with little pains; and when unadapted, the utmost he can take do but waste his time and defer his establishment in life. When a

profession bears this incongruity with his nature, and means and appliances are unpropitious, we should not urge him to pursue it, but exchange it for some other, provided that there is no hope at all of succeeding with the first; otherwise it may lead to his perplexity. In the prosecution of every profession, let him adopt a system which will call into play the ardour of his nature, assist him in preserving health, and prevent obtusity and lassitude.

As soon as he is perfect in a profession, let him be required to gain his livelihood thereby; in order that, from an experience of its advantages, he may strive to master it completely, and make full progress in the minutiæ of its principles. And for this livelihood he must be trained to that honourable emolument which characterizes the well-connected. He must not depend on the provision afforded by his father. For it generally happens, when the sons of the wealthy, by the pride of their parents' opulence, are debarred from acquiring a profession, that they sink by the vicissitudes of fortune into utter insignificance. Therefore, when he has so far mastered his profession as to make a livelihood, it is expedient to provide him with a consort, and let him depend on his separate earnings.

We may have been somewhat partial in our selection of the above passages on female education, but had we not adduced some such characteristic of Moslem manners, we question if we should have obtained credit for fidelity. The circumstances of Asiatic society must also be taken into account. They are accompanied, however, by many excellent suggestions on the training and observance of female character, on the regard and kindness due to it, on the propriety and happiness of a well-advised and faithfully-conducted attachment to the partner of life, and that partner the sole one.

On the subject of friendship, that topic on which so much generous flourish of sentiment has been exercised by writers, male and female, it were well if the following clear ideas of the Muhammadan were, at all events, recognised, whether professed or not.

Another of the obligations of friendship it is to make friends participate with us in our affluence and dignity, and to be careful in avoiding the least appearance of exclusiveness in these matters; keeping our attentions unsullied by any affectation of favour; consoling them under the incidence of calamity with our sympathy and our wealth, and bearing them fellowship to the utmost length in all things. Indeed, fellowship in suffering has a greater value and a greater grace than participation in enjoyment.

> "The countless claims of brotherhood to plenty
> Must be decided in the court of want."

In paying such attentions to our friends, we are not to wait for any application on their part: we must ascertain their feelings by signs and tokens; and if we perceive in a friend symptoms of offence, we are not to treat it negligently, but rather be doubly urgent in our instances and offers. For if he too let the subject drop, the bond of affection would be severed: nay, it might be, that the breach widened till it terminated in renunciation and irreparable rupture. The proper course is to state, without hesitation, in frank purity of heart, the cause of uneasiness, whatever it may be, in the hope of its yielding to the hallowed influence of truth.

It is a well-known fact, that on the eastern coast of Africa, and in some nations of Asia, parents, who are not in affluent circumstances, are not averse to seeing their children in slavery, in the hands of Arabs and Persians, and will easily part with them in this view. If we form our ideas of bondage from the treatment of the Negroes under European masters, we do much injustice to the above nations. The following principles, observed by Eastern masters, may explain the apparent callousness of such parents as we have mentioned:

In the eye of reason, servants are a sort of supernumerary hands, feet, eyes, and other members; for they are engaged in occupations which, but for them, we must attend to ourselves; and in which, in that case, some one of our own members must be employed. If no such class existed, rest would be banished from the world; and, in the pressure of urgent transactions and avocations, no progress could be made in art or excellence. And this withal a loss of dignity and weight must follow, with every variety of fatigue, and this to every individual. We should regard them, therefore, as loans from the Almighty, and loans for which we are bound to be grateful. In our proceedings towards them, we should be guided by kindness and benignity; never setting them to work beyond the equitable limit, and appointing them their periods of repose. For they, no less than ourselves, are necessarily subject to weariness, heaviness, and exhaustion; and in their nature, as in ours, the calls of nature are ineradicably fixed: nay, we should regard them as partners in the same essential conformation with ourselves; and if God has favoured us by placing them under our control, the least we can do in return for the obligation is to abstain from oppressing them. In regard to food and clothing, the Prophet has himself enjoined us to place our servants on a par with ourselves.

Neither is the wholesomeness of the following suggestions, concerning enemies, unsuitable to the case of irascible or vindictive Christians.

The main point in the treatment of foes is by courteous and conciliatory demeanour to remove, if possible, the blemish from their hearts; and the best of all expedients is to cut off the supply of animosity and hatred. When this project is hopeless, as long as we can behave with exterior civility we should never give openness to our variance. For to overwhelm evil with good is good, and to resist evil by evil is evil. We must pay no regard, then, to the folly of our enemies, but let our war-cry be patience and politeness. Indeed, dissension and animosity cannot be too much avoided; leading, as they do, to loss of property, ruin of fortune, endless regret, and overwhelming anxiety;—nay, to loss of life as well as property they may lead, and innumerable calamities besides. Life is too precious a jewel to be thrown away upon a spite against our foes.

Mr. Thompson has availed himself of the privileges of a free translator; and, on such a subject, with the view of submitting it to the attention of British readers, it was perfectly justifiable to do so. On the other hand, he has effected a work, the perusal of which is rendered agreeable by ease and fluency, and, with some exceptions, perspicuity of style. In future editions, it might be advisable to present us with a more intelligible form in such expressions as—

"Adam's race are thrifty gleaning
Brute and angel join to leaven;
Less than brute if earthward leaning,
More than angel if toward heaven."

A poetical discursiveness seems to seize on Mr. Thompson's imagination on occasion of his coming in sight of a metrical quotation in the original, which sometimes leads him to further flights than the sobriety of our ideas of translation can well justify.

The following beautiful mythological enigma is wrought out from two lines! We shall offer them to the reader first, in order that he may be sensible of how much he owes to the fancy of the translator:—

در ازل از خمِ عشقش قدحي در دادند
زان فلکْ چرخ زنان گشت زمین مست افتاد

"In remote eternity, they presented but one cup from the pitcher of His love: Through it the heavens were made to reel, and the earth fell, intoxicated."

But Mr. Thompson will have it—

"One lonely pilgrim ere the world began
Traversed eternity to visit man,
And on the precincts of the holy shrine
Prepared an ample cup of love divine;
The foaming draught, o'erflowing all the spheres,
Dispersed them whirling for unnumber'd years,
While the wrapt seraph from its ardent brim
Rush'd reeling back, and owned 'twas not for him."

Again, however much we may admire the graceful cadence of the metrical translation that is substituted for the following Persian text, we cannot acquiesce in its correctness:—

امروز دران کوش که بینا باشي
حیرانِ جمالِ آن دلآرا باشي
شرمت بادا چو کودکان درشبِ عید
تا چند در انتظارِ فردا باشي

To-day, aspire to this, that thou mayest obtain sight:
That thou mayst be enraptured with the charms of that beloved object:*
Shame on thee! How long, like children on the eve of a festival,
Wilt thou still fondly anticipate the morrow?

Mr. Thompson's version is as follows:—

"Though human life be reason's dream, rouse thine ere morning wake it,
And offer up thy heart to him who else unask'd will take it;
I blame thee not, if youthful shame the guise of coldness borrow,
Yet ill would'st thou neglect to-day, who may'st not see to-morrow."

In the second of the above specimens it will be observed, that we have preferred the reading of "*earth*" to that of "*seraph*," in which we are

* The charmer here alluded to is Truth, the perception of which the author asserts to be attainable even in the present state, when the stage of unity is reached; and thence he argues that deliverance from the body is a matter of indifference to him who has advanced thus far in the spiritual life.

supported by a collation of manuscripts, and not less by the sense which it exhibits. It consists with the old opinion of the heavenly bodies being in a state of motion, while the earth was supposed to remain fixed.

At this stage of our observations, we are desirous to interpose a remark or two on the variations of reading in different manuscripts, which we would earnestly recommend to the attention of Oriental scholars, and especially to the public-spirited and liberal association to whose auspices immediately we owe the present work, as well as many other valuable and interesting translations—the Oriental Translation Fund.

From the peculiar features of Oriental composition—so redundant in figurative ornament—a great portion of which is unusual and even startling to Europeans, there is often a great liability to misapprehension on the part of translators, if they are not vigilant and minute to a very nice degree in their examination of the original texts. Also, although the scribes of Asia are certainly not seldom wonderfully precise, it is consistent with the experience of every scholar, that in the course of transcription, mistakes and errors are frequently introduced, arising from indistinctness of copies—failures in calligraphy—and sometimes from glosses, to suit the private judgment of the transcriber—which occasion much doubt and difficulty to even the most expert and judicious reader. The uncertainty that arises from these two circumstances—both severally and in combination—is one great cause of the slow progress that has hitherto been made in transferring Oriental works into an English dress. Access to a variety of manuscripts is beyond the reach of the many, and when the scholar is conscious, or in suspicion of inaccuracy in the original, while the opportunity of collation is denied him, the only alternative to the production of a version in which he cannot even himself place confidence, is to leave the subject untouched.

It is exceedingly desirable, therefore, that collated editions, from authentic and respectable manuscripts, should be furnished to students—especially to such as may be inclined to present us with translations of Asiatic literature. Such accommodation no doubt implies considerable expense in its accomplishment; but this very objection, it may be observed, furnishes the strongest proof of its necessity to private individuals, and of its utility to the world at large. There are stores of valuable manuscripts, both in the public or collegiate repositories of this nation, and in the possession of private individuals, that would richly repay the pains bestowed on their collation by scholars, and the liberality of such public bodies and individuals as might lend their aid in the promotion of such a useful and interesting object.

To enable our readers to judge for themselves of the general accuracy of Mr. Thompson's translation, and at the same time to present them with—either an interesting fact, or an Oriental device to recommend to princes the association with wise and worthy counsellors, we transcribe the following anecdote of an emperor of Constantinople, together with the original :—

We are told that Hasan the Bowide, who in his day possessed the sovereignty of Herāt, and was conspicuous above all the princes of his age for

attachment to men of learning and wisdom, undertook a holy war with the Roman empire. In the outset of the contest, victory sided with the army of the Faith, and the infidels were completely defeated. On this the Romans raised a *levée en masse*, and, concentrating their forces from all the outposts, again offered battle to the army of the Faith. These were then obliged to give way, and some of them were so unfortunate as to be made prisoners. When the king took his seat to examine the captives, there proved to be one among them from Herāt, named Abú Nasar. On ascertaining this, the king said he would entrust him with a message which he was to carry to his emperor. Abú Nasar answered that he would do his bidding. "Then tell Hasan the Bowide," said the king, "that I left Constantinople with the purpose of devastating Irāk. Now, however, that I have inquired concerning his character and situation, it is clear to me that the star of his prosperity has yet to reach the zenith of its completeness, and is still in the ascendant of its fortunes. For one whose star was sinking in the void of extinction, and the twilight of supineness and evanition, would never have about his person men of such high attainments and noted excellence as Ibn Abíd, Abú Jaafar, the treasurer Aly bin Kāsim, and Abú Aly Yashāghy. The assemblage of such a galaxy in attendance on his court is sufficient proof of the firmness of his fortunes and the farther improvement of his position and renown. For this reason I leave his dominions unmolested."*

حکایت کرده اند که حسن بویه که در عهدِ خویش والیء [ملکٔ] ری بود و بمحبتِ حکما و علما از سلاطینِ روزگارِ خود ممتاز نوبتی بغزای روم رفت و در مبادیء قتال غلبهٔ لشکرِ اسلام‌را شد و بر کفّار استیلای تمام یافتند بعد ازان تغیّرِ اهلِ روم عموم یافت و از اطراف لشکر جمع کرده روی با لشکرِ عراق نهادند و ایشان انهزام یافتند و بعضی بقیدِ اسیری مبتلا شدند و ملکٔ روم بنشست و اسیران‌را نزدِ خود خواند و دران میان شخصی ابو نصر نام از اهلِ ری بود چون معلوم کرد که او از [اهلِ] ری است گفت اگر ترا پیغامی دهم بپادشاهِ خود رسانی گفت بلی خدمت کنم گفت حسن بویه‌را بگوی که از قسطنطنیه بهمین قصد آمدم که عراق‌را خراب سازم امّا چون از سیرت و احوالِ تو تفحّص کردم مرا معلوم شد که آفتابِ دولت تو هنوز † در اوجِ کمالست و مترقّی در مدارجِ اقبال چه آنکس‌را که آفتابِ دولتِ او روی بحضیضِ زوال و مغربِ اقوال و انتقال نهد نزدیکانِ حضرتِ او حکمای عالیمقدار و فضلای نامدار چون ابن عمید و ابو جعفر خازن و علی ابن قاسم و ابو علی ‡ مساعی نباشد چه اجتماعِ این طایفه در § قفای بارگاهِ تو دلیل بر دوامِ اقبال و ازدیادِ جاه و جلال باشد ازین جهت متعرضِ مملکتِ تو نشدم

* As to the matter of the message, it seems a decent apology for retreat.—*Note by the Translator.*

† Al. متوجّهِ اوجِ . ‡ In some MSS. نباعي, in others بياغ . § Al. فضاي .

To return to our remarks on the present translation—we are occasionally struck with quotations from modern English poets, in situations where there is nothing to distinguish them from the text of his original.* There is thus occasioned a two-fold embarrassment to the critical reader, inasmuch as he may be led to assign the native excellences or defects of such passages to the Persian author, who has nothing whatever to do with them, or fail in rendering that honour to the translator, which is due, in case of an elegant version, it being uncertain whether they are versions of the original, or parallel sentiments extracted from British poets.

We have, however, to give our warm approbation to the performance as a whole, and to express a hope that it may obtain extensive notice among Christian readers. If there be little new for the metaphysician to add to his previous conclusions, or for the moralist to his principles, there is much for the citizen of the world, and for the Christian especially, to revolve with deep interest. That principle of universal benevolence, the most eminent of the graces of Revelation, that principle which "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth," will obtain much satisfaction in the evidence, that various virtues, deemed characteristic and peculiar to our own faith, are also esteemed, recommended, and enforced in these maxims of Muhammadan instructors. Far be it from us to palliate or forget the errors of that impure creed that sways, unfortunately, so large a portion of our race; but creeds are not the infallible tests of the principles of those that profess them. The Christian faith is not held consistently by many that profess to maintain it; neither are we to deem that benevolence, justice, meekness, patience, brotherly kindness, disdain to grow in the hearts of our fellow-creatures, whom national and hereditary circumstances have arranged in the heresy of Muhammadanism. At all events, the very errors of that heresy will be viewed in a different aspect, a more rational and effectual mode of combating them may be ascertained, when we become fully acquainted with the moral condition of those who are regarded among Muhammadans as the wise and the good.

* At p. 157, for instance, the author is apparently made to quote the opening of Beattie's Minstrel.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD.

No. IV.—Social and Domestic Life.

We are now to seek such information concerning the social, political, and religious condition of the Japanese, as can be gathered from the different members of the factory; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that a very ample harvest cannot be expected to repay the search. The mode of existence to which the Dutch residents at Dezima are condemned, does not authorize us to anticipate that it is in their power to afford a very complete picture of Japanese manners. They have, however, notwithstanding every disadvantage, collected a good deal of information, seeing something and hearing more, which, methodized and arranged, may afford at least a general view of this extraordinary nation, whose really high state of civilization is so very dissimilar both to our own and to that of every other people with whom we are familiarly acquainted.

Our gleanings with respect to the domestic and social life of the Japanese shall first be presented, as being the part of the national idiosyncracy that first strikes the stranger, and by its very singularity awakens his curiosity to investigate the political and religious causes in which much of this singularity originates. But, in order to convey any sort of connected notion upon the subject, some degree of unity must be given to the sketch; and the most effectual way of accomplishing this, will, perhaps, be, to take the Japanese gentleman at his birth, and trace him, as we best can, through childhood, youth, and manhood, to his grave. But so much of the difference between Asiatic and European, as well as between ancient and modern, civilization, appears to be intimately connected with, if not actually to result from, the different treatment and appreciation of women in Asia and in Europe, in ancient and in modern times, that the condition of the female sex in Japan must be first considered, as far as means for ascertaining it are within reach.

The position of women in Japan seems to be unlike what it is in all other parts of the East, and to constitute a sort of intermediate link between their European and their Asiatic conditions. On the one hand, Japanese women are subjected to no seclusion; they hold a fair station in society, and share in all the innocent recreations of their fathers and husbands. The fidelity of the wife and the purity of the maiden are committed wholly to their own sense of honour, somewhat quickened, perhaps, and invigorated, by the certainty that death would be the inevitable and immediate consequence of a detected lapse from chastity. And so well is this confidence repaid, that a faithless wife is, we are universally assured, a phenomenon unknown in Japan. The minds of the women are as carefully cultivated as those of the men; and amongst the most admired authors, historians, moralists, and poets, are found several female names. In general, the Japanese ladies are described as lively and agreeable companions, and the elegance with which they do the honours of their houses, has been highly eulogized.

But if thus permitted to enjoy and adorn society, they are, on the other hand, held during their whole lives in a state of tutelage, and complete dependence upon their husbands, sons, or other relations. They are without legal rights, and their evidence is inadmissible in a court of justice. The husband may not only introduce as many subsidiary, unwedded helpmates as he pleases into the mansion over which his wife presides; and these women, though inferior

to her in rank, dignity, and domestic authority—in proof of which, they are not permitted to shave their eyebrows—are not deemed criminal or dishonoured; he has also a power of divorce, which may be called unlimited, since the only limitation is, his sense of economy and expediency. A husband must support his repudiated wife according to his own station, unless he can allege grounds for the divorce, satisfactory to a Japanese tribunal; among such grounds, barrenness is one that leaves the unfortunate, childless wife, no claim to any kind of maintenance. Under no circumstance, upon no plea whatever, can a wife demand a separation from her husband. At home, the wife is mistress of the family; but, in other respects, she is treated rather as a toy for her husband's recreation, than as the rational, confidential partner of his life. She is to amuse him by her accomplishments, to cheer him with her lively conversation, not to relieve, by sharing, his anxieties and cares. So far from being admitted to partake the secrets of his heart, she is kept in profound ignorance of his affairs, public or private; and a question relative to any such matters, would be resented as an act of unpardonable presumption and audacity.

Turn we now to the life of a Japanese, and the ceremonious observances that nearly fill it. These begin prior even to birth, and, indeed, with the very incipiency of existence.

Upon the first symptoms of pregnancy,* a girdle of braided red crape is bound round the future mother's body, immediately below the bosom. This is performed in great ceremony, with religious rites appointed for the occasion; and the selection of the person who presents the girdle is a point of extreme importance and dignity. This singular custom is, by learned Japanese, said to be practised in honour of the widow of a *mikado*, who, some sixteen centuries ago, upon her husband's death, being then in an advanced state of pregnancy, thus girding herself, took his vacant place at the head of his army, and completed the conquest of Corea. The name of this Amazon, herself of the *mikado* blood (according to Klaproth), was Sin-Gou-Kwo-Gou, and her exploits were rewarded with sovereignty. Whether she was actually acknowledged as a *mikado*, seems to be a disputed point amongst Japanese historians; but she certainly governed the empire during the remainder of her life, sixty-nine years, and, dying at the age of one hundred, was succeeded by the son she had borne to her husband after his death. Both mother and son are deified. The more vulgar opinion represents the girding as a mere physical precaution, by which the unborn babe is prevented from stealing the food out of the mother's throat, and so starving her to death! But whichever be the cause, the red fillet must remain, as at first fastened, until the birth of the infant.

Upon the occurrence of this happy event, the mother is relieved from her long-endured binding; but her sufferings from ceremonious or superstitious observances are not yet over. She is forthwith placed in an upright sitting posture upon the bed,* fixed in it by bags of rice under each arm and at her back; and thus is she compelled to remain during nine whole days and nights, most sparingly fed, and actually kept wide awake, lest, by dropping asleep, she should in some way alter the prescribed position. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the whole business is, that no ill-consequence is said to ensue to the patient. It is to be observed, however, that Japanese women recover more slowly than those of other countries, from parturition; probably, in consequence of this severe treatment. For one hundred days after her delivery, the recent

* Meylan and Fischer.

mother is considered as an invalid, and nursed as such; at the end of that period only, she resumes her household duties, visits the temple frequented by her family, and performs her pilgrimage, or any other act of devotion that she may have vowed in her hour of peril.

The infant, immediately upon its birth, is bathed, and remains free from all swathing and clothing that could impede the growth and development of body or limb. Upon one occasion only is this early state of freedom interrupted, and that occasion is the bestowing a name upon the new member of society. This takes place on the thirty-first day of a boy's age, on the thirtieth of a girl's. Upon the appointed day, the babe is carried in state to the family temple; the servants follow, bearing a whole infantine wardrobe, by the abundance of which the father's wealth and consequence is estimated. Last in the procession walks a maid-servant, with a box in her hand, containing money for the fee of the officiating priestess, and a slip of paper, on which are inscribed three names. These names* the priestess submits, with prescribed rites, to the god to whom the temple is dedicated; then announces which of the three is selected, and confers it on the child, whom she sprinkles with water. Sacred songs, chanted to an instrumental accompaniment, conclude the naming ceremony. The infant is then carried to several other temples, and, for its final visit, to the house of the father's nearest kinsman. He presents it with a bundle of hemp, destined symbolically to spin it a long life, talismans, relics, and other valuables; to which he adds, if his new-born relation be a boy, two fans (as representatives of swords), implying courage; if a girl, a shell of paint, implying beauty.

In the unconfined state above described, the child continues for three years, at the expiration of which the clothes are bound at the waist with a girdle. Religious rites accompany this first girding, and the child is now taught to pray. At seven years' old the boy receives the mantle of ceremony, and, what could hardly have been anticipated from the great importance apparently attached to the choice of the name given the baby, a new name. For this change, likewise, there is an appropriate religious ceremony; and, to avoid repetition, it may be said, once for all, that every change, every epoch in Japanese life, is consecrated by the rites of the national religion. After the reception of the mantle of ceremony, a boy is permitted to perform his devotions regularly at the temple.

Children are trained in habits of implicit obedience, which, independently of any beneficial effects on the future character that may be anticipated, Japanese parents value as obviating the necessity of punishment. Children of both sexes, and of all ranks, are almost invariably sent to the inferior or primary schools, where they learn to read and write, and acquire some knowledge of the history of their own country. For the lower orders, this is deemed sufficient education; but of thus much, it is positively asserted,† that not a day-labourer in Japan is destitute. The children of the higher orders proceed from these schools to others of a superior description, where they are carefully instructed in morals and manners, including the whole science of good-breeding, the minutest laws of etiquette, the forms of behaviour, as graduated towards every individual of the whole human race, by relation, rank, and station; including also a thorough knowledge of the almanack, since it would be as vulgarly disgraceful as it could be disastrous, to marry, begin a journey, or take any other important step, upon an unlucky day. Boys are further taught arithmetic, and the whole mystery of the *Haru-kiri*, or abdomen-

* Siebold. † Meylan.

ripping, by which a well-born man is often compelled to terminate his existence. They are taught not only the proper mode of performing the operation, and the several accompanying ceremonials, varying with the occasion, but also the nature of the occasions, *i.e.* of the causes and situations, which render this form of suicide imperative upon a gentleman. Girls, in lieu of this fearful indoctrination, receive lessons in the craft of the needle, with every species of ornamental work, in the service and management of a house, and in whatever it is thought may be useful to them as mothers and mistresses of families.

During this period of their lives, Japanese children are very ill-dressed. Even when accompanying their splendidly-attired mothers through the streets, their shabby appearance offers a disagreeable contrast to hers. The object of this is to prevent the noxious effects of the admiration which, if well-dressed, their beauty might excite; and it is not a little curious thus to find the same strange superstition of the evil eye, in the most remote and dissimilar countries.

At fifteen, education is deemed complete. The boy, as of man's estate, now takes his place in society; his head is shaved in Japanese fashion, and again he receives a new name. But even this third name is not destined to be permanent. Upon every advance in official rank—and half the Japanese above the working classes appear to hold office—the place-man takes a new name. Nor is it only upon an occasion thus agreeable, that he must change his designation; no official subaltern may bear the same name with his chief; so that whenever a new individual is appointed to a high post, every man under him who chances to be his namesake must immediately assume a new denomination. The system of changing the name with the post, extends even to the throne, and occasions great perplexity to the student of Japanese history, whose undivided attention is requisite to trace, for instance, the progress of an usurper through all his varying appellations.

Marriage* is contracted early; but as a *mès-alliance* is held to be utterly disgraceful, persons even of the middle classes of society are not unfrequently reduced to the necessity of espousing, like princes, those whom they have never seen. Thus the treasurer of Nagasaki, whose rank is not so high as to require the detention of his family at Yedo, has no precise equal in the place; consequently, his children cannot ally themselves with the young people in the town, their acquaintance and associates, but he must procure them wives and husbands out of the families of men of his own rank in distant cities or provinces.

When no such obstacle prevents "the course of true love" from running "smooth," and a youth has fixed his affections upon a maiden of suitable condition, he declares his passion by affixing a branch of a certain shrub (the *Celastrus alatus*) to the house of the damsel's parents. If the branch be neglected, the suit is rejected; if it be accepted, so is the lover; and if the young lady wishes to express reciprocal tenderness, she forthwith blackens her teeth; but she must not pluck out her eye-brows until the wedding shall have been actually celebrated. When the branch is accepted, in the one case, or the parents have agreed to unite their children, in the other, a certain number of male friends of the bridegroom, and as many female friends of the bride, are appointed as marriage-brokers. These persons discuss and arrange the terms of the marriage-contract; and when they have agreed upon these, they carefully select two auspicious days; the first for an interview between the affianced pair, the second for the wedding.

At this stage of the proceedings the bridegroom sends presents, as costly as

* Meylan.

his means will allow, to the bride; which she immediately offers to her parents, in acknowledgment of their kindness in her infancy, and of the pains bestowed upon her education. Thus, although a Japanese lady is not subjected to the usual Oriental degradation of being purchased of her father by her husband, a handsome daughter is still considered as rather an addition than otherwise to the fortune of the family. The bride is not, however, transferred quite empty-handed to her future home. Besides sending a few trifles to the bridegroom, in return for his magnificent gifts, the parents of the bride, after ceremoniously burning their daughter's childish toys, in token of her change of condition, provide her a handsome *trousseau*, and bestow upon her many articles of household furniture—if the word "many" can apply to articles of furniture, where the handsomely-matted floor answers the purpose of chairs, tables, sofas, and bedsteads. Those given on the occasion in question always include a spinning-wheel, a loom, and the culinary implements requisite in a Japanese kitchen. The whole of this bridal equipment is conveyed in great state to the bridegroom's house, on the wedding-day, and there exhibited.

With respect to the marriage-rites, some little difficulty is created by Titsingh's intimation, that no religious solemnization takes place; but it is easy to conceive that, in such a country as Japan especially, a foreigner, even the head of the factory, should have been often invited to the formal ceremonies with which the bride is installed in her new home, without ever witnessing, or even hearing of, the earlier religious celebration. In fact, Meylan distinctly states, that marriage, although a mere civil contract, is consecrated by a priest. Fischer adds, that it must be registered in the temple to which the young couple belong; and from the Swedish traveller of the last century, Thunberg, we have a description of the religious solemnity. This appears to consist in the prayers and benedictions of the priests, accompanied by a formal kindling of bridal torches, the bride's from the altar, the bridegroom's from her's; after which, the pair are pronounced man and wife.

But the business of the day by no means terminates with this declaration. The bride is attired in white, to typify her purity, and covered from head to foot with a white veil. This veil is her destined shroud, which is assumed at the moment of exchanging a paternal for a conjugal home, in token that the bride is thenceforward dead to her own family, belonging wholly to the husband to whom she is about to be delivered up. In this garb she is seated in a palanquin of the higher class, and carried forth, escorted by the marriage-brokers, by her family, and by the friends bidden to the wedding feast; the men all in their dress of ceremony, the women in their gayest, gold-bordered robes. The procession parades through the greater part of the town, affording an exceedingly pretty spectacle.

Upon reaching the bridegroom's house, the bride, still in her future shroud, is accompanied by two playfellows of her girlhood into the state room, where, in the post of honour, sits the bridegroom, with his parents and nearest relations. In the centre of the apartment stands a beautifully-wrought table, with miniature representations of a fir tree, a plumb tree in blossom, cranes and tortoises, the emblems, respectively, of man's strength, woman's beauty, and of long and happy life. Upon another table stands all the apparatus for *sakee* drinking. Beside this last table the bride takes her stand; and now begins a pouring out, presenting, and drinking of *sakee*, amidst formalities, numerous and minute beyond description or conception, in which the bride-maids (as they may be called), under the titles, for the nonce, of male and female

butterflies,* bear an important part, which it must require many a school-rehearsal to perfect. This drinking finished in due form, the ceremonial is completed. The wedding guests now appear, and the evening is spent in eating, and drinking *sakee*.† The wedding feast is, however, said usually to consist of very simple fare,† in honour of the frugality and simplicity of the early Japanese, which many of the customs still prevalent are designed to commemorate. Three days afterwards the bride and bridegroom pay their respects to the lady's family, and the wedding forms are over.

Whether the house in which the young wife is thus domiciliated be her husband's or his father's, if yet living, depends upon whether that father has or has not been yet induced, by the vexations, burthens, and restrictions attached to the condition of head of a family, to resign that dignity to his son. These annoyances, increasing with the rank of the parties, are said to be such, that almost every father in Japan, of the higher orders, at least, looks impatiently for the day when he shall have a son of age to take his place, he himself, together with his wife and younger children, becoming thenceforward dependents upon that son. And among such a whole nation of Lears, we are assured that no Regans and Gonerils, of either sex, have ever been known to disgrace human nature.

The life of Japanese ladies and gentlemen, however the latter may be thus harassed, is little disturbed by business; even government offices, from the number of occupants, giving little to do—their time is therefore pretty much divided between the duties of ceremonious politeness and amusement. Amongst the former may be reckoned correspondence, chiefly in notes, and the making of presents, both which are constantly going on; the last regulated by laws as immutable as are all those governing life in Japan. There are specific occasions upon which the nature of the gifts to be interchanged is invariably fixed; upon others, this is left to the choice of the donor, save and except that a superior must always bestow objects of utility upon an inferior, who must, in return, offer rarities and useless prettinesses. Between equals, the value of the gift is immaterial; a couple of quires of paper, or a dozen of eggs, are a very sufficient present, so they be arranged in a beautiful box, tied with silk cord, placed upon a handsome tray, and accompanied with a knot of coloured paper, emblematic of luck. They must, indeed, be likewise accompanied, as must every present of the least or the greatest value, with a slice of dried fish, of the coarsest description. This same coarse fish is, moreover, an indispensable dish at the most sumptuous banquets; and though no one is expected to eat it, is thus constantly brought under notice, in commemoration of the frugality of the early Japanese, whose chief food it constituted. Upon one festival day, every body presents a cake to all their friends and acquaintance.

Social intercourse among the Japanese seems at first sight to be entirely governed by ceremony.‡ Two gentlemen meeting in the street must bow low, remain for some instants in their bowing attitude, and part with a similar bow, from which they must not straighten themselves so long as, by looking back, they can see each other. In a morning call, the visitor and the visited begin by sitting down on their heels facing each other; then, placing their hands on the ground, they simultaneously bow down their heads, as close as possible to their knees. Next follow verbal compliments, answered, on either side, by a muttered, "*He, he, he!*" then pipes and tea are brought in, and it is not till all this is duly performed, that any thing in the nature of conversation may be

* Titsingh. † Siebold. ‡ Fischer.

attempted. The ceremony of a morning call ends by serving up, on a sheet of white paper, confectionary or other dainties, to be eaten with chop-sticks. What he cannot eat, the visitor carefully folds up in paper, and deposits in his pocket-sleeve. This practice of carrying away what is not eaten is so established a rule of Japanese good breeding, that, at grand dinners, the guests are expected to bring servants, with baskets, properly arranged for receiving the remnants of the feast.

At these entertainments, each guest is served with a portion of every dish in a small bowl. Another bowl is placed beside him, and kept constantly replenished with rice, whilst the sauces and other condiments, of which, besides soy, are salted ginger and salted fish, are handed round by the servants of both sexes, who are in constant attendance. The viands consist of every kind of vegetables (sea-weeds not excepted), of game, including venison, poultry, and fish. This last, however, is the standing dish at every Japanese table, answering to the English joint of meat. Every species is eaten, down to the very coarsest; the lower orders feasting upon all parts of the whale, even upon the sediment from which the oil has been extracted. But to return to the entertainment.

These banquets usually consist of seven or eight courses, during the changing of which the master of the house walks round, drinking a cup of *sakee* with each guest. But the grand object in giving a dinner is said to be less the assembling a cheerful party, than the exhibition of the abundance, variety, and magnificence of the china and lackered-ware—called by us Japan—possessed by the founder of the feast; and no compliment is so agreeable or flattering to the master or mistress of the house, as admiration of the table-service, and inquiries concerning the price of the different articles.

Tea, made in the ordinary way, or boiled in the tea-kettle, is drank at all meals, and indeed all day long, by all classes. But there is another mode of preparing tea, which, on account of its expense, through the various utensils and implements employed in its concoction, all of which Japanese etiquette requires to be ornamental and costly, is wholly confined to the higher ranks, and by them given only upon grand occasions, and in great ceremony. It may be called the form of *un Thé* in Japan. The expense must consist wholly in the splendour of the lackered bowls, silken napkins, &c., without which this tea cannot be offered, since the materials and process, as described, convey no idea of extravagance. The finest kinds of tea are ground to powder; a tea-spoonful of this powder is put into a bowl, boiling water is poured upon it, and the whole is whipped with split bamboo till it creams. This tea is said to be a very agreeable, but very heating beverage.

When company are invited to such a tea-drinking, the room in which they are received must be adorned with a picture of the philosopher and bonze Darma, its inventor, probably, as he appears to be esteemed its patron *kami*, or saint. The decoration of a reception-room, according to this and to other occasions, is, in Japan, a science not to be easily acquired. In a handsome Japanese drawing-room, there must be a *toko*—that is to say, a sort of recess, with shelves, expensively wrought of the very finest woods. In this *toko* must be exhibited a single picture—no more; beneath which must stand a vase, with flowers. Now, not only must the picture be suited to the particular occasion, and therefore constantly changed, but the flowers must be similarly adapted; the kinds, the variety, the number, and even the proportion between the green leaves and the gay blossoms, all vary according to the occasion. The laws that govern these variations are formed into a system, and a book, treat-

ing of this complicated affair, is one of those studied by young ladies at school.

The Japanese are very sociable, despite their ceremonious nature; and, in these properly decorated apartments, they habitually assemble in considerable numbers, where the ladies sometimes occupy themselves with ornamental work, sometimes with music and dancing. At these parties, various sorts of games are likewise played: of each of these amusements, a few words must be said.

Of music, the Japanese are passionately fond, and their traditions give the art a divine origin. According to this account, the sun goddess, once upon a time, in resentment of the violence of an ill-disposed brother, retired into a cave, leaving the universe in anarchy and darkness. Music was devised by the gods to lure her forth. But, though it evidently succeeded, Japanese music, as described to us, corresponds but ill with the high purpose of its birth. It has, indeed, produced many instruments—stringed, wind, and of the drum and cymbal kind—of which the favourite is the already-mentioned *syamsie*. But with all this variety of instruments (twenty-one in number), the Japanese have no idea of harmony; and when several are played together, they are played in unison. Nor are they proficients in melody; their airs, we are told, boasting neither "wood notes wild," nor any portion of science. Yet to this music they will listen delightedly for hours; and the girl must be low-born and bred indeed,* who cannot accompany her own singing upon the *syamsie*. And this singing is often extemporary, as it appears that there is scarcely ever a party, of the kind mentioned, in which some one of the ladies present is not capable of *improvising* a song, should occasion offer.

The dancing is of the Oriental style (pantomimic), and depending upon the arms and body, rather than the feet, which remain nearly immovable, and concealed beneath the robes. It is, in fact, pantomimic in character, and generally designed to represent some scene of passion, absurdity, or every-day life. These domestic *ballets* are performed by the ladies, the men gazing in rapturous admiration; although the utmost praise their Dutch visitors can bestow upon the exhibition is, that it is perfectly free, as might be anticipated from the character of the dancers, from the indecent and licentious character of those of the Oriental dancing-girls. The country does not appear, however, to be destitute of this class of performers.

Cards and dice are prohibited; and although the law is said to be secretly transgressed in gaming-houses, at home the Japanese respect it, and resort to other kinds of games. Chess and draughts are great favourites, as is one resembling the Italian *moro* † Another game seems original. A puppet is floated in a vessel of water, round which the company stand, playing the *syamsie* and singing as the puppet moves. As it turns, penalties of *sakee*-drinking are imposed, as in wrong guesses at the Japanese *moro*, and the like opportunities for forfeits. Upon occasions of this kind, the trammels of ceremony are completely broken, and the most extravagant merriment prevails, often ending in results, very contrary to English notions of the temperance of tropical and Oriental climates. *Sakee* is drunk, as a penalty or voluntarily, to intoxication by the men, who then sober themselves with tea, and again inebriate themselves with *sakee*, until, after several repetitions of the two processes, they are carried away insensible.

In summer, their joyous meetings usually take the form of rustic, and especially water, parties, formed expressly for the enjoyment of fine scenery.

* Meylan. † Fischer.

Large companies will spend the afternoon, evening, and part of the night, upon the lakes, rivers, or innumerable bays of the sea, in their highly-decorated boats, with music and banquets. During the heat of the day, they lie moored in some shady nook, protected from the sun's rays, but open to the sea breeze, whence they command a pleasing view. In the evening, the waters resound with music, and are illuminated with the moving light from the coloured paper lanterns of the several boats.

In order to divert the company, should conversation flag, and their own music pall on the ear, professional musicians, jugglers, posture-makers, and the like, are hired for the day. To these are added a variety of the story-telling genus, very different in character from the ordinary members of the profession in the East. These persons make it their especial business to learn, not romances, but all the gossip of a neighbourhood, which they retail for the entertainment of their employers. Some of these traders in scandal are frequently hired to relieve the tedium of a sick-room; but those engaged to divert a party of pleasure, have a second and somewhat startling duty—it is, to set an example of politeness and high breeding, to improve the tone of the society that requires their services. These (not very homogeneous) functions they are said to combine in a most extraordinary manner. We are assured that, although, in their capacity of amusers, they indulge in extravagant buffoonery, rudeness, and impudence, they remain perfectly self-possessed, and, at the proper moment, resuming their polished demeanour, recall the whole company to order and good breeding.

From the pleasures and forms that mainly occupy the life of a Japanese, we must now turn to its closing scene; and, having begun with his birth, end the chapter with his burial. But first, we must advert to the length of time during which death occasionally precedes burial. Many Japanese of the higher order die *nayboen*, either in the course of nature or by their own hands. If a man holding office dies, his death is concealed—it is *nayboen*—and family life proceeds apparently as usual, till the reversion of his place has been obtained for his son. If such a person be deeply in debt, the same course is adopted for the benefit of his creditors, who receive his salary, whilst he, though well known to be dead, is nominally alive. Again, if he has incurred any disfavour, or committed any offence, the conviction of which would be attended with disgraceful punishment, confiscation, and corruption of blood, he probably rips himself up, either in his family circle, if any good to his family be contingent upon his death's remaining for a time *nayboen*, or publicly, in a solemn assembly of his friends, if the object be solely a satisfaction of justice, and obviating of punishment.

When the necessity for the *nayboen* ceases, or when a Japanese openly dies, either naturally or by the national *hara-kiri*, the first symptom of mourning that appears,* is the turning all the screens and sliding doors throughout the house topsy-turvy, and all garments inside out. A priest then takes his place by the corpse. The family is supposed to be too much absorbed in sorrow to admit of their attending to the minor cares and preparations requisite upon the melancholy occasion; wherefore, they are permitted to weep in unmolested solitude, whilst their most intimate friends supply their places in all matters of business or ceremony. One of these kind substitutes directs the laying out of the corpse, whilst another orders the funeral. One stations himself at the house-door, in his dress of ceremony, to receive the formal visits of condolence paid by all the friends and acquaintance of the deceased, but paid

* Meylan.

outside the door, to avoid the impurity incurred by entering the house of death. The digging of the grave is superintended by a fourth friend. This is situated in the grounds of a temple, is shaped like a well, and lined with strong cement, to prevent the infiltration of water. If the deceased be married, the grave is usually made sufficiently capacious to receive husband and wife. A monument is prepared, bearing the name of the deceased, and, if married, the name of the survivor is added in red letters, to be blackened, or sometimes gilt, when this surviving partner shall rejoin in the grave the partner who has gone before.

When all preparations are completed, the corpse, washed, and clad in a white shroud, on which the priest has inscribed some sacred characters, as a sort of passport to heaven, is placed, in the sitting posture of the country, in a tub-shaped coffin, which is enclosed in an earthenware vessel of corresponding figure; and the funeral-procession begins. This is opened by a number of torch-bearers, who are followed by a large company of priests, bearing their sacred books, incense, &c. Then comes a crowd of servants carrying bamboo poles, to which are attached lanterns, umbrellas, and strips of white paper inscribed with sacred sentences. These immediately precede the corpse in its round coffin, borne upon a bier, and covered with a sort of white paper chest, having a dome-fashioned roof, over which a garland is suspended from a bamboo carried by a servant. Immediately behind the body walk the friends and acquaintance of the deceased, in their dress of ceremony, accompanying, attending, and surrounding the masculine portion of the family and kindred, who are attired in mourning garments of pure white. White mourning is also worn by the bearers and household servants of the deceased. The procession is closed by the ladies of the family and their female friends, each in her own palanquin, attended by her female servants. The palanquins (*norimonos*) of relations are distinguished from those of friends by the white mourning dresses of the attendants. In families of lower rank, the female relations and their friends walk after the men.

The sorrowful train is met at the temple by another body of priests, who perform a funeral service, and the corpse is interred to a peculiar sort of funeral music, produced by striking copper basins During this ceremony, two persons, deputed from the house of death, sit in a side chamber of the temple, with writing materials, to note down the names of every friend and acquaintance who has attended.

In former times, obsequies were, in many various ways, far more onerous; for it seems that, even in secluded and immutable Japan, lapse of years has wrought its ordinary, softening effect, and lessened the propensity to make great sacrifices, either of life or property. In the early times alluded to,* the dead man's house was burnt, except so much of it as was used in constructing his monument. Now it is merely purified, by kindling before it a great fire, in which odoriferous oils and spices are burnt. At that period, servants were buried with their masters, originally, alive; then, as gentler manners arose, they were permitted to kill themselves first; and that they should be thus buried, was, in both cases, expressly stipulated when they were hired. Now, effigies are happily substituted for the living men.

The mourning is said by some of our writers to last forty-nine days; but this must mean the general mourning of the whole family, inasmuch as Dr. von Siebold expressly says that very near relations remain impure—which, in Japan, is the same thing—as much as thirteen months. It appears, also, that

* Siebold.

there are two periods of mourning in Japan, as with us, a deeper and a subsequent lighter, which may help to explain the discrepancy. During the specified forty-nine days, all the kindred of the deceased repair daily to the tomb, there to pray and offer cakes of a peculiar kind, as many in number as days have elapsed since the funeral; thus presenting forty-nine on the forty-ninth day. On the fiftieth day, the men shave their heads and beards, which had remained unshorn and untrimmed during the seven weeks. All signs of mourning are laid aside, and men and women resume the ordinary business of life, their first duty being to pay visits of thanks to all who attended the funeral. It should be added, however, that for half a century the children and grandchildren of the deceased continue to make offerings upon the tomb.

"ALAKE'SA-RAJAVIN-CADHAI," OR, TALE OF THE KING OF ALAKE'SA-PURI.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, in his Fourth Report on the Mackenzie MSS., has given the following epitome of a Tamil romance under the above title, the author of which is said to be Seyallar. It is a curious specimen of the wild fictions of the East:

A king's daughter forms an attachment, at first sight, to the stupid son of another king, who cannot read the writing which she conveys to him, but shows it to a diseased wretch, who tells him it warns him to flee for his life. The king's daughter is imposed upon by the leper, kills herself, and becomes a disembodied evil spirit, haunting a particular choultry (or serai) for travellers, whom, during the night, if they do not answer aright to her cries, she strangles, and, vampire-like, sucks their blood. Avvaiyar, the famous poetess, asks the people of the town for permission to sleep in the serai, when on a journey. They warn her of the consequences; to which she replies, that she does not fear all the devils of the invisible world. At the first watch, certain screams, of unintelligible monosyllables, are uttered, which Avvaiyar takes up, puts each monosyllable in its place, and from the whole makes a recondite stanza; the purport being to chase away the spirit, which departs. At midnight, other monosyllables are uttered, which are taken up, and a more difficult stanza is produced; on which the spirit leaves. At the third watch, the same process recurs, with a still more difficult stanza, with the same result. The spirit now owns itself conquered; appears visibly to Avvaiyar, and receives from her a prophetic intimation of future transmigrations, and a happy issue. Ultimately, the transmigrating spirit again animates the body of a king's daughter, of superior wit and accomplishments, who resolves to marry no one that cannot conquer her at capping verses; in doing which, the candidate must not only explain the meaning of the dark enigmas propounded (sphinx-like) in her verses, but also enounce faultless verses himself; and the uttering any such verse which she could not explain, would secure her hand. Many witless sons of kings made the endeavour, and failed. Narkiren (head of the college at Madura), at length, encounters her, disguised as a poor man, selling wood. She utters a stanza of contempt, but is arrested and surprised by his answer. The contest continues for days; every step of progress consisting of verses more difficult than the preceding. They are, indeed, utterly unintelligible, without a commentary, which usually accompanies them. Narkiren ultimately conquers.

SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. XIII.—Affairs of Travancore.

The connexion between Travancore and the East-India Company has been of considerable duration, and the Government of the latter has, on various occasions, rendered good service to the former. In 1790, Tippoo Saib attacked Travancore, and penetrated to Verapelly; but Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-general, promptly interposed to rescue the country from an invader, who threatened in a very brief period to overrun it. This timely aid was not afforded without some sacrifice on the part of the British Government, and it led ostensibly to the war which succeeded between that power and the ruler of Mysore. In 1795, a subsidiary treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Travancore; and ten years after, in 1805, a second treaty. By the former, the Rajah engaged to assist the East-India Company, in time of war, with troops to the extent of his ability; by a clause in the latter, this aid was commuted for an annual tribute.

Travancore was among the most scandalously misgoverned of Indian states. Retrenchment and reform were indispensably necessary, and the treaty provided for their being commenced and conducted under the auspices of the British Government. To afford time for effecting the necessary changes, the payment of half the additional subsidy stipulated for by the second treaty was remitted for two years; but the end of that period found the Rajah no better disposed to pay the entire amount of subsidy than the beginning. One heavy source of his expense was a military body, called the Carnatic Brigade, which, though unnecessary as well as burdensome, the Rajah insisted on retaining, in spite of the remonstrances of the British representative at his court. This gave rise to much angry feeling. The resident, Col. Macaulay, pressed for the required payment of subsidy, and after a while, a part of the amount was liquidated; but a very large portion still remained undischarged. The resident, having to perform a most ungracious duty in urging the demands of his Government, became an object of aversion to the dewan, in whose hands the Rajah had suffered the whole power of the state to fall. That officer, while ruling his master, was himself under influence unfavourable to the interests of the British Government. His conduct had long been evasive and unsatisfactory, and towards the close of the year 1808, it became suspected that he entertained views of direct hostility. It had been ascertained that communications had taken place between the dewan and some Americans, who had recently arrived from Persia. The nature of these communications was kept secret, but they were followed by overtures from an agent of the dewan to the Rajah of Cochin, for entering into joint measures in opposition to the British power. It was reported, that a French force would land on the coast of Malabar, in the course of January, and, in anticipation of this event, the dewan urged the Rajah of Cochin to prepare to unite himself with the Travancorians and French, for the purpose of

expelling the English from the country. The dewan was not one of those who content themselves with merely giving advice; he enforced his recommendation by example. Extensive military preparations were entered into; the people were trained to warlike exercises, and large supplies of arms were obtained. The object of these proceedings was all but avowed, and it was currently reported that emissaries had been sent to the Isle of France, to solicit a reinforcement of artillery. The Government of Fort St. George considered these circumstances as calling for immediate and active measures. Troops were ordered to march from Trichinopoly, and others were embarked from Malabar for Quilon; but these movements were suddenly countermanded, and a determination taken to try further the effects of a conciliatory policy. The experiment met with that species of success which usually attends attempts at conciliation under such circumstances. The dewan professed great alarm at the military preparations which had been made by the British Government, and entreated permission to throw himself upon the generosity of the power which he had provoked. A succession of messages followed, and this portion of the drama ended in the dewan, on the ground that his person was not safe in Travancore, expressing a desire to resign his office, and retire within the territories of the Company. The resident agreed to indulge him, and on the 28th of December, every thing was prepared for his journey from Alepi to Calicut. A sum of money was advanced for his expenses, and as the alleged fears of the dewan led him to demand a large escort of troops, the force attached to the resident was weakened for the purpose of affording it.

A little after midnight, the sleep of the resident was broken by a loud noise in the vicinity of his house. He rose and proceeded to the window, whence he perceived that the building was apparently surrounded by armed men. Hearing his own name mentioned, he opened the lattice, and demanded who was there; upon which, some voices exclaimed, at once, that it was the colonel, and several pieces were simultaneously discharged at the window, but happily without producing the intended effect. The object of the assailants being now manifest, the resident seized a sword, and was rushing down stairs to oppose the entrance of the assassins, when he was interrupted by a clerk in his service, who, pointing out the hopelessness of contending with a numerous body of armed men, suggested that his master and himself should conceal themselves in a recess in a lower apartment, the door of which was scarcely discernible from the wainscot in which it was inserted. This retreat Colonel Macaulay was reluctantly induced to enter, just at the moment when the assailants, having disarmed the guard, were forcing their way into the house. Having entered, every part of it except the concealed recess was carefully searched for the intended victim. Disappointed of finding him, they spent the night in plundering the house. At day-break, a vessel, with British troops traversing the deck, appeared in sight, and the ruffians, becoming alarmed, made a precipitate retreat. This afforded the resident an opportunity of escape; a boat was procured, and he was shortly on board a British ship.

The vessel which had appeared in sight, so opportunely for the resident, was one of several which were conveying reinforcements to the British strength in Travancore. All of these arrived in safety, except one, having on board a surgeon and thirty-three privates of his Majesty's Twelfth regiment. This vessel, being detained by some accident, put into Alepi for a supply of water and other necessaries. Two or three of the soldiers, landing immediately on the vessel arriving at her anchorage, were told by some servants of the Rajah, that a large body of British troops were in the neighbourhood, and that if they were disposed to join them, every requisite aid would be afforded for the purpose. The whole party were thus induced to disembark, when they were surrounded and overpowered, tied in couples back to back, and in that state, with a heavy stone fastened to their necks, thrown into the back-water of the fort. The ferocity of this deed would almost seem to justify the opinion avowed by some Europeans who have enjoyed the best means of judging of the state of Travancore, that, in turpitude and moral degradation, its people transcend every nation upon the face of the earth.

Two days after the outrage on the resident's house, the officer commanding the subsidiary force at Quilon, received intelligence that a large body of armed men had been assembled in the enclosure round the dewan's abode. This being an unusual occurrence, Colonel Chalmers ordered his men to sleep that night on their arms. Immediately afterwards, he was informed that a body of armed Nairs had been collected at Paroor, a few miles to the southward of the cantonment, for the purpose of advancing upon his force. To avert an attack from two bodies of troops at the same time, a party under Capt. Clapham was despatched with a gun, to take post on a height commanding the dewan's house, so as to keep the troops collected there in check. The detachment had scarcely arrived at the point assigned for it, when it was discovered that a small hill, immediately on the flank of the post, was occupied by Travancore troops, whose numbers appeared to be rapidly augmenting. The eminence, on which Capt. Clapham's party was posted was evidently a military object to the enemy, and it became necessary to prepare for defending it. A column of Nairs was soon seen advancing, which was challenged, and requested to halt. The challenge and request were disregarded, and the column continued to advance, obviously for the purpose of charging the British detachment. When within ten paces, Capt. Clapham gave orders to fire. The fire was returned, but it was followed up on the part of the British force with so much quickness and precision, that, after several ineffectual attempts to gain the height, the enemy was obliged to retire.

On the following morning, Major Hamilton proceeded, at the head of a body of British troops, to take possession of the battery at the dewan's house; a service which was effected without loss, and the guns were conveyed within the British lines. These guns had been ordinarily used for firing salutes; but on examination, after they came into the hands of Colonel Chalmers, they were all found loaded, and double-shotted; and

it is also worthy of remark, that they were taken, not in the situation where they were usually placed, but on a spot having the command of the only road leading to the dewan's house.

Before Major Hamilton could return to his position, he was required to push on with his party to Anjuvicha, to intercept the enemy, who, in great numbers, were crossing the river in that direction. He arrived just as a numerous body were crossing in boats, while another party was drawn up on shore to cover their landing. The British commander immediately attacked the party on shore, who were dispersed forthwith, pursued to the bar, and driven into the water. A battalion on the opposite side witnessed the defeat and destruction of their countrymen, without attempting to assist them further than by a few discharges of small arms, at a distance from which they could do no execution. On the dispersion of the enemy, on the nearer side of the river, Major Hamilton directed his artillery to open on the battalion on the opposite shore, and almost the first shot put them to flight. They subsequently returned with reinforcements, and an attempt was made to surround Major Hamilton's force, but prevented by his retiring within the lines of the cantonment.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the news of these events at Fort St. George, the Government of that presidency received from the collector in Malabar the translation of a letter, addressed by the dewan of Travancore to the Zamorin rajah in Malabar, and which had been confidentially communicated by the Zamorin's minister. It was an extraordinary composition, appealing to the attachment felt by natives to their ancient superstitions, and expressing violent apprehension of the extension of the Christian faith. To resist this, the zamorin was exhorted to rise against the British, who were to be forthwith expelled, and no amity thenceforward maintained with them. The zamorin was informed that hostilities had begun on the 28th, and that, within eight days, the Company's battalions should be compelled to evacuate Quilon. Some further communications with the zamorin's minister took place, through a confidential agent whom the dewan deputed to hold a conference with him, and it was not undeserving of notice. On the zamorin's minister suggesting the imprudence of a small state rising in hostility against so vast a power as the British, the dewan's agent, after adverting to the application made to the Isle of France for assistance, said, it was well known that the greater proportion of the Company's forces would soon be engaged in a Mahratta war, and in the defence of their northern frontier against an invasion from the French. Thus did the accessibility to invasion of our northern frontier give confidence to those hostile to our power, and thus early were our enemies aware of the existence of that Mahratta combination, which it took several years to mature for action. Yet then, as under similar circumstances before and since, there were, doubtless, many who saw nothing but uninterrupted peace and unassailable security.

Further projects of conciliation had been meditated even after the attempt upon the life of the British resident, and to gratify the parties by whom

that atrocity was contrived and executed, the temporary suspension of Colonel Macaulay was determined on. The news of the attack upon the troops at Quilon, however, put an end to these conciliatory movements, and negociation was abandoned for arms. It was now thought important to secure the continued services of Colonel Macaulay, and that officer was requested, in language almost apologetic, to resume the duties of resident, until the contemplated proceedings connected with the station should have been carried into complete effect. A letter was addressed to the Rajah of Travancore, explaining the circumstances under which the advance of troops into his country had become necessary, and a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants, assuring them that the peaceable and well-affected had no cause for apprehension, was issued with similar views. The troops destined for service in Travancore were to advance in various directions; Lieut.-colonel St. Leger was appointed to conduct the operations on the eastern side; Lieut.-colonel Cuppage, with another body of troops, was to enter by the northern frontier; while Colonel Wilkinson commanded a detachment, assembled in the south country, for the preservation of tranquillity in that quarter, and for the purpose of reinforcing the army in Travancore, if found necessary. The troops assembled at Quilon remained under the command of Lieut.-colonel Chalmers.

The last-named officer was soon required to employ the force at his disposal. At six o'clock in the morning of the 15th January, he was informed that the dewan's troops were advancing in different directions. On reconnoitering in front of the British lines to the left, a large body of infantry, drawn up with guns, were perceived; on which Colonel Chalmers, without delay, ordered his line to advance in two columns, to receive the enemy. The action that ensued lasted five hours, and ended in the flight of the dewan's troops, and the capture of several of their guns by the British force. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, was great; that of the British, very trifling. Ten days afterwards, an attack made by three columns of the enemy on three different points of a detachment in Cochin, commanded by Major Hewitt, was repulsed with the most decisive success, although the British force was greatly inferior, in point of numbers, to their assailants, and were unprotected by either walls or batteries.

The share in the operations entrusted to Lieut.-colonel St. Leger was conducted with remarkable spirit and brilliancy. The corps forming his detachment reached Palamcottah, after a very rapid march from Trichinopoly, and proceeded from thence to the lines of Arumbooly, which they reached on the 3d February. These lines were of great natural and artificial strength; but, after some short time spent in reconnoitering, it was determined to attack them by storm. The storming party, under Major Welsh, left the British encampment, and on the evening of the 9th, after encountering all the difficulties presented by thick jungles, abrupt ascents, rocky fissures, and deep ravines, arrived at the foot of the walls on the top of the hill, which they immediately surprised and carried, driving the enemy down the hill before them. The batteries in their possession were

now opened, and directed against the main line of the enemy's defences. A reinforcement arriving at break of day, Major Welsh proceeded to storm the main lines, and these also were carried, in spite of a more severe resistance than had previously been offered. The enemy, appalled by the approach of the main body of the troops to maintain the advantages which had thus been gained, precipitately fled, and at an early hour of the day, Colonel St. Leger had the happiness of reporting to his Government that the British flag was flying on every part of the Arumbooly lines, as well as on the commanding redoubts to the north and south.

Having established a secure post within the lines, Colonel St. Leger pursued his success. A large body of the enemy had taken post in the villages of Colar and Nagrecoil, and the task of dislodging them was entrusted to a detachment under Lieut.-colonel Macleod, of the King's service. The country through which the detachment had to march was unfavourable, and the position which the enemy had chosen, strong and advantageous. Protected in front by a battery, commanding the only point by which an assailant could approach, this defence was aided by a river, while in the rear were thick, impassable woods. These advantages, however, were unavailing. The lines were attacked and carried, after a sharp action, and the enemy forced to retreat in great confusion. At this place, the enemy had determined to make a resolute stand. The dewan himself had taken refuge there, and only fled on the approach of the British troops, whose proximity he naturally regarded with dislike. This success was a severe blow to the fortunes of the dewan. The forts of Woodagherry and Papanaveram (the latter one of the strongest places in Travancore) surrendered without the firing of a shot.

The fatal blow thus struck at the power of the dewan, was aided by the western division of the British troops. On the 20th of February, a detachment from this force assailed and most gallantly carried some batteries erected by the enemy at Killianore, captured seven guns, and defeated a body of troops consisting of about five thousand men. In the beginning of March, Colonel Chalmers advanced with the western division, to effect a junction with Colonel St. Leger, and encamped about twelve miles north of the rajah's capital. About the same period, the force on the northern frontier, under Colonel Cuppage, entered without opposition, and took up the strong position of Paroor, while troops from the southern division of the army, under the command of Colonel Wilkinson, took possession of the defile of Armagawal, and proceeded to occupy the passes of Shincotta and Achincote.

The dewan now fled towards the mountains on the northern frontier, and being abandoned by his master, whom he had misled, parties were despatched in all directions, to endeavour to apprehend him. Negociations commenced for the restoration of the relations of amity between Travancore and the Company, and in a very short period affairs returned to their former state. The dewan wandered in the mountains, till compelled to retire by the difficulty of procuring food among rocks and jungles—a diffi-

culty increased by the seizure of some of his followers, by whom he had been previously supplied. In this situation, he came to the resolution of repairing to a pagoda named Bhogwady, where he put an end to his life by stabbing himself in various places. His brother was apprehended, and as he had participated in the atrocious murder of the thirty-four unhappy persons belonging to his Majesty's 12th Regiment, he was, by the orders of the rajah, most justly executed in sight of that regiment.

The occurrences which have been related, illustrate a state of things too common in India; a sovereign abandoning himself and his territories to the guidance of a favourite minister, who soon becomes more powerful than the sovereign himself. In former times, indeed, the mayor of the palace, in certain European states, reduced the king to a cypher, and while ruling without check or control, suffered the odium of his bad government to attach to the unfortunate person who bore the royal dignity. In India, that system is still in active operation; the indolence and the vices of native princes, aided sometimes by their peculiar circumstances, throw them into the custody of the bold or the designing; and from the thraldom which thus involves them, they rarely escape, but by the death of their keeper. Their people, in the meantime, are generally exposed to the most dreadful oppression, and the king and country have alike cause to rue the lamentable weakness which invested a subject with the power of sovereignty, divested merely of the name.

Another and more gratifying subject of reflection is afforded by the evidence supplied of the great superiority of the army of British India over those with which it is generally brought into action. The British force employed in Travancore was trifling in point of number when compared with the vast levies opposed to it; but the military skill of its commanders, and the high discipline of their troops, enabled it to subdue the entire country, almost as rapidly as it could be put in motion. Such has ordinarily been the course of British warfare in India.

E.

LINES AFTER THE PERSIAN OF NIZÁMÍ.*

'Tis blithe to wander earth's fair face
With wayward footsteps over,
And, as each varied scene we trace,
New beauties to discover.
Sweet, too, at busy daylight's close,
The halting-place, with its repose.

'Tis blithe, our track as we pursue,
To mark, with curious wonder,
Each step fresh marvels bring to view
Concealment's veil from under;
While all that meets the observant eye
Some thoughtful lesson shall supply.

And yet, for aye, it were unwise
On distant shores to linger,
When busy Memory homeward hies,
And becks with restless finger;
And joys—she hints—our coming wait,
Denied us in our alien state.

And what though, far from home, we share
Earth's hollow pomps that perish?
The friends, the loves of youth are there,
And these the heart *will* cherish:
Its strings *will* twine around the home
Where we were nursed, howe'er we roam.

F.

* *Sekandar Námeh.*

از سکندر نامهٔ نظامي

جهان‌گردرا در جهان تاختن
خوش * آید †سفر در جهان ساختن
بهر کشوري دیدن آرایشي
بهر منزلي کردن آسایشي
ز پوشیدگیها خبر داشتن
ز نادیدها بهره بر داشتن
ولیکن چو بیني سرانجامِ کار
بشهرِ خود است آدمي شهریار
فرو ماندنِ شهرِ خود با خسان
به از شهریاري بشهرِ کسان
بشهرِ کسان کرچه باشد بهي
دل از مهرِ خانه نباشد تهي ‡

* In some MSS. آمد . † In some MSS. سفر در سفر .

‡ Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.
Ovid.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LAND-TAX *(KHERAJ)* OF THE ARABIC EMPIRE IN ITS MOST FLOURISHING PERIOD.

COMPILED FROM SEVERAL ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS.

STATICAL tables of the land-tax possess the double value of pointing out the resources of government and the state of agriculture, and consequently, of the prosperity of a country. The activity and resources of a nation depend entirely upon the degree of its freedom. Thus the soil of England is the best cultivated in all Europe, whilst that of Hungary is the least cultivated, although the most fertile, the government being the worst; that of France, like her government, takes a position between these two extremes. If, therefore, we had tables of the land-tax of a country at different periods, they would afford us the best guide in judging of the policy of the government, and whether the moral and intellectual character of the rulers deserves praise or blame with respect to the welfare of the nation; in fact, such tables are as important to the historian as the pulse is to the physician, the finances being the blood of a state; and as the cheeks of a patient may be florid, notwithstanding his internal disease, so authors may speak in the highest terms of praise of a prince's encouragement of literature, amongst other luxuries, however oppressive and ruinous his government may be. Every country has its Louis XIV.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the high value of an account of the land-tax in that part of the globe, which once was ruled by the mighty Khalifs, if we consider the great interest of a history which is the link between ancient and modern times, and if we observe in what a prosperous condition countries have been, which we now see in the most desolate state. What they have been, they may again be.

It was, no doubt, in consideration of this fact, that Baron von Hammer-Purgstall* has attempted to give a table of the revenues of the Mohammedan empire, under Mamun, in reply to a question of the Royal Academy of Berlin, bearing on this subject. He had, however, no opportunity of consulting the best author on this subject, who seems to have been himself employed in the office of the land-tax of Bagdad (ديوان الخراج). His name is Ibn Khordadbeh; he lived after the middle of the third century of the Hejra. I believe the only copy in Europe of his valuable work, is that in the Bodleian library, in Oxford, (Uri's Catalogue, N. 994.). M. Hammer-Purgstall had also no opportunity of consulting the work of Ibn Haukal, a work which is as valuable as scarce. Unfortunately, the extracts which I made when in Oxford, on the subject under consideration, are very limited. Abu Yusuf's letter, on the different revenues of Harun ar-Rashid, seems also to have been unknown to this most distinguished Orientalist; so that his only, but very valuable, guide was Ibn Khaldun, who gives an account of the revenue from thirty-six provinces or districts. There is a beautiful copy of this author in the British Museum,† which I have compared with M. Hammer-Purgstall's translation. The account of the land-tax in Wassaf's work, was illegible to the learned Baron himself, and to his friends in Constantinople, the account being written in a peculiar character. As the account of Wassaf is different from that of Ibn Khaldun (as Baron von Hammer-Purgstall states, in the preface to the mentioned work, p. vi.), it may be identical with that of Ibn Khordadbeh;

* In the second Chap. of his *Laenderverwaltung unter dem Chalifate*. Berlin, 1835, p. 39.

† Additional Manuscripts, No. 9574. The passage in question, is in fol. 162. verso.

in which case, the following account could give the key for deciphering the peculiar writing of Wassaf, and for correcting Ibn Khordadbeh; whose manuscript is neither very correct nor legible, for it is almost effaced by reason of its antiquity, (it was written 630 A. H.) and has not often the diacritical points. The reader will, for this reason, excuse whatever errors he may find in the subsequent translation.

The Arabs seem to have paid much attention to revenue accounts, as a literary subject, at least, at an early period, before they had sunk into servility and religious mysticism. As early as the end of the second or beginning of the third century, guides were written of different capitals, which contained, according to Ibn Haukal, besides the description of the curiosities, an account of the land and other taxes, factories, products, traffic, and ships landing and departing, &c. Such a guide for Basra was written by Abu Zaid Omar ben Shabba, mentioned by Ibn Khallikan; Ibn Haukal mentions also a guide of Mekkah and Kufa, adding, that these works are in every body's hand in the east and in the west.

When Islam was revealed (or rather revived) to the Arabs, through Mohammed, it was only consistent with the idea that man is created to be guided by true religion to a better life, that they believed that whoever is not so guided is a mere thing, as missing his destination. It was, therefore, right to call the unbelievers first to Islam; if they received it, they enjoyed the same rights as the Arabs; if not, they were asked whether they would pay the land-tax (خراج) and capitation (جزية); and if they refused to do that, they were attacked by the sword. And, whatever may be said on this practice, there are multitudes of examples to shew that force and interest have a greater influence over faith, principle, and even conscience, than reason and persuasion. When subjected, they became the property of the Moslems (فيء للمومنين). However, though conquered by arms, the rigour of law was not always exercised over unbelievers; the men were not always killed, nor the women and children made slaves, but they were frequently spared; and the benefit of protection (ذمة) was granted to them, under specified conditions respecting the land-tax and capitation, which, when once settled, would never be altered again.

The first example of this sort, and which became the model for regulating conquered provinces in all subsequent times, was the adjustment of the tribute, of the Sowad by Omar. This khalif was repeatedly pressed to divide the Sowad amongst the conquerors. "If I divided the land," was his answer, "those Moslems who come after you will have nothing, and you will not engage farther in the holy wars; and if I leave it to them, the frontiers are protected behind us (for they were obliged to defensive warfare, although not to offensive war), they will furnish us with munitions of war, and we shall have every year tribute from them." So he left to them the lands, and made the following arrangements:—

The rich class pays 48 dirhems a-year capitation; the middling class, 24 dirhems; and the poor, 12 dirhems.* The census of the population amounted to 500,000 men† (females and children not included). The land was surveyed;‡ its length was found to be 125 farsangs, and its breadth 65 farsangs; so that the number of jeribs amounted to 36,000,000. This number is agreed

* Abu Yusuf, fol. 28.

† Ibn Khordadbeh.

‡ Von Hammer-Purgstall (p. 78) makes two strange mistakes, in attributing the taxes of Arabian Irak to Persian Irak, and in saying it was Kobad who surveyed the country; whilst the Arabic text which he brings forward in proof (p. 259) states, agreeing with Ibn Khordadbeh and Abu Yusuf, that it was Omar ben Khattab.

upon by Ibn Khordadbeh and Abu Yusuf. But Masudi* differs from these two authors, giving the following details:—

The *Sowad*, or *cultivated Irak*, is 125 farsangs long, and 80 broad; the square measure is, therefore, 10,000 farsangs: one farsang is equal to 12,000 cubits,† of those cubits which are called *Morsilah* (مرسلة),‡ or 9,000 Hashemite cubits, or 50 chains (أشل), or 22,500 jeribs (جريب);§ so the 10,000 square farsangs give 225,000,000 jeribs. For regulating the land-tax, one-third, or 75,000 jeribs, were deducted, in consideration of the mountains, rivers, towns, &c.; therefore, 150,000,000 jeribs remained, half of which was cultivated, and the other half was left arable, according to Masudi; but I doubt whether his calculations are correct.

From the Sowad was taken, as land-tax (خراج), two-fifths of the produce of wheat and barley, if the field was watered; three-tenths of the produce of wheat and barley, if the field was artificially watered (by wheels, &c.); one-third of the produce of dates and grapes, and of what is planted in gardens; one-fourth of the spring-harvest. This was either given in kind or in money, or partly in kind, and partly in money. It seems that it was ascertained, in the survey of Omar, how much ground there was for barley, palms, &c. in the Sowad, because, under Kobad, only the general regulation was made, that 1 dirhem should be paid for every one of these 150,000,000 jeribs. The further divisions were probably left to the inhabitants, as is done in India. But Omar settled distinctly that for every jerib of field (if the above parts were not given in kind) should be delivered 1 kafiz of the produce and 1 dirhem, whether the field has been ploughed or left arable. Besides this, there was to be paid, for 1 jerib of grapes, 10 dirhems—according to another tradition, 8 dirhems; 1 jerib of dates, 8 dirhems—according to another tradition, 10 dirhems; 1 jerib of sugar, 6 dirhems; 1 jerib of wheat, 4 dirhems; 1 jerib of barley, 2 dirhems; 1 jerib of sesame, 5 dirhems; 1 jerib of cotton, 5 dirhems; 1 jerib of spring-harvest, 3 dirhems.‖

If we wish to draw a conclusion as to the price of corn at that time, we shall find that 56 lbs. of wheat cost 1 dirhem, the price of two-fifths of a jerib having been fixed at 5 dirhems, after deducting 64 lbs. (one kafiz) from 768 (1 jerib).¶ This will give a correct estimation of the money-value at that period. Moreover, it is to be remarked that the dirhems of the time of Omar had the value of 1 dirhem and 2½ daniks** compared with those of Harun-ar-Rashid; they had the weight of 1 mithkal,†† and were, no doubt, Persian money. No tax was paid for forage, and for all those products which do not keep—as melons, plane-trees, cucumbers, &c; whilst from all those which keep, the kheraj was to be delivered—as of corn, nuts, almonds, linseed, sil, &c.; but, according to some doctors, only when the quantity of corn exceeded that of 5 wasks (35 lbs weight). Nothing was to be paid if the ground was not

* *Notices et Extraits des MSS.*, vol. viii. p. 150.

† Ibn Khordadbeh states that 25 such farsangs make a degree. Koehler, in his preface to Abulfeda's Syria, takes 18¾ farsangs to a degree.

‡ Such a cubit is equal to 144 grains of barley placed side by side, according to Ibn Khordadbeh and Rev. S. Lee's *Ibn Batuta*, p. 34, note.

§ *Jerib* is the name of a measure for land, and the corn which such a land produces in the first instance is stated to be equal to 60 sa's square: Kefaya, commentary to the *Hedaya*.

‖ Abu Yusuf, in his letter to Harun-ar-Rashid, folio 33, recto.

¶ This is correct, if Richardson is right in stating that 1 jerib is equal to 768 lbs., and 1 kafiz to 64 lbs; therefore, 12 kafiz are equal to 1 jerib. The *Kamus* states that 4 kafiz are equal to 1 jerib, and 60 kafiz to 1 korr (a measure which will be mentioned hereafter). One kafiz contains 8 makkuks, or 4 lbs. (rotls). It has probably been different in different times. I am unfortunately not able to find any reference on this meaning which these expressions have with Ibn Khordadbeh and Abu Yusuf.

** Six daniks make a dirhem.

†† One mithkal is equal to 1½ dirhem.

naturally fit for cultivation, and only half the kheraj was to be paid if it was watered by wheels and canals.* These were the principles of government, as laid down by Omar, in agreement with the companions of Mohammed, and in constant reference to the *Koran* and the traditions of the Prophet, and as these principles served as a basis for all future legislation, it may be considered, as the original law was, that the Moslem should not pay any taxes *to government* at all; his only duty was to give the alms (صدقة) defined by law—*i. e.* the tithes of those products of the land which keep—as corn, dates, &c.; and one out of forty, from cattle, sheep, &c. (but not from horses); and the toll for wares imported or exported, which was usually one out of forty, or two and a-half per cent. of the value. All these duties were destined for beneficial purposes —as for the poor, for releasing Moslem prisoners, keeping up roads, providing for travellers, &c. The third part of the khams (الخمس) was employed for the same purposes; whilst the khalifs appropriated to themselves, after some dispute, the other two parts, which the *Koran* destined for God, his Prophet, and the relations of the Prophet. Khams is the fifth part of the booty taken by fighting, and of mines, pearls, and generally any thing which is not obtained by cultivation.

Government and the army, which consisted of volunteers, whose only pay was the four-fifths of the booty, and sometimes lands, considered as booty, called قطايع) was entirely supported by the Dzemmis اهل الذمة or people under protection, *i. e.* such nations as refused to accept the Mohammedan religion at all, or at least not before fighting. To those, the conditions were to be kept sacred, which were made when they capitulated or were subdued. However, they soon became the object of avarice and arbitrary power, having no other guarantee of the treaty, than the good-will of a sovereign! The conditions were different for different nations. It was a general rule, that they should pay double the toll جوالي *i. e.* five per cent; that the rich should pay forty-eight dirhems a year, capitation tax, the middling class, twenty-four dirhems; and the poor (working man) twelve dirhems; women, children, and persons unable to work, paid nothing.† But Omar ben Abdul-Aziz went so far as to calculate what a man could gain by working a year, and what he could subsist upon, and to claim all the rest, amounting to four or five dinars a year. The capitation tax was called الجزية and sometimes خراج الرؤس

The principal revenue from the Dzemmis, was the land-tax, (الخراج) which was sometimes so much increased, as to be half the produce of the land.

The technical term for all the taxes from the people under protection, and the tribute from enemies, or whatever was taken from enemies not by direct force of arms, was فيء.

This is the financial system, founded by the second Khalif, the Great Omar. It was evidently calculated to make the Mohammedans a conquering nation, and to direct the attention of their rulers entirely to conquest, as they derived thence all their revenues. The Mohammedans formed, by this means, a privileged aristocracy. However, the division of lands amongst the soldiers, and the claims to those enormous alms by the poor, soon made the nation indolent, which was the more ruinous as it led the sovereigns to despise public opinion and to become despots; whereas they were originally but the

* How this is done, see in Niebuhr's *Beschreibung von Arabien*, p. 150.

† The Capitation Tax ceased as soon as they became Moslems.

executive power* (عامل و ناظر) of the law, as laid down in the *Korán*. First, they bought the Sheikhs versed in law to misinterpret it; but in subsequent times, when all the companions of Mohammed were no more, and when the desire for wealth took the place of religious zeal, they did not even think it worth their while to appeal to any interpretation of the law. Many other circumstances contributed to the same end, as employing foreign soldiers, cultivating foreign art and literature in the court, fixing the residence out of Arabia, &c., which need not be enumerated. The result, with respect to the financial system, was, that the alms were encroached upon by the crown, and that the Moslems and protected people were so much pressed, that every difference disappeared with respect to revenues; they were indiscriminately dlcale جباية 'revenues.' Ibn Khaldun applies this expression even to the time of Al-Mamun; but I suspect that the original distinction between the taxes of the Moslems and protected people was not entirely abolished at so early a period. He describes the decline of the old financial system as follows:

"With the progress of luxury," says the Arabian Montesquieu, "the wants of government and its servants increased, and their zeal diminished; so by these means it was requisite to employ more people and to give them higher pay; consequently, the taxes were gradually increased, till the proprietors and working classes were unable to pay, which led to continual changes of government."

I give now the statical tables of the land-tax of the Sowad and other provinces, as I found them in Ibn Khordadbeh. I doubt, however, whether these large sums of money represent merely the product of land-tax, and did not include the capitation, although Ibn Khordadbeh and Ibn Haukal say distinctly خراج 'land-tax.' Ibn Khaldun calls it "revenue;" this alone would account for the great difference which exists between the statement of the taxes of Ibn Khaldun and Ibn Khordadbeh, as exhibited in the following pages. But it must also be remembered, that they refer to different times, and how often was the political division of provinces changed! Besides, I suspect that the greatest part of what had been delivered in kind at the time of Mamun, to which Ibn Khaldun refers, was paid in money in the time of Ibn Khordadbeh: excepting, as it would appear from Ibn Khordadbeh, from provinces near the capital as the Sowad and products like silver, slaves, &c.

	Number of Villages.	Heaps of Unthrashed Corn.	Korrs* of Wheat.	Korrs* of Barley.	Ready Money in Dirhems.
I.—District Holwan.					
Municipalities.					
1. Firuzfiad					
2. El-Jebel					
3. Takra	...	...	...	...	1,800,000
4. Arbela					
5. Khatifain					
II.—District Sad Hormiz (East of the Tigris).					
6. Kesápúr	7	260	2,500	2,200	300,000
7. Nehr Fúk	...	...	100	1,000	100,000
8. Kalada and Nehrein	3	34	1,000	1,500	330,000

* Abu Yusuf, in his letter to Harun-ar-Rashid. † One korr is equal to 7,100 pounds صاع.

	Number of Villages.	Heaps of Unthrashed Corn.	Korns of Wheat.	Korns of Barley.	Ready Money in Dirhems.
Municipalities.					
9. Hariz	5	66	1,000	1,000	100,000
10. The town of Athikah ...					
11. Upper Radan	19	362	4,800	1,800	120,000
12. Lower Radan					
III.—District Sadikba'd.					
13. Sakobad					
14. Mahruwud	7	44	1,000	1,000	700,000
15. Salsal					
16. Jalula					
17. Zeitein	4	230	7,000	1,300	40,000
18. السد يمن	5	54	600	500	100,000
19. Abrar-ar-Rud...	6	26	3,000	1,000	120,000
IV.—District Nabakha'n Khosru.					
20. Upper Nahr-Wán	...	...	2,700	1,800	350,000
21. Middle Nahr-Wán	...	...	1,000	500	100,000
22. Lower Nahr-Wán	...	...	100	1,200	150,000
23. Baderaya	7	...	4,700	500	330,000
24. Bakesaya					
V.—District Sabur, or Kesker.					
25. Ez-Zubdurd					
26. El-Barnum					
27. El-Ustad	...	...	3,000	20,000*	70,000,000
28. El-Jewazir					
According to Ibn Khaldun, they paid in the reign of Mamun ...	...	...	...	...	11,600,000
VI.—District Sad Behmen.					
29. Behmen Ardeshir					
30. Misan...					
31. Desmisán					
32. Eberkiad					
VII.—The District of the Euphrates and Tigris.					
33. Firsabur	5	250	2,300	1,400	150,000
34. Mesoken	6	105	3,000	1,000	300,000
35. Katrbal	10	210	1,000	1,000	300,000
36. Badurbál	14	400	3,500	1,000	1,000,000
VIII.—District Ardeshir Yadkan.					
37. Nehr Sir	10	240	1,700	1,700	—
38. Er Rumkan	10	210	3,300	3,050	3,050
39. Kutha	9	220	3,000	1,000	—
40. Nehr Derfit	9	125	1,000	1,000	150,000
41. Nehr Huwair...	10	227	1,700	6,000	150,000
IX.—District Yumistan, or Ez-Zuwa'r.					
42. Upper Zab					
43. Middle Zab	12	244	1,400	7,200	150,000
44. Lower Zab					

* And rice.

	Number of Villages.	Heaps of Unthrashed Corn.	Korrs of Wheat.	Korrs of Barley.	Ready Money in Dirhems.
X.—District Upper Behkobad.					
Municipalities.					
45. Babil ... ... }	16	378	...	...	350,000
46. Tazia ... ... }					
47. Upper Felujeh	15	242	1,500	500	70,000
48. Lower Felujeh	6	72	1,000	3,000	28,000
49. Nehrin	3	81	300	400	45,000
50. Ain Themr	3	14	300	400	51,000
XI.—District Middle Behkobad.					
51. Hebbah and Beda	8	71	1,200	1,700	150,000
52. Sura					
53. Narusema ... ... }	10	664	1,500	...	250,000
54. Nehr el Malik ... ... }					
XII.—District Lower Behkobad.					
55. Forat Yad Koli	10	271	1,000	2,500	900,000
56. Es-Seilhun	...	34	1,000	1,500	140,000
57. Toster	7	163	1,250	1,000*	300,000
58. Ruzmistan, or Bujerd	...	...	500	500	10,000
59. Hormiz Jerd					
The latter three municipalities do not belong to the Sowad, according to some opinions.					

* And rice.

The districts of the Tigris, together, paid 8,500,000 dirhems.

Kufa, with its environs, belonged, 358 A.H., when Ibn Haukal visited this city, to the divan of Bagdad, and paid 30,000,000 dirhems a year as kheraj. Under Mamun, the kheraj amounted to 37,780,000 dirhems‖ (Hammer, 27,780,000†), and besides 14,800,000 dirhems of other duties.

Bassorah paid, in the same year (358), 6,000,000 dirhems.

According to Ibn Khaldun, the country between Bassorah and Kufa paid to Mamun 10,700,000 (Hammer, 1,700,000).

Hirah, when first conquered by Khâled, paid 80,000 dirhems land-tax; and the male inhabitants amounted to 7,000, of whom 6,000 paid capitation tax.

The tribute of all the Sowad, at the time of the Khosroes Kobad, amounted to 150,000,000 dirhems;* at the time of Omar ben Khattab, 120,000,000 dirhems; in the reign of Abdallah ben Seyad, 135,000,000 dirhems;* under Hejaj ben Yusuf, 18,000,000 dirhems, into which do not enter 100,000,000‡ on account of his cruelty and injustice; under Omar ben Abdalaziz, 124,000,000‡ or 120,000,000 dirhems;† under Ibn Hobeira, 100,000,000 dirhems;† and under Yusuf ben Omar, 170,000,000 dirhems.† Abu Yusuf (fol. 18 recto.) states, the kheraj of the Sowad did not amount higher than one million of dirhems before the death of Omar ben Khattab; but this must be a fault of the transcriber.

Holwan, 30,000,000 dirhems, and 212 slave boys; 4,800,000 dirhems.‖

Raï, 10,000,000 dirhems; 12,000,000 dirhems, and 20,000 rotls (pounds) of clarified honey.‖

Kumis, 1,170,000 dirhems; 4,500,000 dirhems, and 1,000 plates of silver.‖

Jorjan, 10,170,000 dirhems; 12,000,000 dirhems, and 1,000 balls of silk.‖

* Hammer-Purgstall (who follows Maverdi), Ibn Khordadbeh, and Masûdi.

† Hammer-Purgstall, p. 78.

‡ Ibn Khordadbeh.

‖ Ibn Khaldun, MS. of the British Museum, 9,574, fol. 162, verso. From this author the second number is taken as often as there are two accounts of the taxes of a district; whilst the first, and generally those not marked, are given on the authority of Ibn Khordadbeh.

Kerman, 5,000,000 dirhems; under the Khosroes, 60,000,000 dirhems;* 4,200,000 dirhems, 500 precious garments, 20,000 rotls of dates, and 1,000 rotls of carraway seed.

Segistan, 6,776,000 dirhems; 4,600,000 (Hammer-Purgstall, 4,000,000), 300 balls of cloths, 20,000 rotls of Panis sugar.*

Kuhestan, 787,080 dirhems.

Et-Taïsin (الطسين), 11,388 dirhems.

Nisabur, 4,108,900 dirhems.

Tus, 740,860 dirhems.

Abiwerd, 700,000.

Shehrsor, 6,000,000 dirhems;* (Hammer-Purgstall says 400,000 dirhems).

Nisa, 893,400 dirhems. (In Khorasan, its chief town is Taktazan. Isfahani, p. 50).

Serkhes or Serekhs, 307,440 (in Khorasan. Edrisi translated by Jaubert, p. 417, see note 3, and Ibn Batuta, translated by Lee, p. 96, and note).

Merw Schijan (in Khorasan), 100,000 dirhems, and 1,000 sheep.

Merw Rúd, 420,400 dirhems.

Tulikan, 21,400 dirhems.

Gharsistan or Gharjistan (غرسستان), 100,000 dirhems, and 1,000 sheep.

Badghis 124 dirhems (in Khorasan. Isfahani, p. 75).

Herat, and two other towns, 1,159,000 dirhems.

Tokharistan, 106,000 dirhems.

Taberistan and Demyawend,* *i.e.* Demawend (instead of which, Hammer-Purgstall reads Rujan and Nehawend), 6,300,000 dirhems, 600 carpets of Taberiyyeh, 200 garments, 500 cloths, 300 towels, 300 bathing gowns.

Buseng, 559,350 dirhems.

Faryab, 55,000 dirhems. (This district is also called Otrar.)

Kurkan, 154,000 dirhems.

Dilem, 123,000 dirhems.

Khotlan, 1,733,000 dirhems, in Haiatelah, bordering on Balkh.

Termeda, 47,100 dirhems.

Er-Rub and Sekhan, 12,600 dirhems.

Diwsaran, 10,000 dirhems.

Bamyan, 5,000 dirhems.

Beham, 20,000 dirhems.

برمحان وحوصر برو المحان (?), 106,500 dirhems.

Adman and Keman, 12,013 cattle.

Kabul, 1,500,000 dirhems, and 1,000 cattle, amounting to the value of 700,000 dirhems.

Bost, 90,000 dirhems.

Kish, 111,500; perhaps it is to be read Kerkh, the name for half a dozen places, according to Firuzabadi; 300,000 dirhems.* Hammer-Purgstall reads, Kerdsch.

Nim, 5,000 dirhems.

Buktegin, 6,200 dirhems.

Rostan and Jawan, 7,000 dirhems.

Zúban, 2,220 dirhems.

Akat, 48,000 dirhems.†

* Ibn Khaldun, MS. of the British Museum, 9,574, fol. 162, verso.

† Here follow, in Ibn Khordadbeh, the names of some more districts, which I am not able to read: دحان 1,000 dirhems; سعمان 4,000 dirhems; الطسب 20,000 dirhems; المدحان العاد احرون 10,000 dirhems; السعكث السعان 3,500 dirhems; الزسحود 1,000 dirhems; ناسارا 7,300 dirhems; الصعا مان 485,000 dirhems.

Khawaresm and Ruin, 489,000 Khowaresmian dirhems.

Ammol, 293,400 dirhems.

Mawarennahr, 1,189,200 dirhems.

Haterhiat, of Soghd, and the other Kurahs under the administration of Nuh ben Ased, 326,400 dirhems; 180,000 Mohammedan dirhems of this sum falls upon Fergana, and 46,400 Khowaresmian dirhems upon the cities of Tartary, and 1,187 stout cloths of Kandahar, and 1,300 iron boxes and plates, of which every one consists of two parts: these two articles amount to the value of 1,072,000 Mohammedan dirhems.

Hamadan, 11,800,000 dirhems, 1,000 rotls conserve of pomegranates, 12,000 rotls of honey* (Hammer-Purgstall says, sweet figs).

Dainur, 1,000,000 dirhems.

The various mines in the Soghd, as in Kesser, Kis, and Nim, كسر وكسرو نسف و السم, 1,089,000 Mohammedan dirhems, and 2,000 Mosbiyah dirhems.

Aderbaijan, 4,000,000 dirhems.

Shash, with its silver mines, 607,100 Mosbiyah dirhems.

Hejnadeh, 100,000 Mosbiyah dirhems.

The kheraj of all Khorasan, paid to Abu Abbas Abdullah Ben Thahir, amounted to 44,876,000, and 13 cattle, 1,000 sheep, 1,012 slaves, and 1,300 iron boxes and plates of two halves; 28,000,000 dirhems, 2,000 plates of silver, 4,000 horses, 1,000 slaves, 27,000 balls of cloths, 3,000 rotls of coco-nuts.

Ahwaz, 30,000 dirhems (as kheraj); under the Persians, 50,000,000 of dirhems; 25,000 dirhems, and 30,000 rotls of sugar.*

Fars, 30,000 dirhems; under the Persian kings, 40,000,000 mithkasl. Amran Ben Musa, the Bermakit, added Sind to this province, so the revenue amounted, after having defrayed all the expenses, to 10,000,000 dirhems; 27,000,000 dirhems; 30,000 bottles of rosewater, 20,000 rotls of black currants.

Ispahan, 70,000,000 dirhems.

Masindan and Murjahdak, 350,000 dirhems. Ibn Khaldun says, Masindan, Murjan, and the Kurahs of Jebel, 11,000,000 dirhems; Hammer-Purgstall reads, Masindan and Robban, 400,000 dirhems.

Komm, 1,000,000 dirhems.

Sind, 11,500,000 dirhems, 150 rotls of Indian aloe.*

Mekran, 400,000 dirhems.*

Nejran, 200 costly dresses, 240 rotls sealing-earth.* Hammer-Purgstall says that the 140 rotls of sealing-earth were from Thintan: I do not doubt this is a fault of his manuscript. The same author says, that this is Nejran of Yemen; but he is wrong. There were Christians in Nejran, in Yemen, whom Mohammed took under his protection without asking any other tribute, or meddling with their affairs any further than that they should give 2,000 striped Arabian garments, and maintain for one month the delegates whom he might send there. When Omar was khalif, he had the intention of introducing throughout all Arabia the same religion and laws; therefore he confirmed for the rest the conditions given by Mohammed to the Nejranites; but he gave to them some villages in Irak, and ordered them to settle there, where they retained their former name, Nejrani. This is the people spoken of above. Abu Yusuf has preserved the original treaties of Mohammed and the first four khalifs, from which it seems that, in subsequent times, some changes took place in their tribute, although it had been sanctioned by the Prophet.

The revenue of the Khosroe ابرارمن, in the eighteenth year of his reign, from all the empire, amounted to 400,000,000 mithkals, which makes 795,000,000 dirhems; in subsequent times it was about 600,000,000 dirhems.

Kineserin and Awasim, 400,000 dinars; 4,000 dinars (Awasim not included), and 1,000 load of currants.*

* Ibn Khaldun, MS. of the British Museum, 9,574, fol. 162, versa.

Hams, 340,000; but according to Ibn Haukal, it amounted never higher than to 180,000 dinars.

Damascus, about 400,000 dirhems; according to Ibn Haukal,* the kheraj, together with the tithes and tolls, amounted, under Ibn Modaïr, to 140,000 dirhems; 420,000 dirhems.†

Jordan (with the capital Tiberias), 350,000 dinars; but Ibn Haukal states that it did not amount to half this sum; 96,000 dinars.

The rest of Palestine, 500,000 dinars; 370,000, and 3,000 rotls of oil, and 300,000 rotls of currants.† Hammer-Purgstall has the more probable number of 310,000 dinars, and 300 rotls of oil.

Diar Rabi', 7,700,000 dirhems.

Hejaz, 300,000 dinars.†

Yemen, 600,000 dinars; this is the greatest sum ever raised in the time of Ibn Khordadbeh; 370,000 dinars, and besides a number of fine cloths.

Makrizi, in his large work on Egypt, gives very detailed accounts of the *kheraj* of Egypt, of which we extract the most interesting ones, following the MS. of the British Museum (7,317, fol. 63, *verso*, and 78 *recto*). Makrizi quotes, for the ancient time, our author, Ibn Khordadbeh, who states that the *kheraj* of the Pharaohs (Ptolomies?) amounted to 96,000,000 dinars; Amru ben al'As collected, under the reign of Omar, 12,000,000; Makukis collected, twenty years before him, 20,000,000 dinars; under the reign of Othman, only 14,000,000 dinars were collected; under the Abbasides and Omayyides it never exceeded 3,000,000 dinars. Ibn Khordadbeh fixes it at 2,180,000 dinars under the Abbasides; the greatest sums were collected under Ahmed Ben Tulun, the founder of the Tulunide dynasty, when it amounted to 800,000,000 dinars!

In Kairwan was collected, in the year 336, according to Ibn Haukal, from seven to eight hundred million dinars of revenues of all kinds; land-tax, tithes, poor-rates, grass-tax, tolls, &c. This comprehends the revenues of western Africa and Andalus. The money was brought to Fostat. Africa (*i.e.* the province of this name) paid, according to Ibn Khaldun, 13,000,000 and 120 African woollen stuffs; and Barbary 1,000,000 dirhems.

SPRENGER.

* In a manuscript of the Bodleian library at Oxford.

† Ibn Khaldun, MS. of the British Museum, 9,574, fol. 162, verso.

LIFE AND LABOURS OF DR. MORRISON.*

THE late Dr. Morrison, in his prominent and public career, established claims to the regard of posterity which will not soon be forgotten. As a sincere, zealous, and judicious missionary, as a first-rate Chinese scholar, lexicographer, and translator, as a valuable public servant (in which capacity he may be said to have sacrificed his life), his merits are acknowledged by the world; and even the virtues of his private and personal character are attested by the friendships he formed with such men as Sir George Staunton and other members of the Company's establishment at Canton. The work before us enters most minutely into the latter branch of his history, exhibiting him as the devout Christian, the philanthropist, and in the domestic and social relations; setting off his actions as a public man, to more advantage by showing the motives and principles which governed them.

In the Memoir of Dr. Morrison, published in our Journal for March 1835,† which was compiled from authentic documents, partly in his own hand-writing, we gave such full details of his life, that we should not be justified in retracing the same ground, though the biography now before us is, of course, more minute, exact, and comprehensive. Our readers are aware that Dr. Morrison's origin was not splendid; that his parents, though respectable, were not opulent; that his talents overcame the disadvantages of straitened circumstances, and whilst he eminently fulfilled his theological functions, fame and worldly prosperity smiled upon him. He might have employed (without the quibble) the lines of Œcolampadius:

Dum vixi in Domini fulsi fax splendida templo,
Et nomen cum re Gratia Diva dedit.

The attempts made by a few critics to diminish the fame of Dr. Morrison, by imputing faults to his translations into Chinese and to his Dictionary, have deservedly met with little or no success. His friends admit, nay he himself admitted, that his Dictionary, a stupendous work for a single individual, is imperfect; and that such a book as the Scriptures should be translated into such a language as the Chinese, by almost the first Englishman who acquired the language, without errors, and with pure idiomatic propriety, is too much to expect without a miracle. The wisdom of publishing a version of the sacred writings before our knowledge of the niceties of the Chinese tongue was more advanced, is a question quite independent of the merits of Dr. Morrison, who rendered them better than any other European scholar could have done in similar circumstances. The critical notice of Dr. Morrison's literary labours, appended to the work before us, by Professor Kidd, is sufficiently candid and impartial upon this head, not concealing deficiencies, but vindicating the just claims of one who has done much for this department of Oriental philology. Mr. Kidd thus specifies the inferences resulting from Dr. Morrison's position, acquirements, and influence:

* Memoirs of the Life and Labours of Robert Morrison, D.D., F.R.S., &c. Compiled by his Widow; with Critical Notices of his Chinese Works, by Samuel Kidd, and an Appendix containing Original Documents. In two vols. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

† Vol. xvi. p. 198.

First. Whatever he accomplished as an ardent scholar, a zealous divine, and a steady patriot, owed its origin to his religious character.

Secondly. Notwithstanding the charge of ignorance and incapacity, constantly brought by worldly men of literary habits and acquirements against missionaries—and that of wild, misguided fanaticism against missionary societies—still the vast labours and rare attainments of Dr. Morrison sprung entirely from missionary zeal, patronized and cherished by the venerable men who founded the London Missionary Society.

Thirdly. The direct influence of Dr. Morrison's literary and biblical labours, in connexion with China, has not only had a mighty religious bearing on the minds of many zealous men in his own country, America, and the continent of Europe, but also on public institutions, both literary, scientific, commercial, and religious.

Fourthly. The attainments of Dr. Morrison have had indirect, yet most effective, influence on the cultivation of Chinese literature. In addition to his own works, he was the medium of publishing others of great value; for example, the "Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ," printed at the Anglo-Chinese College, at the expense of the late Lord Kingsborough, a most valuable work, in Latin, on the oral and written language of China; wherein every thing necessary to be known on the principles, and structure, and beauties of the language, are most copiously illustrated by individual quotations in the native character, from the best authors. It is a work of the highest value; but unfinished, though extending to 262 quarto pages. The founding of the Anglo-Chinese College, and the numerous advantages subsequently conferred on its libraries, with the periodical communications from him, published in China and Malacca, all testify the value and extent of his reputation for Chinese knowledge; but these matters have been fully developed in the preceding biography. I cannot, however, close these remarks without adverting to the magnificent attempt to introduce the permanent cultivation of Chinese literature in the noble and extensive library which employed him many years in collecting, and is now placed in University College, accessible to all classes of students without distinction.

The editor of the work is Mrs. Morrison, and it is due to this lady to say, that she has performed the task in a highly creditable manner. Still, however, we cannot help regretting that she did not confide to other hands the important and difficult office of selecting the materials for her husband's biography, and of connecting them by a narrative. Much is contained in these two large volumes which it would have been better to exclude, and the style of the Memoirs wants animation, and in a few places accuracy. This remark, which, as honest critics, we are bound to make, ought not to derogate from the merits of the editor, or rather author, who cannot be expected to hold the pen of an experienced writer, or to know what best suits the capricious taste of general readers.

AWAKINGS.

A SERIES OF PICTURES.

FIRST COLLECTION.

CONTENTS:

The depression of the heart illustrated; the death of Dido and the apparition of Iris; the clouds and sunshine of life; Christian consolation; the Widow of Nain and her son; melancholy condition of the dead in heart; the return of the Prodigal. The awaking of the Divine Judgment, exemplified in the overthrow of the Egyptians, the slaughter of the Assyrians, and the capture of Jerusalem.

When that sweet Queen of love and song,*
To all the Mantuan Muses dear,
Upon her death-pile struggled long,
And wept and groaned to linger here:

(For still, upon her darkening eye,
The heaven-born hero seemed to shine;
And fond Iulus glittered by,
In Cytherea's light divine.)

Then, gliding through th' ambrosial air,
Her pinions glancing in the sun,
The silver-footed Iris fair
Came down to that forsaken one.†

So, when the suffering mourner lies,
In anguish tossing to and fro,
And every ray of comfort dies;
No blossoms spring, no waters flow:

In vain, on every side he turns;
Pain meets him with a thousand spears;
And Hope, like faint watch-candle, burns
Mistily through the cloud of tears.

Look! suddenly into the gloom
A Minister of Peace hath flown,
With voice of mercy, wing of bloom,
By Mantuan poet never known!

A moment! and the vapours drear
Before that heavenly friend have fled:
A song is warbling in our ear;
A rainbow shining round our head!

Who has not felt the languid hour
Each mental nerve unbind,
When not a colour of life's flower
Can cheer the sickness of the mind?

Cold mists the sleepy hand benumb;
Fear chains us to her stormy rock;
The music of the heart is dumb;
Hope finds no treasure to unlock.

* Dido.

† No scholar can have forgotten the exquisite lines in the fourth book of the *Æneid*, to which this stanza alludes:—

Ergo Iris croceis per cœlum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo.

Cheerless each beauteous landscape lies;
The glory of the flower departs;
No picture charms our heavy eyes,
Unwarm'd by sunshine from the heart.

The sweet breath of the poet's line,
Unheeded, o'er our senses creeps;
The ear is closed to lyre divine;
The magic of the pencil sleeps.

The garden watered by our hand,
The wood-path often trod before,
The harvest waving o'er the land,
All please the languid gaze no more.

No longer Pleasure's ruby wine
With fiery lip of thirst we drain;
The lamps go out at Learning's shrine;
And Eros breaks his golden chain.

Then, fainter gleam upon the sight
The banners by our pride unfurl'd;
And, fading softly into night,
Recedes the pageant of the world!

But, while we turn from Fortune's car,
And scorn Ambition's dazzling strife—
Behold! with joyous flame, a star
Lights up the theatre of life!

Straightway, before the glistening eye,
The verdant olive-boughs appear;
The lark mounts singing to the sky;
The palm-tree spreads its branches near.

Upon the wings of every breeze
Aërial music seems to roll;
And shadows, from Elysian trees,
Sleep on the waters of the soul.

Thus softly o'er the heart of man,
Like chequering light on summer grass,
Scattered by sweet Aurora's fan,
The cloud and sunshine pass.

Now, radiant as the golden slope
Of corn-field, winds our verdant way;
Now, darkening all the beams of hope,
In wintry gloom we stray.

Happy, if in the sun we think
By clouds our feet may be o'ertaken;
If, when in mist we seem to sink,
THAT WITH THE DAWN OUR JOY WILL WAKEN!

II.

From a Hebrew village came
A plaint of woe, a song of weeping:
O hallow'd Nain, sweet thy name,—
A widow's only son was sleeping.

Mourners, hush the cry of woe;
  Weeping mother, dry thy tear;
Soon thy pallid cheek shall glow—
  The Lord of Death is near!

He drew nigh to the wondering band,
  With solemn voice of power He spake—
The Prince of the Celestial Hand—
  "Young man! I say to thee—AWAKE!"

And, see! before that word of Grace
  The shadow of the grave unroll'd;
And health's clear sunshine on his face
  Sprinkles its drops of gold.

We call thee not, O Lord of Power,
  We call thee not, unto the bier;
Albeit, youth's purpureal flower,
  Nipt in its morn, may wither here:

We ask thee not for him, who, past
  The silent valley of decay,
Beholds his Shepherd's face at last,
  Nor sees again the setting day:

What, though he be the widow's son,
  Whose voice her drooping heart could cheer;
What, though each laurel-wreath he won,
  For her alone was counted dear:

What, though in summer's balmy light
  He led her feet the garden o'er,
And gently breathed, at morn and night,
  A blessing at her chamber-door—

We ask him not; the sweetest flowers
  For ever on his ashes bloom;
And Faith beholds celestial Powers,
  In white apparel, round his tomb!

If, thoughtless of his mother's knee,
  And of his mother's arms ashamed,
Some blinded reckless child there be,
  By the Enchantress' spell inflamed;

If bitter taunt and unkind word
  War with each household altar wage,
Scattering, like th' infuriate sword,
  The harvest of his mother's age:

Unto that youth we call thee, Lord,
  Redeemer, Master, Judge, and Friend!
There, may thy balm of love be pour'd;
  There, may thy dews of peace descend!

He is not dead; thy voice of might
  The moral sickness can control,
And put each evil thought to flight,
  And melt the slumber from the soul.

O, Day-Star of the bosom, rise,
With rest, with healing on thy wings;
Scatter the darkness from his eyes—
Quicken the flame, until it springs.

Thy hallowing work of love begin;
Thy kindling, saving Grace impart;
Awake him from the dream of sin;
Revive the dead—THE DEAD IN HEART!

III.

And see another picture rise,
At Fancy's magic call;
The Prodigal, with tearful eyes,
Returning to his father's hall!

The old familiar face, the look
Of love that never tired or slept,
The pleasant garden-walk, the book
O'er which his childish spirit wept—

All swell into his eyes; the gate,
The mossy thatch, the bower he sees;
The sickle glimmers through the corn;
The stock-dove murmurs in the trees.

And while his misty vision strains
Across the woods and meadows fair,
The breath of violets from green lanes
Steals round him on the summer air.

And from the scented hawthorn pale,
From liquid throat, so smooth and ripe,
The green-wood syren, nightingale,
Warbles unto the shepherd's pipe.

Now, through the chambers of the soul
Each faded image starts to life;
Away the cloudy vapours roll,
With all the fiery signs of strife.

No more Remorse, with flaming eye,
And thundering foot, and stormy wing,
Threatens, in dreadful panoply,
Her crimson torches brandishing.

But Peace, with gentle footstep, goes
In beauty from her bower of rest,
Sprinkling the sweetest bloom of rose
And dew of Eden on his breast.

Then, glittering in the silver rain
Of softening, fruitful, Christian tears,
The ruined garden blooms again;
Each withered blossom re-appears!

What gorgeous dream of poet's lyre,
What vision of the painter's art,
Ere shone with such celestial fire,
As THIS AWAKING OF THE HEART?

IV.

A vision flashes on my eyes, like a fiery storm at night,
When the forests shudder, and the sea thunders in its might.
Through the reddening mist of years, the hum of an arming land I hear;
The tossing of the cloudy plume, the clashing of the spear.
And I see the gorgeous banners fly, in many a glistering fold,
And my sight grows dim with the blaze of shields, the emerald and the gold.
The Enchanters' king is on his march, with the victor-garland bound;
And the chariots, like a tempest-fire, are lightening around.
The Egyptian war-horse laughs aloud; his flaming eye is red;
And his glittering mane, like a surge of foam, about his neck is spread.
The billows of the sea go back; the pursuing host is nigh;—
AWAKE! AWAKE! O MIGHTY ONE! AND GIRD THY SWORD UPON THY THIGH!

And, lo! upon my spirit lowers a second dream of fear!
Again thy pallid flag, O Death, in the van is floating here;
I see thy footsteps, by the moon, among the sleeping warriors glide;
I hear the rushing wings of an angel at thy side;
I hear thy sounding bow, and thy quiver of despair,
And the tramp, as of unnumbered steeds, in their golden trappings fair.
Now leap up from thy darkening tents: Assyria, from thy slumber start!
FOR ISRAEL'S GOD HATH WAKENED NOW—HIS SWORD IS AT THY HEART.

Once more to my affrighted ear, at the solemn hour of gloom,
Ascends the saddening voice of woe, from the Holy City's tomb.

Now, Daughter of Jerusalem! now arm thee for the foe!
Bind thy shield upon thine arm; fix thine arrow to thy bow!
Why tarry now thy crested bands, the chariots of thy state?
The Desolation of the world is thundering at thy gate!
Their lips are hot with purple juice, drained from the southern vine:
Now call on Him who led thee up against the Philistine!

Like a thousand streams, from the bellowing mountains pour'd,
Swept with shout of man and steed, the avengers of the Lord.
Then, thou who ston'st the prophets, thy hour of terror came,
And the judgment of thy King was written on thy walls with flame!
Then, whilst thy temple flamed on high, thy temple of renown,
And the eagle from thy bleeding brows tore the glory of thy crown;
Then, whilst the blast of heavenly wrath the fiery deluge swept,
And the glowing face came back to thee of the martyr-saint who slept;*
Then memory, by the blaze, o'er each inspired Record ran,
AND CONSCIENCE STARTED FROM HER SLEEP BEFORE THE SON OF MAN!†

* Stephen.
† See particularly the tremendous warnings in the 24th chapter of St. Matthew.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.*

WHILST the taste of the present day is encouraging the reprint of popular works in an elegant form, and on such terms as place them very generally within reach, an impulse of a somewhat different kind has been given to the publication of standard works belonging nominally to another quarter of the globe, and *really*, in respect of their total difference from the writings of Europe, almost to another world. Within the last few years, the *Shah Námeh*, in Persian, and the greater part of the *Mahabhárata*, in Sanscrit, have been printed at Calcutta; thus placing in the hands of the Western student the most remarkable works of fiction in those two languages. The same capital of our Eastern empire has now sent us the commencement of the *Arabian Nights*, that book so peculiarly and essentially Arabic, in the original language. The two streams of enterprize, if we may so express it, have met on a common point; for whilst the Arabic edition has been in progress at Calcutta, an English translation, far surpassing every previous one in the richness, extent, and value of its illustrations, both critical and pictorial, has been appearing, at intervals, in London. We need hardly say, we allude to the beautiful edition of Mr. Lane, of which we shall have occasion to speak further in the course of this notice.

This first volume of the Arabic original of the *Arabian Nights* is in quarto, and contains 910 pages; of these about four hundred are occupied with the story of Omar Bin Na'mán and his two sons, Sharrakán and Zúlmakán, and with some short fables; the rest of the volume contains about half the stories given in the usual translations of the *Arabian Nights*.†

* The *Alif Laila*, or Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night; in the original Arabic. Edited by W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. In Four Vols. Vol. I. Calcutta, 1839.

The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night. Translated by H. TORRENS. Calcutta, 1839.

† The tales of the *Arabian Nights*, it will be remembered, are connected by leading stories into a certain number of groups, of which the old translation contains the following:—

I. The introduction, including—The history of Shehryár and Sháhzamán, the Genius and the Lady in the Glass Case, and the Merchant, the Ass, and the Ox.

II. The Merchant and the Genius, including the story of the Three Old Men.

III. The story of the Fisherman; containing the stories of the Grecian King and the Physician Douban, the Husband and the Parrot, the Prince and the Ghoule, and the Prince of the Black Islands.

IV. The story of the Porter and the Ladies; containing the histories of the Three Calendars, of Zobayde, and of Amene.

V. The story of Sindbad.

VI. The story of the Three Apples; containing the stories of the Murdered Lady thrown into the Tigris, and the History of Núreddín Alí and Badíreddín Hassan.

VII. The story of the Little Hunchback; containing the tales told by the Christian Merchant, the Purveyor, the Jewish Physician, the Tailor, and the Barber, and the history of the Barber's Brothers.

VIII. The history of Abúlhassan and Shemsunnahár.

IX. The

These are: The usual introduction—the story of the Merchant and the Jinn—the Fisherman and the Jinn—the Porter and the Ladies—the story of the Three Apples, &c.—the Little Hunchback—the history of Núreddín and the Fair Persian—the story of Ghánim bin Ayúb—the story of Abúlhassan and Shamsannahár—and part of the history of Kamarazzamán, ending with the false accusation of the two princes by their mothers.

The English translation, of which the first volume has reached England simultaneously with the first volume of the Arabic, containing the version of about half this volume, is elegant and pleasing, and the few notes which are given are apposite and interesting. But the great merit of this volume is, that the verses are translated into English metre, and with a conciseness and beauty which may set at rest the apprehension so often expressed, and in itself not unreasonable—that Oriental poetry is incapable of a close translation into rhyme and measure in a European language. Many of these specimens would gain praise considered merely as English verse; but regarded as a rendering of foreign ideas, and of a language which presents so many difficulties, they are admirable. We prefer making a liberal extract from these "flowers of song" to giving any samples of the prose part of the translation, as this volume contains none of the additional stories, with the exception of one about a page in length:—

Our fortune has two seasons—one turbid, and one clear;
Our life-time has two portions—one safe, one full of fear!
Go ask of him who jeers us, when Fortune does her worst,
Whom Fortune most opposes, but him she favours first?
See'st not the sweeping tempest sweep gustily along,
Yet roughly blow above that bough, that stately is and strong?
See'st not th' refluent ocean bear carrion on its tide,
While pearls beneath its wavy flow, fixed in the deep, abide?
If we the very plaything of Fortune's hands be made,
And her excess of anguish grief 'gainst us have arrayed,
We see the orbs of heav'n above, how numberless they are,
But sun and moon alone eclips'd, and ne'er a lesser star!

IX. The story of Kamarazzamán and Badúra, and of their two sons, Amjád and As'ád.
X. The story of Núreddín and the fair Persian.
XI. The history of Beder and Jehán Ará.
XII. The history of Ghánim Bin Ayúb.
XIII. The history of Zayn Alasnám and the Sultán of the Genii.
XIV. The history of Khodá dád and his Brothers, including the History of the Princess of Deryabár.
XV. The story of Abú Hassan, or the Sleeper awakened.
XVI. The story of Allahaddín, or the Wonderful Lamp.
XVII. An adventure of Harún Ar-rashíd; containing the stories of Baba 'Abdullah, of Sayd Na'mán, and of Khájah Hasan Al Habbál.
XVIII. The story of Ali Bábá.
XIX. The story of Ali Kh'ájah and the Olives.
XX. The story of the Enchanted Horse.
XXI. The story of Prince Ahmed and Peri Bánú.
XXII. The story of the Three Sisters.

And many a trée on earth we see—some bare, some leafy green;
Of them, not one is hurt with stone, save what has fruitful been!
Think'st thou thyself all prosperous, in days which prosperous be,
Nor fear'st th' impending evil which comes by Heaven's decree?

* * *

Foul fall thee, world; it should be so!
Nought else but toil, and wail and woe,
Is doled to me.
In morning tide, though life be bright,
Yet man must drain the cup, e'er night,
Of misery.
And e'en with me, if men asked, erst
Who in the world of joy ranks first?
They answered, 'He.'

* * *

I let none know, yet was it known,
All I for thee had undergone;
And sleep, that erst mine eyes would bless,
Changed into weary wastefulness.
Oh! fortune, hang not thus upon me;
Cast not the dust of mourning on me!
Nor care nor trouble have forgone me:
Lo! both beset my mind.
Chiefs of the tribe are chiefs no more;
The wealthy of their race are poor;
Yet those thy pity fail to move,
Though thus they serve as slaves to love.
The wanton wind that blew on thee,
Provoked elsewhile my jealousy;
But soon as this, my destiny,
Befel, my eyes were blind.
What can the archer's skill devise,
Who, when beset in hostile guise,
Hath turned his arrow 'gainst the foe,
And faithless finds his shivered bow?
And even thus with men it fares,
Set round and cramped with growing cares:
How can they 'scape what fate prepares—
What destiny designed?

* * *

A hauberk strong, to ward my foemen's shot,
I thought thee: but the arrow's point thou art.
In straits I trusted thee; when hard my lot,
With both hands powerless, weak in every part.
Leave me to railers' gibes, and aid me not!
Let my foes shoot, and let me bear the smart!
No help art thou! yet thine inaction still
Nor acts on them, nor me, save by His will.

* * *

Could my house know that thou would'st visit her,
The joyful news had made the dull walls stir
To kiss the place thy footsteps had impressed;
And by occasion rendered eloquent,
They'd cry, in their rude tongue, "Joy and content
To her that's great and good! and peace, and rest."

* * *

Go, mourn not those thou leav'st, thou'lt find fresh substitutes for these;
Fare forth, for sure the sweet of life's to wander at one's ease.
No light heart's won in fixed abodes; naught winn'st thou here but woe;
Then quit the town, and hie thee out where chance may bid thee go.
All foul I see those waters be, that stagnate and stand still:
Sweet's the sweet stream; yet sweet 'tis not, if checked its constant rill.
If the full moon should never set, would eager, longing eyes,
From month to month gaze on, as now, to see the bright orb rise?
Did not the lion leave his den, he ne'er could take the game;
Did not the arrow leave the bow, how fruitless were its aim!
A sort of tree is ebony, while clinging to its earth;
And gold, while sweltering in the mine, is dust of little worth.
Dig this one out, dig that one up, and, wondrous to behold,
Dust makes its digger rich, and wood more precious is than gold.

* * *

The tracks that they have left I trace,
And pine for those are far away,
And water with my tears the place
Where late they made their stay.
And to that power, whose mandate stern
Hath doomed their absence hence, I pray
To make me bless'd in their return,
An 'twere but for a day!

* * *

Whene'er the Lord, 'gainst any man,
Would fulminate some harsh decree,
And he be wise, and skill'd to hear,
And used to see;
He stops his ears, and blinds his heart,
And from his brain all judgment tears,
And makes it bald, as 'twere a scalp,
Reft of its hairs;
Until the time when the whole man
Be pierced by this divine command;
Then he restores him intellect
To understand.

* * *

Watch some tall ship—thine eye she'll captivate;
The breeze outstripping in her headlong rate;
As if a bird, with pinions spreading free,
Had left the sky to settle on the sea!

The story of Omar Bin Na'mán, to which we have already alluded, as occupying a great part of the Arabic volume, has never been translated into a European language, though Mr. Lane has given a long episode from it, under the title of the story of Táj ul Mulúk.* Independently of its novelty, it has many points of great interest, as illustrative of the manners of the Arabians. We have, therefore, selected it for a specimen of the whole work.

The tale is professedly the history of the wars of the Moslems with two Christian sovereigns—Afridún, King of Kostantaniyah, and Hardáb, King of Greece. The first of these names, in such a connexion, augurs little

* Mr. Lane stigmatizes this story, in a note, as obscene and tedious. What it may be in his copy we do not know. In ours, it is told with as little indelicacy as the average of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*; the omission of half a dozen passages out of the 400 pages would fit it for printing in any language, and the charge of tediousness could scarcely have been applied more unhappily.

for the writer's attention to consistency with historical truth; but he does not tell his story less amusingly for this. An embassy appears at the court of Omar Bin Na'mán, King of Bagdad, whose errand is thus described:

And when they entered, he inclined to them, and turned towards them, and asked them of their cases and what was the cause of their coming? They kissed the ground before him, and said, "Illustrious monarch, high and magnificent, know that he who sent us to thee is the King Afridun, lord of the regions of Greece and of the armies of Christendom, whose seat is in the kingdom of Kostantaniyah; and he sends thee word that he is at this time at war with an unjust oppressor, who is ruler of Kaisáriyah, the cause of which is this:—a certain king of Arabia, in one of his victories, lighted on a treasure, which had been in the hands of Iskender, from which he took wealth without count; and amongst this were three pearls, round and large as an ostrich egg, which were of the mines of pure white jewels, to which no equal can be found. On these were engraved in Greek characters many secrets, and they had many properties and peculiarities, and among these was this: that if one of them was hung round the neck of a child, no pain could touch him, nor fever, nor weariness. When his hand fell upon these and he came to know their secret properties, he sent to King Afridun a present of gifts and money, and these three pearls; and fitted out two vessels, in one of which he placed the treasure, and in the other men to guard it."

A large army is sent by the old king, under the conduct of his son Sharrakán, who was already a renowned warrior. In the course of the march, he strays by night in search of adventures, like the knight errants of our own stories, and comes upon a troop of girls, who are amusing themselves in a meadow, one of whom has already conquered her younger companions in wrestling, and bound them, and the stranger is just in time to see the final contest with an old woman of the party, who is afterwards conspicuous as the prime mover of mischief throughout the story. Sharrakán himself receives a fall from the fair athlete, who informs him, in the course of their future conversation, that she is the Princess Abrizah, the daughter of King Hardáb, and that the whole story told by the ambassadors is a fiction, to entrap the troops of Islám. By this timely information, Sharrakán is enabled to save his army, after having himself narrowly escaped captivity by the emissaries of King Hardáb. On their return home, they are overtaken by a body of a hundred Frank horsemen, who challenge an equal number of the champions of the Moslems accompanying Sharrakán. The fate of war is against the soldiers of the crescent, who are unhorsed and bound. Sharrakán himself at last goes against the chief of the strangers.

The knight who commanded them wore a tunic of blue satin, and his face shone from it like the moon at her rising, and over it was a helmet of chain-mail, with close rings, and in his hand a sword of Indian steel, and he rode a dark horse with a white mark in his forehead like a dirhem, and the rider had no hair on his cheek. He spurred his horse into the middle of the plain, and called out to the Moslems (for he spoke Arabic excellently)—"Ho, Sharrakán, Ho, son of Omar Bin Na'mán, gainer of castles, and waster of cities! hither, to strife and combat and jousting with one who is in the midst of the lists waiting for thee. Thou art the lord of thy people, and I of mine; which-

ever of us conquers the other, let him be the master of his adversary's people." Before he had done speaking, Sharrakán came out against him, his heart full of anger, and spurred his horse till he came near the Frank in the plain, and met him like a chafed lion; and the Frank met him skilfully and powerfully, and they clashed with the clash of their horses. Then they began thrusting and striking, and ceased not parting and returning, giving and receiving, as if they had been two mountains clashing or two seas dashing. And they ceased not thus till day departed and night came on darkening; then each left his companion and went to his own people. When Sharrakán met his own companions, he said to them—"Never saw I a knight like this; and one thing I noted in him contrary to the wont of all other knights, that when he saw an opening for a mortal blow at his adversary, he turned round his lance and struck with the hind part. I would there were in our host some like him and his companions." So he went to rest. When the morning dawned, the Frank came out into the middle of the plain, and Sharrakán to meet him; they began the battle again, and fought well and strongly, and men's necks were outstretched to see them, and they ceased not contending and fighting, thrusting and smiting, till day failed again, and the darkness of night came on; then they returned again to their companions, and told them each of his adversary, and the Frank said—"To-morrow shall decide it;" and they slept till morning. Then rode out the two and met again, and fought on till mid-day. Then the Frank practised a feint—spurring his horse and checking him at the same time with the bridle, so that he stumbled and threw his rider. Then Sharrakán came upon him and was about to strike him with his sword, for he feared lest the fight should grow long. But the Frank cried out to him—"O, Sharrakàn, this is not the deed of a knight, but rather the action of him who has been conquered by women." When Sharrakán heard this, he lifted up his eyes and looked steadfastly in the face of the knight, and behold it was Queen Abrízah.

The passion of King Omar Bin Na'mán is excited by the beauty of the Greek Amazon, and by means of an intoxicating potion, she is placed in his power. The result is, her pregnancy by him, and finally her flight from Bagdad, to hide her shame, in the course of which she is slain by a black slave, who had accompanied the princess, just as her father came up in ssearch of her.

Our story now turns to Nozhat Azzamán and her brother Zúlmakán, the younger children of King Omar Bin Na'mán. These two desired to make the pilgrimage to Mecca; and when permission was denied them, on account of their youth, they left Bagdad privately. On their return, Zúlmakán was taken sick in Jerusalem, and his disconsolate sister is described as going out to earn, by the labour of her hands, wherewithal to support them both, and to procure a physician for Zúlmakán.

Then Nozhat Azzamán, the sister of Zulmakán, wept, and went on looking to the right and to the left, and behold an old man coming from the fields, and with him five Arabs. This old man looked upon her, and saw that she was of a graceful figure, but had on her head a piece of coarse cloth, and he was much struck by her beauty. He said to himself, This girl is of a loveliness to ravish the heart, and yet she is in wretchedness. Whether she is an inhabitant of this city or a stranger, I must have her in my hands. So he fol-

lowed her quietly till he came up with her in a narrow passage, and addressed her, asked her of her condition, and said to her—"My child, art thou free, or a slave?" Hearing his words, she looked to him, and said—"By thy life, increase not my sorrow!" Then he said to her—"I have had six daughters, and five of them are dead, and the youngest only remains to me, and I came to thee to ask whether thou wast an inhabitant of this city or a stranger, that I might take thee and place thee with her, that thou mightst be her familiar companion, and beguile her of her grief for her sisters. If thou hast no relations, I will make thee as one of those who are lost, and thou shalt be to me as a child." When she heard this, she said within herself, "It may be that I shall find safety with this old man." Then she cast down her head modestly, and said—"O, uncle, I am the daughter of an Arab, a stranger, and I have a sick brother. I will go with thee to thy house, on condition that I may be with thee during the day, and go to my brother at night. If thou accept this condition, I will go with thee to thy house, for I am a stranger, and was of high station in my own country, though I have become mean and poor. I and my brother are from Hejáz, and I fear he will not know where I am." When the old man heard this, he said in himself, "By Allah! I have obtained my end."

This charitable old man, however, proves to be a slave-merchant, and the deluded princess, after much suffering, is sold to one who wishes to make her a present to Sharrakán, who is now King of Damascus, tributary to his father at Bagdad. Here one would think a recognition should take place; but the narrator, with very questionable taste, makes Sharrakán marry his captive, ignorant of their relationship. Of this event he sends an account to his father, and receives in return the history of the old king's misfortunes.

And when it was morning, he sat upon his throne, and the chief men of his court came to felicitate him. Then he sent for his confidential secretary, and bade him write a letter to his father, Omar Bin Na'mán, to tell him he had bought a slave girl, learned and accomplished, and skilled in the principles of science, and that he must send her to Bagdad to visit his brother Zulmakán and his sister Nozhat Azzamán. He told his father that he had enfranchised her, and written her an agreement of marriage, and that she was pregnant by him, and he praised her judgment. Then he sent greeting to his brother and sister, and to the Vizir Dandán, and to all the Amirs, and sealed the letter and sent it by a courier to his father. This courier was absent for a whole month, and when he returned he brought an answer, in which Sharrakán, having opened and read it, found thus:—(After the *Bismillah*)—"This is from the distressed, the confounded, who has lost his children and separated from his kingdom, Omar Bin Na'mán to his son Sharrakán. Know that, after thy departure, the place I was in grew too strait for me, and I could not endure patiently, nor conceal the secret of my sorrow; and the reason was this: I went out to the chase; now Zúlmakán had asked of me permission to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca, but I feared for him the chances of time and forbade him to go for a year or two; so when I went out to hunt, I staid a full month, and when I returned I found that thy brother and sister had taken some little money and had gone with the pilgrims to Mecca secretly; and when I heard this I was grievously oppressed. But I waited till the return of the pilgrims, for I thought perhaps they would return with them; but when they returned, and I asked them of my children, no one could give me any news of them

Then I put on the garments of grief for them, for I was bereft of my delights, and deprived for ever of my rest, and drowned in the waters of tears. (And at the end of the letter.) After salutation to thee and to them who are with thee. I know thee that thou wilt not despise this revealing of my story; for indeed it is a sore humiliation to me." When he had read this letter, he was sorry for his father, but he rejoiced at the disappearance of his sister and brother.

Zúlmakán, meanwhile, has fallen into the hands of a charitable wikkád, or lighter of the fires of a bath, at Damascus, who tends him in his illness, and treats him with great affection, and thus pass some years. At length, however, the "home-sickness" in the young man's heart induces him to leave Damascus, accompanied by his faithful friend, in the train of an embassy from Sharrakán to his father. In the embassy was included Nozhat Azzamán, whom Sharrakán, on the discovery of their relationship, had given in marriage to his hájib, or prime minister. On the journey, Zúlmakán is discovered by his sister, who hears him reciting certain verses describing his condition, and the intensity of his longing for his native country. "He smelt the breezes from Bagdad." We quote part of the account of this incident, chiefly as a specimen of the style of language which has been so greatly affected by certain mystical sectaries of the Mohammedan religion.

So the servant went out, and said to him—"Say somewhat of verse, such as thou hast to recite; for my lady is near and hears thee; and after this I am to ask thee what is thy name, and thy country, and thy condition." The youth replied—"Readily and willingly; but if thou ask my name it is—Obliteration, and my vestiges have departed, and my body is calamity, and my story has no beginning which may be known, nor end which can be described; and I am in the condition of one who is drunken with an intoxication beyond that of wine, and who is not covetous of his soul, and to whom sickness is welcome; who hath wandered from himself and is confused in his affairs, and drowned in the sea of contemplation." When Nozhat Azzamán heard this, she wept, and her weeping and lamentation increased, and she said to the servant—"Ask him, Hastthou been parted from one whom thou lovedst—thy mother or thy father?" And the servant did as he was commanded. Zúlmakán replied—"Yes, I have parted from them all, and chief of all from my sister, from whom fate has divided me."

On the way to Bagdad, the embassy is met by the Vizir Dandán, and the chief men of the state, to inform them of the death of King Omar Bin Na'mán. This is the first of a series of acts of vengeance performed by Zát Addawáhí, the mother of King Hardáb, for the dishonour and death of her grand-daughter Abrízah. She had appeared at the court of Bagdad in the character of a devout woman, with several slave-girls of exquisite beauty and extraordinary acquirements (which, by the way, they are made to exhibit through half a dozen tedious pages), whom she offers to the king, but insists, as part of the bargain, on his performing a severe fast and penance of a month's duration, at the end of which he is to drink a certain liquid, which will purify his soul from sin. The result is thus told by the vizir:—

Then the month ended, and the king arose and entered the bath; and when he came out of the bath, he entered his private apartment in the palace, and commanded that no one should come in to him; and when he was there he drank the cup and fell asleep. We were sitting waiting for his awaking till the latter end of the day; but he came not out of his apartment, and we said—"Perhaps he is weary with the bath, and with watching by night and fasting by day; and therefore he sleeps." Wherefore we waited for him another day, and still he came not out. Then we stood at his door, and called out loudly, hoping that he might hear, and ask us what was the matter; but this succeeded no better. Then we broke open the door, and entered, and found him lying, torn and disfigured, his flesh dissolved, and his limbs distorted; and looking round in astonishment, we saw the cup out of which he had drunk, and in the lid of it a leaf, on which was written:—"Who doeth evil, and receiveth not mischief thereby? This is the reward of him who beguiles kings' daughters, and abuses them. And hereby we give to know to every one who beholds this writing, that Sharrakán, when he came to our country, seduced our Queen Abrízah; and, not content therewith, took her from us to his own country. Then he sent her away with a black slave, who slew her, and we found her dead in the desert, cast out upon the ground. This is what he did to kings, and there is no reward for him who does such things, but that which has fallen upon him. And you, suspect no one of his death, for no one killed him but the old, ill-doing woman, whose name is Zát Addawáki. And I have taken the Queen Sofiah, and gone with her to her father, Afridún, King of Kostantaniyah; and surely, we will invade you, and slay you, and take from you your territories, and ye shall perish utterly, and there shall not be left you a tract of ground, nor one living so much as to blow a fire, unless he will serve the cross and the girdle." When we had read this letter, we knew that the old woman had deceived us, and perfected her guile upon us; and we cried out, and beat our faces, and wept: but our weeping availed us nothing.

On the communication of this news, it is unanimously resolved to make a hostile expedition into the Grecian territories: Zúlmakán being chosen king, in his father's stead, and the chief post in the army given to Sharrakán, who had been sent for from Damascus. On their arrival at the "smoking mountain," they are met by a company of merchants, having in their company a záhid, or holy man, whom they profess to have rescued from captivity in a Christian monastery. This (as the reader may guess) is the old woman again; but, unhappily for the Moslems, they were not so clear-sighted. She must tell her tale in her own words, and in her assumed character:—

When she heard their words, she said, "But that ye are the Emirs of the Moslems, I would not have told you a word of this, and would have confessed it only to God; but I will tell you the cause of my captivity. Know that I was in Jerusalem with certain holy men and lords of events; but I was not arrogant over them, for God blessed and most high had given me the grace of humility and purity of life. However, it so happened, that one night I went to the sea, and was walking upon the waters, when the feeling of pride and admiration of myself came into my mind,—whence I know not; and I said in myself, 'Who is like me and can walk upon the water?' My heart was hardened from this hour, and God afflicted me with the desire of travel; so I went to the regions of Rúm, and wandered therein for a whole year, leaving

not a single place in which I had not worshipped God. And when I came to this place, I ascended into this mountain, in which was the cell of a monk named Matrúhaná, who came out to me when he saw me, and kissed my hands and feet, and said, 'I saw thee when thou didst first enter the regions of Rúm, and my desire is to the territories of Islam.' Then he took me by the hand, and brought me into this monastery, and went with me into the place of punishment. And when he had brought me there, he escaped from me, and shut the door, and left me there forty days without food or drink, and his design was to kill me slowly. Now it happened, on a certain day, that a Batrík, named Dekyánús, entered this monastery, having with him ten pages, and his daughter named Tamáthíl, whose beauty was unequalled. When they entered, the monk told them my story; and the Batrik said, 'Bring him out, for by this time there is not enough left of his flesh for the birds to eat.' So they opened the door of this house of punishment, and found me upright in the oratory, praying and reading the *Koran*, and giving praises and humbling myself before God. When they saw me thus, Matrúhaná said, 'This man is surely a sorcerer.' Then they came in to me, and took me, Dakyánús and his pages, and scourged me, till I longed for death, and I reproached myself, and said, 'This is the reward of my vain-glory; of him who was proud of that which God of his grace gave him, and which he could not bear. O, my soul, thou hast been presumptuous and vain-glorious. Didst thou not know, that presumption angereth God, and hardens man's heart, and brings him to hell-fire?' When they had done thus, they chained me, and returned me to my place. And in this house, under the ground, there was a cavern. They threw me a little barley every three days, and brought me a drink of water. Every month or two months, the Batrik came to the monastery, and all this time his daughter was growing up, for she was ten years old when I first saw her, and I passed fifteen years in this captivity; so that her whole age was twenty-five years. There is not in all your land, nor in our own, a more beautiful woman than she is, and her father feared that the king would take her from him; for she had given herself to the Mesih, only that she travelled with her father in a male dress, like a horseman, and they who saw her knew not that she was a girl. In this monastery her father had placed her treasures; for every one who had any thing precious placed it there, and I have seen there all kinds of gold, and silver, and jewels, and treasures of all sorts, so much that none can number it but God most high. Ye are more worthy of all this than these infidels: take it, and divide it among the believers, and especially among those who have laboured for the cause of God. For when these merchants had gone to Kostantaniyah, this form, which they saw in the enclosure, spoke to them, by the great mercy of God to me. Thereupon, they went to this monastery, and slew the Batrik Matrúhaná, after they had tortured him sharply, and dragged him by his beard, and threw him into the place where I had been. Me they took, and they had no way but to fly, for fear of destruction. But to-morrow night, Tamáthíl will come, as is her custom; her father and his pages will meet her, for he is fearful of her; and if ye wish to see this, take me with you, and I will deliver her to you."

Great is the mischief done, as may be imagined, by this traitor in the camp, and much valour is wasted by the Moslems, especially on the part of Zúlmakán and his brother. Sharrakán is severely wounded by a foul blow, in a single combat with Afrídún; and Zúlmakán, in a similar contest, slays Hardáb. It is worth while to remark, that in all this detail of hostilities,

terms are used approaching as nearly as possible to those of the times of chivalry in Europe; there is the same abundance of single combats of the chief warriors on both sides; the weapons seem to have resembled not a little those of the knights of Europe, and the same substitution of moral obligation for brute force takes place, as we find recorded in our own authentic and fictitious narratives of the times to which we have alluded. The question has often been asked—what has Europe owed to the Arabs? We think an interesting chapter in the answer might be written on this matter of the institutions of chivalry, illustrated by quotations from Arabic Romancists and poets.

But to return to our subject. The death of Hardáb impels his mother to a desperate vengeance, which costs the Moslems the Achilles of their camp.

And as for the old woman Zat Addawáhí, when they went to sleep, she was the only one who remained awake in the tent. She looked upon Sharrakán, and found he was drowned in sleep, and leaping upon him like a she-bear, or a spotted leopard, she drew from her waist a poisoned knife, so sharp that it would have pierced a stone if it had been laid upon it. This she unsheathed, and coming to the head of Sharrakán, drew it across his neck, and slaughtered him, and severed his head from his body. Then she leaped to her feet, and cut off the pages' heads as they slept, lest they should awake. Then she left the tent, and went to that of the sultan; but she found the watch awake. Then she turned aside to the tent of the vizir, and found him reading the *Koran*, and his eye fell upon her, and he cried, "Hail, Záhid, servant of God!" and when she heard this, her heart trembled; but she replied, "The reason of my coming here at this hour is this: that I heard the voice of one of the servants of God, and I was going to him." Then she turned away. The vizir said to himself, "I will follow this Záhid to-night." So he arose and walked behind her. But when the accursed woman heard his steps, and knew he was behind her, she feared lest she should be disgraced, and she said in herself, "if I do not deceive him by some guile, I shall be exposed to disgrace by him." So she turned, and cried from afar, "O, vizir, I am following that servant of God I told thee of, and when I know him, I will ask his permission to bring thee also to him, and I will come to thee and let thee know; for I fear, if thou go with me without permission, that he will avoid me, and be angry with me when he sees thee with me." So when the vizir heard this, he was ashamed to return her an answer, and left her, and returned to his tent. There he tried to sleep, but could not; and he felt as if the world was falling upon him. So he arose and went out of his tent, saying, "I will go to Sharrakán and talk with him till morning." So he went to the tent of Sharrakán, and found blood flowing like a water-course, and the pages butchered. Then he uttered a cry which awoke all around, and the people flocked to him; and when they saw what was done, they cried out and wept.

Zúlmakán swears bitter vengeance on the murderess of his father and brother; but four years fruitless siege of Constantinople induces him to listen to the advice of his vizir, to defer but not relinquish his vengeance.

Here occurs a long interval. We are told of the sickness and death of Zúlmakán, who had, in his life-time, appointed, as his successor, a son

born to him during his residence with the wikkád of Bagdad, and who was named Kánmákán. The hájib, husband of his aunt Nozhat Azzamán, had been named as his tutor, and the prince was betrothed to the daughter of this aunt, Kazá fakán. But the death of King Zúlmakán changes all. The hájib appears with the title of King of Sasán, spurning an alliance with the family of his benefactor, and seizing the young heir's inheritance. An orphan, and unprotected, the prince goes to the desert, to seek a dowry for his bride with his horse and his sword, after the manner of the children of Ishmael. His adventures are described in a very picturesque manner. Here is one of them, in which he meets a young Arab, suffering under the same misfortune and seeking the same remedy as himself.

Then Sabáh cried, "Perhaps thou art confounded with grief, or thy reason is disturbed by thy great love. How can thy uncle's daughter be the daughter of a king, when thou hast nothing of the ornament of a king about thee, and thou art but a man in poverty?" Then said the other to him, "O, face of an Arab, do not laugh too much at all this. What is past is past; but if thou wilt have an explanation from me, I am Kánmákán, son of King Zúlmakán, son of Omar Bin Na'mán, King of Bagdad and Khorásán; but time has passed over me; my father is dead, and King Sasán rules; and I have left Bagdad secretly by night, that no man might see me. I have told thee my whole history truly. Twenty days have I travelled, and seen none but thee; and thy history is like mine, and thy necessity also." When Sabáh heard this, he cried out, "Happy am I, for I have obtained my desire, and will seek now no further gain than thee! for thou art of royal race and hast come out in poor apparel. Doubtless thy family will search for thee, and when they have found thee with one, they will give him money liberally for thy redemption. Turn thy back, slave of mine, and walk before me." Kánmákán said, "Do not this, brother Arab. My family will not redeem me either with silver or gold, or with so much as a brazen dirhem, and I am a poor man, and have neither little nor much; so leave these evil dispositions, and take me for thy companion, and let us leave the land of 'Irák, and go into the neighbouring regions; perhaps we may win portion and dowry, and obtain our cousins in marriage with acceptance." When Sabáh heard this, he was very angry, and grew more arrogant and contemptuous, and said, "Basest of dogs, dost thou answer me? Turn and go forward, or it shall be worse for thee." Then Kánmákán smiled, and said to him, "How should I turn my back to thee, hast thou no justice? Dost thou not fear the scorn of Arabs, if thou shouldst plunder a man like me, captive to vileness and wretchedness, whom thou hast never proved in the Maidán to know whether he be a true knight or a coward?" Then Sabáh laughed and said, "Oh, by Allah! here is a great thing, that thou art so young in years and so old in words! For such a speech beseems only an experienced warrior; and what is it thou wouldst have with justice!" Then, replied Kánmákán, "If thou wouldst have me for a captive and in thy service, throw down thy arms, and put off thy clothes, and come near me and wrestle with me; and whichever of us shall throw the other, let him do his will with him, and make him his slave." So Sabáh laughed, and said, "Methinks the multitude of thy words points to the nearness of thy fate." Then he threw off his arms, and gathered up his skirts, and approached Kánmákán, who approached him, and they strove together; but the Arab found that his adversary surpassed him, and overweighed him, as the kantár overweighs the dinár; and he looked to

the fixing of his feet on the ground, and saw that they were like two firm-founded towers, or two deep-fixed tent-pins, or two rooted mountains. And he knew of himself that his measure was shortened, and repented that he had come to such a strife, and said within himself, "Would I had engaged him with my arms!" Then Kánmákán seized him, and held him firmly, and shook him, and the Bedawí felt that his bowels were breaking within him, and he cried, "Hold thy hand, young man!" But Kánmákán heeded not what he said; but shook him, and lifted him from the ground, and carried him to a stream which was near, to throw him in. Then the Bedawí cried out, "O, champion, what is thy purpose?" He replied, "My purpose is to throw thee into this stream, and that will carry thee to the Tigris, and the Tigris to the river of 'Isá, and that will cast thee into the Euphrates, and the Euphrates will carry thee to thy own city, and thy people will see thee and recognize thee, and know thy bravery and the truth of thy love." Sabáh cried out to him, "Gallant knight, do not so evil a deed to me; let me go, by the life of thy uncle's daughter, the ornament of loveliness." With this, Kánmákán set him down again on the ground.

With this youth, having no liberty of choice, the young prince makes a treaty of companionship, though he has found him treacherous and suspects him of cowardice; an expectation which is amply realized. There is a characteristic story of a sort of freebooter "for his own hand," a passionate admirer of horses, who has spent his life in *acquiring* them. Kánmákán finds him faint and spent with the blood lost in an encounter ensuing upon such an acquisition, and generously offers to carry him home. "Oh, bootless aid!" The marauder's death-scene is almost pathetic:—

"And if thou canst carry me, riding behind me, and bring me to my own city, honour be to thee in the world, and reward in the day of council! for I have not strength to sustain myself, though my life depended on it; and thou art more worthy of this noble beast than any one beside." Kánmákán said to him—"If I could carry thee on my shoulder, or share my life with thee, I would do it without this gift of thy steed, for I am of a race that is known, and a refuge of the distressed; and a good deed in the sight of God turns away seventy calamities from him who has done it. I will try this journey, and our trust be in the merciful and omniscient." And he was about to place him on his horse, and to go forward, trusting in God the helper; but the knight said—"Have patience for me a little." And he shut his eyes and spread out his hands, and cried—"I testify that there is no God but Allah, and I acknowledge that Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah. O, mighty one! forgive me my mighty sins, for there is none who can forgive great sins but him who is great." Then he prepared for death; his eyes closed and his mouth opened, and there was a rattling in his throat, and he departed from this world.

The story hastens to its catastrophe in our original with a startling rapidity—heaping together for this purpose coincidences more in number than those in the *denouément* of a German novel. Kánmákán, having made much booty, and being strengthened by the defection of many nobles from the usurper, and by an army raised by his faithful vizir, Dandán, ventures upon an incursion into Greece, to avenge his father's death. Here, however, he is taken prisoner by Rámzán, the reigning king, and with his

mother and aunt and the vizir, is likely to experience the summary justice of the scimetar, when the nurse of King Rúmzan discovers to him that he is the son of the murdered Abrízah, to whom she had given birth in the death-agonies of the wound received from the black slave. He is thus the son of Omar Bin Na'mán and the half-brother of Nozhat Azzamán. This story is confirmed by the latter, who recognizes in the nurse Marjánah, the attendant of Abrízah. Upon this, Rúmzán sets out with his forces to Bagdad, and is established king there, in conjunction with Kánmákán. The old woman, Zát Addawáhi, is sent for to Bagdad, and crucified at the gates of the city, and, to complete the picture of poetical justice, in two captains of a desperate band of plunderers, are recognized the black slave who killed Abrízah and the merchant who inveigled Nozhat Azzamán from Jerusalem. They are both beheaded, and so ends the story, which is "*un peu trop fort*," perhaps, in its final incidents; but on the whole will be read with interest, if only for its continual allusion to usages, which, in the latter part, at least, if they do not belong to the times *described*, are probably sufficiently faithful sketches of the times of the *describer*.

There have been already two editions of the *Arabian Nights* in Arabic, or rather of part of them. One of these was printed at Calcutta in 1814, and is in two vols.; the first containing the Introduction, the Fisherman and Jinn, the Merchant and Jinn, the Ladies and the Porter, the Three Apples, and a story of the Khalif Mamún; the second, including the Hunchback, the story of Abúlhassan and Shemsunnahár, the history of Núreddín and the Fair Persian, the Wiles of Women, and Sindbad. The two latter have also been published separately.

The other edition is the German one of Habicht, printed at Breslau, in four vols.,* containing the Introduction, the Merchant and Jinn, the Fisherman and Jinn, the Porter and Ladies, the Three Apples, the Hunchback, Abúlhassan and Shemsunnahár, Núreddín and the Fair Persian, the story of Kamarazzamán, the Wooden Horse, Sindbad, the Sleeper awakened, history of 'Asim Sultan of Egypt and King Solomon, story of the Fisherman Khalíf, and Gánim Bin Ayúb. The four stories immediately following the story of Kamarazzamán, as well as a portion of that story, are not in the volume at present under our consideration, which, on a rough calculation, contains about as much as five volumes of Habicht.

The German edition has very few vowel points. Indeed we do not remember finding anything beyond the *teshdíd* and *tanwín*. The first edition of Calcutta is very liberally pointed. The last edition has about the same proportion of points as the German edition, with the exception of the verses, which are fully pointed. It has one unsightly defect, though not calculated to lessen its use to scholars, which it shares in common with all the books we have yet seen in the *Niskhi* type from the Calcutta press—irregular spacing. Parts of the same word are often disunited by an interval fully as great as that which divides different words, whilst separate words are

* We have been able to find only four vols. in the library of the British Museum, though the remaining vols. have been published many years.

brought as closely together as if they were parts of the same. We would suggest to the learned editor, that he would deserve still better of Oriental students if he would look closely to this matter. To a beginner, the annoyance presented by this defect is serious, and we would not willingly see it run through the whole of a work which is likely to form so delightful a text-book for the tyro in Arabic.

In noticing a work which, by this first portion, gives promise of containing nearly, if not quite, four times the *quantity* of matter usually included in the translations, it will not be considered irrelevant to give a brief summary of the additions which have been, from time to time, made to the first translation by Galland. Dr. Scott, who edited the English translation, in 1811, added a volume of additional stories. They are, as the translator states, a *choice* from a number of others, the character of which was such as to render them unfit for translation.

Von Hammer translated a number of additional tales from a very complete MS. of the *Arabian Nights* obtained at Cairo; his MS. was lost in the passage to England, but the same stories were translated by Trébutien into French, and form three volumes octavo. They consist partly of anecdotes and partly of stories at greater length, such as we find in the first translation. These three volumes are a valuable addition to our knowledge of Eastern fiction, and contain much critical matter; among other things, a dissertation on the author, and the period of composition of these stories.

In the collection entitled "Stories of the East," by Weber, besides the tales translated by Galland, there are several additional tales, *altered* from the Arabic. Some of these we have recognized in Habicht's edition, and in two MSS. of the *Arabian Nights* in the British Museum. These latter seem never to have been fully described, and as they contain much curious matter, we hope before long to give an account of them.

This much, however, we may state at present, that every step we have taken in the collation of copies of these agreeable fictions has confirmed us in the belief that the work called *Arabian Nights* is rather a vehicle for stories, partly fixed and partly arbitrary, than a collection fairly deserving, from its constant identity with itself, the name of a distinct work, and the reputation of having wholly emanated from the same inventive mind. To say nothing of the improbability of supposing that one individual, with every license to build upon the foundation of popular stories already existing, could have originated so vast a collection of stories—a work which had once received a definite form from a single writer, would have been multiplied by the copyist with some regard at least to his arrangement of words, as well as of matter. But the various copies we have seen bear about as much mutual resemblance as if they had passed through the famous process recommended for disguising a plagiarism: "Translate your English author into French, and then translate your French again into English." A work there may have been similar to the *Arabian Nights*, whether in Persian, Pahlavi, or Arabic, we will not dispute; but we cannot imagine that this has furnished any thing but the ground-work of what we now call the *Arabian Nights*.

It is curious enough, that in each of the two MSS. to which we have alluded (Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 7405-6 and No. 7407), a tale is interpolated on the plan of the *Bakhtyar Námeh*. A king wishes to destroy his son, and his vizirs relate stories, to prove the malice of women, alternately with the king's concubine, who has falsely accused the young man, and who tells stories of the subtlety of men. These MSS. are not copied one from the other, for the stories agree in nothing but the common plan which keeps them together.

We have had a "history of fiction" of the West; it is somewhat surprising that no one has thought of a work of the same kind for the East. Under this title we would include the romantic and fabulous literature of the Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit, and Turkish languages. Much that has been already translated would come under review, but much, very much, would remain to be described, of which none but the Oriental scholar has any suspicion. Many startling *coincidences* with the tales of the West (to give them no stronger name) would be added to the list of those which we already possess; and as an extended knowledge of the languages of Europe and Asia has induced us to substitute rational views of their connexion for those wild dreams which once made etymology a by-word for far-fetched and extravagant conjecture, so we may hope a systematic comparison of the mythology of the Eastern and European nations will throw light upon the common origin in which this similarity of popular romance may be supposed to have originated. Chance cannot have occasioned all the similarity we speak of, nor can the Crusaders have brought to Europe all the Asiatic legends which prevail from Sweden to Provence. We might with equal reason suppose that the fossil remains of Europe were to be accounted for by the Roman conquests.

On the whole, we are glad that the *Arabian Nights* is becoming more than ever an object of grave attention and research. We are convinced from the interesting conclusions which have been drawn from a few MS. copies obtained almost casually, that much more may be learnt by further examination, and that materials for it will not be wanting from the extension of our intercourse with the East, and the increasing enlightenment of the views which govern it.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Travels in South-Eastern Asia, embracing Hindustan, Malaya, Siam, and China; with Notices of numerous Missionary Stations, and a full Account of the Burman Empire. By the Rev. Howard Malcom, of Boston, U.S. Two vols. London, 1839. Tilt.

The Author of this work was sent to the East as the deputy and representative of one of the great American missionary societies, to examine into the state of its missions, adjust differences, survey stations, and collect information. He possessed, therefore, many advantages, and he says, the time spent at each place was sufficient for deliberate inquiries from various sources. We might fairly expect from such means and facilities a large body of facts, digested with care and impartiality; and we have not, on the whole, been disappointed. Being an American, the Author is free from many of the prejudices which unconsciously beset an English mind; he appears to

have been impressed with the obligation which his official functions imposed upon him—to search for the truth; and though he has in some points been misled, and his views of British India are too gloomy, the work is one of the most accurate of this class of publications we have seen, and a fit companion to the similar work of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet. Mr. Malcom commenced his "Travels" in Burmah in the beginning of 1836, and to this interesting country the first volume is entirely devoted, and after visiting Calcutta and Madras, he proceeded to the Straits and Canton, which he quitted at the end of the following year. His remarks, at the close of the work, "on the mode of conducting modern missions," appear sound and judicious. The work is elegantly printed, and illustrated with many neat cuts.

Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sinde, at Hyderabad, on the Indus; with a Sketch of the History of Cutch. By JAMES BURNES, K.H., LL.D., &c., Bombay Army. Edinburgh, 1839. Bell and Bradfute.

THIS is a republication (rather than a third edition) of a work which was copiously reviewed and justly commended in this Journal, in 1831.* Dr. Burnes has now incorporated with it some still more valuable matter from published works (including that of his brother, Sir. A. Burnes) and MS. notes and reports. By the addition of the important papers in the Appendix, on the trade and navigation of the Indus, and the commerce of the Trans-Induan countries (most of which have appeared in this Journal), the value of the work, which is much improved in form, is enhanced.

The East-India Voyager, or Ten Minutes' Advice to the Outward Bound. By EMMA ROBERTS. London, 1839. Madden.

MISS ROBERTS has here put together a great deal of really useful information, in that agreeable form and style which entitle our hand-books and guides to take a place amongst the literary productions of the day, as not merely works of reference but of amusement.

An Analysis of One Hundred Voyages to and from India, China, &c., performed by Ships in the Hon. East-India Company's Service; with Remarks on the Advantages of Steam-power applied as an auxiliary Aid to Shipping, &c. &c. By HENRY WISE, late Chief Officer of the H.C. Ship *Enterprize*. London, 1839. Norie. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

WE can hardly limit the utility to practical navigators, ship-owners, and merchants, of a work like this, embodying the results of one hundred voyages performed by ships in the Company's service—a condensation of the actual recorded experience of skilful navigators in "the first commercial navy in the world." The work is beautifully got up, the tables appear to be strictly accurate, and we think the commercial community engaged in the Eastern trade under no little obligation to Mr. Wise for this work, which is a most useful adjunct to Horsburgh.

Military Law Authorities. By MAJOR WM. HOUGH, D.J.A.G. Calcutta, 1839. Thacker and Co. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co.

MAJOR HOUGH is already well known as an able, accurate, and industrious military-law writer. His present work embraces the following subjects: Chronological Exposition of the Opinions of the several Writers on Military Law; Precedents; Charges for Crimes Military and Non-Military (including witnesses, &c.); and Formulæ of Trials by Regimental District, Appeal, and General Courts Martial; all alphabetically arranged. It combines, therefore, the advantages of a text-book and a book of reference.

Reports of Cases heard and determined by the Judicial Committee and the Lords of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, on Appeal from the Supreme and Sudder Dewanny Courts in the East-Indies. 1836-1837. By EDMUND F. MOORE, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London, 1839. Clark. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE publication of the Third Part of this valuable work completes the first volume, which comprehends reports of cases of very great importance relative to the law of

* Vol. iv. p. 307.

India, in its various forms, as administered in the Supreme Court (in its several capacities of a court of law and a court of equity), and in the Mofussil Courts. As of primary importance, we may notice the cases of *the Bank of Bengal* v. *Young; the Mayor of Lyons* v. *the East-India Company; Freeman* v. *Fairlie.* Some of the cases reported in Part III. contain very curious expositions of native law under the different presidencies. The work has the merit of great accuracy in the orthography of proper names and technical terms.

The Wild Sports of Southern Africa; being the Narrative of an Expedition from the Cape of Good Hope to the Tropic of Capricorn. By Capt. William Cornwallis Harris; Hon. East-India Company's Engineers, Bombay Establishment. London, 1839. Murray.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the amusement they must have received from our account of Capt. Harris's Travels, in reviewing this work from the Bombay edition, in our Journals for April and May last.* The present is a new and more elegant edition of this entertaining work.

Tea: its Effects, Medicinal and Moral. By G. G. Sigmond, M.D., F.S.A., &c. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

This is a collection of facts respecting the tea-plant and its infusion, popularized from an Introductory Address read before the Medico-Botanical Society, by Dr. Sigmond, one of the Professors, who was induced to select this subject by the recent discovery of the tea-plant in British India. It is little more than a compilation from various sources, not always judiciously discriminated.

History of the Campaign in France, in the Year 1814. Translated from the Russian of A. Mikhailofsky-Danilefsky. Illustrated by Plans and Maps of the Operations of the Army. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The original author of this work served as aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander during the critical and eventful campaign in France, which ended in the first overthrow of Napoleon and the capture of Paris. He had evidently access to the fountain-head of intelligence (having been constantly at the imperial head-quarters), and his account of the secret history of the different movements is interesting. The narrative of the campaign generally is well related (with, perhaps, too visible a bias in favour of the Russian emperor and his army), and exhibits a picture of the complicated workings of that remarkable confederacy, which shows how many chances Napoleon had of escape from the cross-objects of his enemies. According to the author, nothing but the straightforward, persevering singleness of purpose of the Emperor Alexander carried the Allies through successfully. The work is well translated.

A new and complete Set of Traverse Tables; shewing the Differences of Latitude and the Departures to every Minute of the Quadrant, and to Five Places of Decimals; with other Tables. By Captain J. T. Boileau, H.E.I.C. Bengal Engineers. London, 1839. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

This is the first work in which a traverse table, so useful in navigation and in geodesic operations, has been calculated to single minutes, or carried out to five places of decimals. The author had a first edition of this work lithographed at Calcutta; and that edition, we have heard, was found very useful to civil engineers and surveyors. In the present edition, which is far more elegantly printed, the system of arrangement is better suited for reference and extraction. The Introduction and Explanation of the Tables are lucidly written.

Prodromus, or an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning; including an Analysis of the Human Mind. By Sir Graves Chamney Haughton, K.H., M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c., Member of the Institute of France. London, 1839. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Sir Graves Haughton has, in this little volume, rendered an invaluable service to metaphysical science, by establishing its principles upon a sound and sensible basis;

* Vol. xxviii. p. 285; vol. xxix. p. 7.

by a rational analysis of its elements, and by showing how much obscurity, perplexity, and error springs from the abuse of language, its necessary vehicle. The union in the learned author of a profound acquaintance with the refined dialects of the East, and an accurate perception of the nice operations of the mind, peculiarly fit him for a work like this. We have not sufficient space at command to analyse this very able production; but we have read it with great pleasure, and recommend it strongly.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of British America, comprehending Canada, Upper and Lower, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas, and the Fur Countries; to which is added, A full Detail of the Principles and best Modes of Emigration. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. With Illustrations of the Natural History, by JAMES WILSON, F.R.S.E. and M.W.S.; R. K. GREVILLE, LL.D.; and Professor TRAILL. Three Vols. Being Vols. XXV., XXVI., and XXVII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1839. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is a well-digested, and, at this juncture, most useful work. It is decidedly the best epitome of Anglo-American history extant. The historical portion, properly so called, comprising accounts of the Indian tribes, is full of interest; the modern part written with fairness and temper. The statistical and commercial details are compiled from the best sources, apparently with care and accuracy; and the summary of discoveries in the Hudson's Bay territory, including the very recent expedition of Messrs. Dease and Simpson, officers of that corporation, in 1838, who have extended our knowledge of the shores of the Arctic Ocean much beyond the spot reached by Capt. Back, is excellent. The chapter "On Emigration to the British North American Colonies," contains sound and useful suggestions, and the notices of the zoology, botany, and geology of British America are ably drawn up. Mr. Murray, who has received great assistance from materials supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, has made a valuable addition to a very valuable series of works.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen. By JOHN FORSTER, Esq. Vol. VII. Being Vol. CXV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume concludes the history of Cromwell, which forms a remarkable chapter in what may be termed the biography of mankind. But for the existence of this extraordinary individual, it would never have been suspected that hypocrisy, and religious hypocrisy, so gross and inartificial, could have lifted a man even of Cromwell's talents into the throne of England, enabling him to wrest supreme power from statesmen of great talents, some of whom he made dupes or instruments; and in spite of foreign or domestic foes, to transmit the sceptre of absolute authority to his successor. Mr. Forster has treated the history of the usurper on a large scale, and with much ability; although far from being the eulogist of Cromwell, he renders justice to his talents, especially in his foreign administration, "where his genius, which had there a theatre for its exercise, unencumbered with his follies or his crimes, still shone supreme."

British History, chronologically arranged; comprehending a classified Analysis of Events and Occurrences in Church and State, and of the Constitutional, Political, Commercial, Intellectual, and Social Progress of the United Kingdom, from the first Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of Queen Victoria. By JOHN WADE. London, 1839. E. Wilson.

THIS is a new attempt to epitomise and systematize history, by rejecting the historical narrative, which, in the opinion of the author, gives history the character of biography; making it to contain "the lives of princes rather than the records of nations." The basis of his plan is classification and chronological arrangement. "Each reign or historical period is prefaced with an introduction, explanatory of the character of the governing power, or of the prominent features of the times, political, social, or industrial; then follow the events or occurrences, facts and incidents, in chronological order, upon which the introductory view is founded; and after

these, distinct sections, illustrative of legislation, finance, commerce, science, manners, literature, internal improvements, or whatever else has constituted a leading characteristic of the time, and influenced the state of the commonwealth." The idea is ingenious, and to those who seek only the facts and deductions afforded by history, such a dry syllabus is all that is wanted; but the mass of mankind require to be seduced into the acquisition of knowledge, and the historical narrative, leading the reader on continuously, gratifying him by the charms of style and the occasional sketches of biography, constitutes the main attraction of this form of composition.

The Natural History of Fishes, Amphibians and Reptiles. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, F.R.S. and F.L.S. &c. Vol. II. Being Vol. CXVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

MR. SWAINSON has here brought to a close his excellent Compendium of the Natural History and Classification of Monocardian Animals. The volume is divided into two parts: the first is, "On the Acanthopteryges, or Spine-rayed Order of Fishes;" the second contains "The Natural Arrangement of the Classes of Fishes, Amphibians and Reptiles," in synopses, succinct, clear, and eminently scientific. In an Appendix, he has given the characters and descriptions of sixty-two new or little known fishes, illustrated, like the rest of the work, with spirited outlines of form. These two volumes are a treasure to the young zoologist.

Maxims, Morals, and Golden Rules. London, 1839. Madden.

A very useful collection of sententious maxims, extracted from the best authors.

New General Biographical Dictionary. Projected and partly arranged by the late Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D., Principal of King's College, London. Edited by the Rev. HENRY J. ROSE, B.D. Part I. London, 1839. Fellowes.

WE are glad to see this work, which promises to supply a desideratum,—a biographical dictionary, within moderate limits, that is more comprehensive than Chalmers, and that gives us something more than dates. We like the style and spirit of the work, and wish it so well as to desire to see its Oriental articles not mere translations from the *Biographie Universelle,* or the *Bibliothèque Orientale,* which, though excellent works, still leave much scope to industrious research.

A History of British Reptiles. By THOMAS BELL, F.R.S. F.L.S. Part III. London, 1839. Van Voorst.

THIS part completes a work for which the students of British zoology (too much neglected) are under great obligations to Professor Bell, whose original and accurate descriptions, based upon careful examination, and guided by a truly scientific acumen, have removed many errors: witness the article *bufo* in this Part. Mr. Bell does not dogmatize; his criticism is convincing, by reason of its calmness and temper. The cuts are really beautiful,—accurate as representations of nature, and as specimens of art equal, if not superior, to engravings on copper.

Repton's Landscape Gardening, and Landscape Architecture. A new Edition: with Notes, Biographical Notice, and copious General Index. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., &c. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

MR. LOUDON'S indefatigable zeal has led him to give to the public a complete edition of Mr. Repton's works (the copyright of which he has purchased) at a very reduced price (the original edition costing £20), with his own valuable notes in addition, comprised in a single volume, with all the plates.

The Churches of London: A History and Description of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of the Metropolis. By GEORGE GODWIN, jun. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Assisted by John Britton, Esq. F.S.A., &c. London, 1839. Tilt.

THIS work is now complete, and comprehends a valuable collection of engravings on copper and wood of the metropolitan churches, illustrated with descriptions at once popular and erudite. It makes a very handsome book, at a reasonable price; and we trust that the patronage of the public, which it well deserves, will incite Mr. Godwin to extend his plan.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—*March* 15.

The *Chief Justice* this day expressed his opinion, that the Supreme Court has power to issue its process to parties whose attendance is required *as witnesses*, although resident out of the local limits and not personally amenable to the civil or criminal jurisdiction, and that for this purpose it posseses an unlimited power of granting a writ of *habeas corpus*, wherever necessary, within the Bengal Presidency.

April 1.

In re Muhtub Beebee.—Mr. *Morton* moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be directed to William Coates Blacquiere, a magistrate and justice of the peace for Calcutta, to bring up the body of Muhtub Beebee, illegally and unwarrantably detained in custody by his order and authority. The affidavit of Mr. William Hawksworth, upon which the motion was made, stated, that Muhtub Beebee and her husband, Shaikh Bachoo, who were Mahommedans, had lived upon bad terms; that the husband had treated her with great cruelty and violence; that the wife had recently procured a Persian instrument of separation, since which they lived separately; that the husband had endeavoured to compel her to return, and had at last applied to Mr. Blacquiere, at the police-office, who, after endeavouring in vain to prevail upon the wife to return, had committed her to custody (it was not known where), and had detained her against her will ever since. It was apprehended that this imprisonment and detention were illegal.

Sir *E. Ryan* inquired whether there was not some regulation, which gave jurisdiction to the magistrate in such cases.

Mr. *Morton* said, he believed there was a regulation which empowered the magistrate to act in cases of forcible abduction, or seduction of native married women.

Sir *E. Ryan* referred to the regulation in question, which gives a jurisdiction to the magistrate against the party guilty of the abduction, where a married woman is enticed away or forcibly carried off. His lordship observed, that if the magistrate had here imprisoned the party with whom the woman was, previously to the proceedings at the police-office, and if the writ of *habeas corpus* had been applied for in order to his liberation, some explanation might have been at once suggested. It did not appear, however, under what authority Muhtub Beebee herself was detained, and she was therefore entitled to the writ, that the matter might fully appear to the satisfaction of the Court.

Writ of *habeas corpus* granted.

The Martine Case.—The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Cochrane*, for the East-India Company, said, that they were willing to assent to the proposal of the City of Lyons, for a division of the funds as specified in the will of General Martine, and for their being put at the disposal of the trustees appointed, provided that it was first ascertained that the directions in the will, as to the repair out of the general fund of Constantia House, &c. left to the Lucknow charity, had been carried into execution, of which no information was, at present, before the court; neither was it known whether the king of Lucknow would permit the charity to be established in his dominions; consequently, until these points were known, it is unsafe to part with the funds. To ascertain this, a reference had better be made to the Master, who, at the same time, could report as to the miscalculation mentioned on a former day; a miscalculation giving a gross sum of Rs. 1,200 instead of Rs. 1,310 annually, to the distributors of the charity. Some suggestions had been desired by the court as to the mode of carrying out the intention of the testator repecting the education of the Musulmans; but this must be left to the better judgment of the court. The Advocate-General, however, said he would suggest that the number of girls proposed to be educated by the Lucknow charity should be increased, because he thought that this would tend to supply what was at present a great deficiency,—good servants for English families.

Mr. *Prinsep*, for the city of Lyons, said, his friends had overlooked the fact, that the Master had already made a report as to what had been done in repairing the houses of the Lucknow charity; a decree had been made, and trustees appointed upon that report. He did not see, therefore, that there need be any further reference to the Master; but as it would not cause a long delay, he did not much object.

Mr. *Osborne*, for the next of kin, said, that a decree of the French king having made his client's interests coincident with those of the city of Lyons, he assented to Mr. Prinsep's view of the case.

The *Court* would consider the chief point, *viz.* the placing the disposal of the

funds at the discretion of the trustees. In the mean time, it was very desirable that some information should be given to the Court as to the scheme of the school, &c. required, that something tangible might be sent down to the Master for farther directions. The subject will then come before the Court on his report.

April 26.

Nicholas Clausem was indicted for the manslaughter of Ookur, coolie, at the indigo factory of Soomundagur, in zillah Burdwan, on the 17th February, by wounding him with the shaft of a spear.

Mr. *Pearson* stated to the jury the leading features of the case.

The witnesses were ordered out of Court.

Surrosuttee Bewah deposed.—I was a resident at the factory of Mr. McLean, at Soomundagur, in zillah Burdwan. I am the widow of Ookur. He was murdered in my presence, on the evening of the 5th Falgoon, by the prisoner. The prisoner beat Budden, a chokedar employed at the factory. He called us to help him, for the prisoner was murdering him. My husband was coolie at the factory. He and several others saw Budden beat. The prisoner was beating Budden close to his bungalow. When we heard Budden cry, we came to his aid. The prisoner, seeing us, held up the bamboo with which he was beating Budden, and threatened to break our heads if we interfered. After the prisoner had desisted beating Budden, he entered the bungalow, and Budden crawled to us. Fakirchand and Lochun held him by the armpits, and carried him into the factory-office, where they sprinkled water over his face. He desired us to warm his body with our heated palms, particularly over the bruises, which, he said, pained him. Whilst we were doing so, the prisoner entered the office with a spear in his hand, and said, "What are you whispering, you rascals? I will beat you all, or go about your business." When we heard this, we fled, and the prisoner pursued us. My husband being the hindmost, the prisoner overtook him, and felled him to the ground with the spear-handle. On falling, he entreated the prisoner not to beat him, as he was a coolie, and had done no harm; but the prisoner assaulted him violently with kicks and blows, although he begged of him to desist. My husband then fainted, and the prisoner left him, and returned to the bungalow. I went up to my husband, and found him dead. This happened shortly after dusk.

Cross-examined.—I cannot tell how far the hut was from the office. All the buildings attached to the factory are contiguous. We were then at our meals. Budden was employed under the prisoner. I am not aware why the prisoner beat him. When I saw the prisoner beating my husband, I stood aloof, and remonstrated with him. I said, "Do not kill my husband, and make me a widow." I am the mother of five infants. There were ten or twelve coolies present, and not one hundred; the greater part of them were employed at the factory. Fakirchand and Lochun were amongst them. They had no sticks in their hands. There are women employed at the factory, and a great many coolies; how many, I do not know. My husband was running in a westerly direction, when he stumbled, and the prisoner overtook and struck him. There is a ruined home near the spot where my husband fell. It is to the south-west of the bungalow in which the prisoner resided, and there is a dry ditch close to it. It is bounded by a mound formed of earth excavated from the drain, and is the boundary of the factory in that direction. The drain is to the west of the bungalow, and it runs north to south. There is a creek towards the east of the factory; it also runs north and south. Kunchuntollah is the principal factory. This creek is not now navigable from the Soomundagur factory. No Europeans resided at Soomundagur with the prisoner. The persons who work at the factory are delegated bundwans. My husband's caste was different from theirs. He was a native of a village, seven coss distant from the factory. The others were from distant parts. When the coolies ran, Budden likewise ran with them. When I inspected the corpse of my husband, the other coolies kept aloof. Through fear, none of the coolies beat the prisoner; they only went up to the fence of the bungalow. They did not go close to the prisoner, nor did they attempt to rescue Budden. I witnessed the whole of the transaction. If any person had beaten the prisoner, I must have seen it. My husband was not indisposed a few weeks before his death. He worked at the factory on the day of his decease. I was engaged at the factory in Maugh last, and the prisoner then superintended it.

Re-examined.—I was not present when Modoosoodun, doctor, dissected my husband's corpse. Chand, peon, carried the corpse to Burdwan. I remained at the factory.

D. Macfarlan deposed.—This is the prisoner's examination. He gave it on the 12th March last. The prisoner spoke English. It was read to him by Mr. Habberly, and he put his mark to it. Mr. Habberly witnessed it. No threats or promises were held out to him. He gave it voluntarily.

R. Habberly confirmed the deposition of the chief magistrate.

This statement was read.—"I am a

native of Kingston, in Jamaica. I left it young. I was formerly a seaman. I came in the *Bombay*, three years ago, to this country. I first served Mr. Turner, and then Mr. McLean, at the Soomundagur factory. I did not beat Ookur, but Budden, for disobedience. He cried for help, and the coolies came and beat me. I fled and hid myself in a hedge. I went the next day to the principal factory, and heard that Ookur was dead, and saw his corpse. I have marks on my hips and shoulders caused by the assault of the coolies. Ramzaun is my gomashtah and witness."

This statement established the jurisdiction. The judge was of opinion, that all persons born within the British territories were considered British subjects in this country, and only those born of native parents within the East-Indian possessions were exempted from the jurisdiction of this Court whilst residing in the Mofussil; and perhaps it would be better for the prisoner to be tried by a jury, than to remove his case to a zillah court.

Budden, chokedar, deposed.—I was attached to the Soomundagur factory when Ookur died. He was a Baugdee. At about three P.M. I went to the Kunchenuggur factory, and returned to the Soomundagur factory, and went to make a *salam* to the prisoner, who abused me, and asked me where I had been all day. I replied that I had gone to the principal factory. The prisoner then came out, with the shaft of this spear in his hand, and asked me, "Where is Lochun, the new chokedar, and the letter?" I said I knew nothing about either. The prisoner then sprang forward, seized me by the hair of my head, and held me against the post of the verandah, and began to beat me. He struck me a punch, with the end of the shaft, on the temple; he also beat me with his fists. I cried, "Forbear, Sir—desist—I am murdered—I am dying;" but he regarded not my entreaties. I then bawled out to the coolies, to come and assist me, as the superintendent was killing me. When they heard my shrieks, they came running towards me. The prisoner, seeing them approach, threatened them; therefore they stopt, and stood near the fence of the verandah, and requested the prisoner not to beat me. The prisoner continued striking me; and on receiving a punch from the shaft on my belly, I fainted, when the prisoner left me, and went into his bungalow. I afterwards crawled towards the coolies. Nobody interfered to rescue me, or assaulted the prisoner. Some of the coolies, when I neared them, supported and carried me to the factory's office, where they sprinkled water on my face, whilst some were warming my breasts with their heated palms. When the prisoner came into the office, he abused them, and said, "What are you whispering, you scoundrels?" and lifted up the stick to strike them; but the blow did not alight on any body. Seeing this, we all fled. Ookur happened to be hindmost, and stumbled opposite the prisoner, who struck him with this staff on his back above the waist, and felled him. He then kicked and beat him with his fist. Ookur groaned, and said, "Do not beat me; I am a poor inoffensive coolie." The prisoner then left him, and went towards his bungalow. After his departure, I went to Ookur, and endeavoured to lift him up. I then perceived that he was dead. Ookur's wife, Surrosuttee, was present when her husband was killed. I am not sure whether she saw me beat. When Ookur was assaulted, no person attempted to approach the prisoner; and I am sure no person attempted to rescue him, or assault the prisoner. Chand was at that time burkandauze of the Poobphool sub-thana; he saw the body in my presence, and carried it to Burdwan, where it was dissected. I did not see its dissection. I was then at the factory.

Cross-examined.—I was not absent from duty on the day Ookur's death took place. I met the prisoner shortly after three P.M. on that day, in the fields, and told him I was going to the principal factory; he replied, "Very well." He gave me no orders on that day. I do not know whether there are two persons named Lochun employed at the factory. I only know one; he is a tiller, and he had that day been digging the fields. Neither the prisoner nor Ramzaun, gomastah, gave me any directions regarding a chit on that day. I am a chokedar of the Soomundagur factory, and I am sent occasionally to the principal factory to receive orders. There may have been a new chokedar appointed that day, but I did not hear it, nor knew to what chit the prisoner alluded. There was no intimation given me, that I was to be discharged for neglect of duty; I was not impertinent to the prisoner before he struck me. I know not why he struck me. Perhaps, during my absence at the principal factory, the prisoner might have wished me to carry a letter for him, and this might have vexed him. I can assign no other reason for his beating me. I am sure this was the staff with which the prisoner struck me, and afterwards Ookur. The first blow he struck me on the nose, which made it bleed—after hitting my temple, it slipped on my nose. He subsequently struck me with his fist. I saw no doctor come to the factory to examine the corpse of Ookur. I never consulted one. The prisoner has been

about three years employed on these factories; and when he came there, the factories belonged to Mr. Turner. He was first employed at the Soomundagur factory, but when Mr. McLean purchased the concern, the prisoner was removed to the factory at Culna; and after an absence of six months, he returned to the Soomundagur factory, and has ever since remained in charge of it. The prisoner superintends the coolies at the Soomundagur factory, and receives his instructions from the principal factory. There are about twenty coolies employed at the Soomundagur factory. When I screamed, ten or twelve of them came near the place where I was beaten. It was half an hour after I had been removed to the office that the prisoner entered it. Who brought the water and sprinkled it on my face I did not know. The fire was not brought into the office. As the coolies were bringing it, the prisoner entered it. Ookur's wife was then present. The heat was applied to my body. I do not believe any of the women saw me beaten. Ookur's wife was present when he was beaten. I had a short stick, such as chokedars generally carry about them at night. I use it in the day to drive off cattle from the fields. The coolies work with country spades. I was not among the coolies in the office previous to the prisoner entering it. I likewise ran off with the other coolies. The moon was descending when the prisoner entered the office. There was no place nearer than the principal factory from which the prisoner could have obtained assistance in case he had been attacked by the coolies. There were no Europeans living in the same factory with the prisoner.

Lochun Bagdee, Bolye, Harro, and Fakirchand corroborated this witness's evidence.

Chand deposed.—I am employed as a burkandauz at the Poobphool sub-thana, near the Soomundagur factory, in zillah Burdwan. On the night of the 5th Falgoon last, I saw the corpse of Ookur, near the cross-roads by that factory. It was at about nine P.M. Hearing at the thana a tumultuous noise proceeding from the factory, I went there, and Surrosuttee pointed out to me the corpse of her husband Ookur, who, she said, had been murdered by the prisoner. I took the body to the native hospital at Burdwan, where Modoosoodun, doctor, dissected it in my presence. I had only been stationed eight days at Poobphool thana, when this murder occurred. I did not know Ookur personally.

Modoosoodun Doss, native doctor, attached to the Burdwan gaol, deposed. I remember that Chand, burkandauz, brought, on the 17th February 1839, a corpse for dissection. I examined it, and found two black marks, one three-fingers square, near the shoulder, and the other behind the kidneys. On opening the body, I found, on the left side of the breast, and in a slanting direction, a coagulation of about one-and-half pound of blood, below the skin, nine fingers long, and four in breadth. The coagulation was from the region of the heart to the region of the lungs. Under the breast-bone the heart had been convulsed at its lower extremity, and the liver injured. There was another coagulation of blood over the lungs. I conclude from these appearances, that the deceased must have been struck over those parts of his body, which caused his death. The other parts of the body and the head were healthy.

R. H. Bain, police surgeon, deposed.—I am both surgeon and physician. I have heard the evidence of the last witness. I consider the description of the injuries on the corpse by him sufficient to cause death. Blows from a thick stick, or kicks, might occasion such injury. The bursting of the heart causes instantaneous death.

Sheikh Ramzaun deposed.—I am the gomashtah of Mr. McLean's factories at Burdwan. I was not present when Ookur died. I was then at the Kunchennuggur factory.

Cross-examined.—I did see the prisoner on the night of Ookur's death; he came to me at the principal factory, and showed me two marks, one on his hip, and the other on his shoulder-blade. I did not see any injury on his head, nor were his clothes torn. Kunchennuggur is about one mile from the Soomundagur factory. The prisoner never came to the principal factory except on this occasion.

Re-examined.—After I had heard the prisoner relate how he got the bruises, and the cause of his coming to Kunchennuggur, I proceeded with him towards the Soomundagur factory; but we met the police authorities in the way, who arrested the prisoner on a charge of murder. Mr. McLean, junior, resides at the principal factory.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, "A quarrel had commenced between Budden and me. He called the coolies to assist him. They came and attacked me with sticks. I ran for refuge, and concealed myself in a hedge near the factory. After the tumult was appeased, I proceeded to the principal factory, to state my grievances to Mr. McLean, and in his absence I saw the gomashtah, showed him the bruises on my body and my tattered clothes, and related to him an account of the fracas. He consented to accompany me to the Soomundagur fac-

tory. On our way thither, I was accused of having murdered a coolie, and taken into custody. I denied the charge, and said I had beaten Budden, chokedar, but no coolies; on the contrary, they had assaulted me."

J. Boyle deposed.—Mr. McLean engaged me to conduct the prisoner's case. He told me he did not witness the occurrences connected with Ookur's death; but he believed the transaction to be a conspiracy. He gave the prisoner an excellent character, and said that he was the most faithful servant he ever had. I believe his statement to be correct.

Cross-examined.—I consider coolies entitled to legal protection; but their oaths are not so credible as Mr. Mc Lean's statement. Mr. McLean was prevented by urgent business from quitting Burdwan, therefore he could not come to Calcutta and testify on prisoner's behalf. He was aware the result of the trial must materially affect the prisoner. Ookur did not kill himself to uphold a conspiracy; but in the tumult and confusion, he might have been accidentally killed by some of the coolies, who might have subsequently charged the prisoner with his murder. I have reasons for this conjecture.

The judge desired Mr. Boyle to confine himself to his professional business, and let the administration of law and justice be conducted by those who were entrusted with them, and they would form their own conjectures.

This ended the case for the defence.

Mr. *Justice Grant* then summed up, and explained the law. He particularly observed that there was no Christian evidence; consequently, the prisoner was obliged to rest his case solely on the testimony of these coolies, who were fellow-workmen.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of *guilty*. After the verdict had been recorded, Mr. *Leith* (counsel for the prisoner) put in two letters, alleged to have been written by Mr. McLean, giving the prisoner a good character.

The judge declined to receive these letters, it being contrary to practice. He passed sentence in the following terms:

"Nicholas Clausem, you have been tried by a jury, who gave great attention to your case. I believe you struck the deceased when actuated by anger, excited, no doubt, by the previous quarrel between you and Budden, chokedar. You did not, whilst striking him, contemplate his death; but, that it was occasioned by your assault on him, there is no doubt; the evidence against you being clear and uncontradictory. I shall not, on this occasion, pass on you the heaviest punishment which the law authorizes me in cases of aggravated homicide. The sentence against you is, that you be imprisoned in the common gaol of Calcutta for a period of two calendar years."

Insolvent Debtors' Court, *April* 20.

In the matter of C. Trower, Esq.—Mr. *Leith* said, that the insolvent's salary (as civil auditor) is Rs. 3,000 a month, at present subject to monthly deductions of Rs. 500 to government for some liabilities; the assignee, therefore, prayed the Court to allow at present Rs. 2,000 a month from the insolvent's salary, until the stoppages to government from the salary have ceased, after which he solicited that instalments be made Rs. 2,500 a month.

Mr. *Pearson*, on behalf of the insolvent, said, that he had no objection to this proposition; only he begged that the Court would allow the insolvent the first two months' salary, clear of the deductions, to enable him to procure those comforts, which the insolvent in this case must necessarily require.

The assignee and the creditors both consenting to the proposition, and there being no opposition, the insolvent was sworn to the correctness of his schedule, and discharged.

In the matter of Messrs. Palmer and Co. — Mr. *Pearson* said, in this case, the matter of reference to this Court is this. There was a disputed item on Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s estate, between them and Messrs. Cockerell and Co. The matter was referred to arbitration in England, and the arbitrators awarded that Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s assignee should debit Messrs. Cockerell and Co. Rs. 2,00,000, and put Messrs. Cockerell and Co. in possession of half of the estate of Messrs. Deane and Co. in Java. Subsequently to the passing of this order in England, the assignees of Messrs. Palmer and Co. had been precluded from putting Cockerell and Co. in possession of this estate in Java, because the authorities there have seized the estate, and ordered it to be sold for the payment of a debt due by the said estate to the Orphan Chamber in Java. Mr. Pearson therefore, on behalf of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., prayed the Court to put his clients in the same position regarding this matter as they were before the matter was referred to the arbitration.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. *Prinsep*, the assignee of the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., the application was granted.

Mr. *Leith* obtained an order to relieve Mr. Thomas Holroyd from his assignee-

ship to the private estate of Mr. James Cullen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAH SHOOJAH.

The Calcutta Journals contain the following "Biographical Sketch of Shah Shoojah, King of Cabul, written by Himself, at Loodianah, in 1826-27;" translated by the late Lieut. Bennet, of Artillery.

"As many will, no doubt, be desirous of learning a real account of our eventful life, we have noted down some of the most remarkable incidents which have occurred during thirty-one years, embracing a period in which we experienced many reverses of fortune, from the time we ascended the throne of Cabul, in the year of the Hijerah 1216, at the early age of seventeen years, till we found ourselves, a second time, under the protection of the British government, in India.

"When in Peshawur, in 1216, we received intelligence that a strong party of rebels had defeated the forces of our well beloved brother Shah Zuman, who retired upon Cabul, and was then at Mookur, where he was joined by a strong party, who dreaded as much as they detested Shah Mahmood. Accompanied by Wuzur Wuffa Dar Khan, and Zuman Khan, Dooranee, Zuman Shah left Cabul, and taking the road to Peshawur, he halted at the fort of one Ashook, of Shubwar, with only fifteen sowars. The treacherous Ashook, with a shew of hospitality, opened his gates and received the royal fugitive. About midnight, he called two hundred of his soldiers, and entirely surrounded his unsuspecting guests. Shah Zuman made a fruitless attempt to escape. Ashook on the same night despatched his son to inform Shah Mahmood of what had taken place. He cunningly ordered off Asud Khan, the brother of Futteh Khan, with a force of five hundred men, to bring to him our brother, who had been inveigled into the snare. On hearing this, we immediately sent Abdool Kureem Khan, Ishak Zae, with a hundred sowars, to the assistance of Shah Zuman, from the hills of Kheibur; but before he could arrive, he learned that Asud Khan had carried the royal prisoner to Cabul, and immediately informed us of the same. It was needless then to attempt any thing, and we ordered him into the presence. Our affairs then having arrived at a crisis, we requested assistance from the chiefs in general, and proclaimed ourself lawful sovereign, as Shah Mahmood had deprived our beloved brother of his sight. Although we only could command a party of two hundred horse and foot, yet, to the best of our ability, we looked after the rights of the people; but it pleased God to deprive us of sovereignty. Shah Mahmood, without being a Sheeah, favoured that sect, on which account we soon found ourselves surrounded by all the Soonee chiefs, by far the most powerful. While employed in collecting troops, we learnt from spies, that Zurdad Khan, Foefil Zae, who in the reign of Shah Zuman dwelt among the Eusuf Zaes, had, on hearing that Shah Mahmood had also proclaimed himself king, arrived at the fort of Attock, with four hundred men, and raising the standard of Shah Mahmood, intended to proceed to an intrenched encampment at the village of Budah-bar, the boundary of the Mohmins, five koss from Peshawur, for the purpose of ensnaring our person, and carrying us before the tyrannical Shah Mahmood.

"We immediately ordered Gool Mahommed Khan and Faez Tullub Khan, Bam Zaes, and Eu Mahommed Khan, Foefil Zae, nisokchee bashee, to proceed against Zurdad Khan with two hundred horse and foot. On their arriving at Budah-bar, hostilities commenced, and Zurdad Khan, after losing some followers, fled. We, with much difficulty, and at the expense of large donations, collected a large body of Dooranees, and the old servants and gholam buchas of our father's household. Mehr Allee Khan, the meer akhor bashee of Shah Zuman, had fled to Jellalabad, where he then was, and on hearing of our proclamation, immediately came to the presence with fifty or sixty men. Akrum Khan, Ameer ool Mulk, then with Shah Mahmood, also joined our standard with forty or fifty followers, as also Mahommed Aseen Khan, nisokchee bashee. Small bodies of horse and foot joined the oordee, near Peshawur. Waiting till we found 3,000 steady soldiers ready to die for us, we removed our seraglio under the protection of our queen's brother, Mahomed Sudak Khan, to Lahore-pindee, until the turbulent times should change, and also removed our parent, the queen mother, along with the harem of Shah Zuman, to a place of safety in Peshawur. When our mind was at ease, regarding the safety of our seraglio, we immediately marched to Cabul, having sent an advanced guard of five hundred men under Meer Akhoor Bashee Mehr Allee Khan.

"On our arrival at Basaul, we learned that the advanced guard of Shah Mahmood, commanded by Abdool Mohull Khan, Baruk Zaee, Baluk Khan, Ashuk Zae, and Attee oolah Khan, Attee Zae, had attacked our advanced guard at Jellalabad, but being defeated, had fled, and had retired thence towards Cabul. Many from Shah Mahmood's camp after this joined our standard. Mehr Allee Khan was directed to wait our approach in Jel-

lalabad. From thence the royal camp was removed to Ishpan.

"When the camp followers were pitching the oordee at Ishpan, and the principal body of cavalry had gone to forage, our scouts brought intelligence of the near approach of Shah Mahmood's army, assisted by Prince Kamran and Futteh Khan. Our standards were soon raised; the well-tried troops gave the battle-shout, and rushed on their opponents, and the battle became general, the guns and zinjals playing from both sides, when the Doorances, and our royal parents, Ghoolam Buckus, fled from Shah Kamran, and threw themselves at our feet. Shah Mahommed Khan, Ishak Zae, meer akhoor bashee of Shah Mahmood, fled over the river of Soorkhab towards Cabul. Shahzadah Kamran and Khojah Mahomed Khan attacked our faithful khuleels and mahomuds, sword in hand, at a time when we were unable to give assistance, having the walled garden of Ishpan between us and them, when we had to regret the death of their brave leaders, Mahomed Khan, hushtnuggaree, and Allah Jan Khan, bajomee, which caused the immediate flight of the troops, and our whole army was put in disorder, and surrounded on all sides. Our treasury and zewurkhanah, being present, the attention of Shah Mahmood's troops was diverted by their plunder; this, and God's assistance, allowed our escape, with fifty sowars, from the field of battle, to Sofeed Hab, or the white mountain. After surmounting the greatest difficulties and privations, we arrived, after three days, in the pass which bounds the territories of Toosee and Jajee, about 150 miles. The inhabitants being favourable to our interests, testified the greatest affection and kindness, and did every thing in their power to alleviate our sufferings. Twenty of our faithful horsemen either died from fatigue, or were lost in the dreadful abysses of the mountains, and we reached Turrah with only thirty men, after the most fatiguing march which crowned head ever undertook on horseback. At Turrah, we were to all appearance hospitably met by Syed Mahomed Ruza; and his kindness we could only repay by presenting our splendid golden saddle and royal trappings, reserving only the faithful horse and our sword. A few days after this, some treacherous wretches tried to sow the seeds of enmity in Mahomed Ruza's mind, which reached our ears, and put us on our guard. About this time Mahommed Ameer Khan, of Kheiber, and Ear Mahommed, nisockshee bashee, arrived in the presence, with a body of Kheiburians. Seeing their good will and fidelity, Mahomed Ruza concealed the treachery which was in his heart. Leaving the house of Mahomed Ruza, we arrived at Baruk, in the Kheiber Hills, the dwelling of Mahommed Ameer Khan. The Kheiber chiefs had always favoured our claims to the throne, and assisted us in the battle of Ishpan; they now flocked to our standard, requesting to be led against Shah Mahmood, from whom they could not now expect favour. Some time passed in consultations, when we learnt that Shahzadah Kamran had marched to Peshawur, where he placed Abdoulwahud Barukzae in charge of the police, and Khojah Mahomed Khan in command of the troops, and returned to Shah Mahmood, in Cabul. After consulting with the ameers of Kheiber, we agreed to proceed to Peshawur with four or five thousand men, and accordingly marched the first day to Jumroot, and the 2nd to Sunkao, the boundary of the Cabul territory.

"At Sunkao we met the forces of the above mentioned sirdars, and an engagement ensued. Our faithful Kheiburians, being on foot, could not stand against the charges of the cavalry, and the fire of the artillery, but fled, after well disputing the field. After this unfortunate rencontre, we returned to Choreh in the Kheibur hills, losing many men on the road from the extreme heat and entire want of water. But may God reward the people of Kheibur, who, in the midst of greatest distress, always thought first of their sovereign's wants! We remained one year with these faithful subjects, after which we received several petitions from the chiefs of the Dooranees, Gholam Buchus and Kizulbashes, testifying their loyalty, and requesting that we should soon give them an opportunity of rendering their lawful sovereign service by going amongst them. Being confidently convinced of the fidelity of the people of Kheibur, we called the Khans to the presence, and resolved to proceed to Candahar, having every reason to believe that the inhabitants of that province were well inclined towards us. We accordingly marched with 200 men over almost inaccessible mountains, and arrived at the Wuzeeree boundary. The inhabitants of Wuzeeree, taking our small band for a hostile advanced guard, left their work and put themselves in battle array. To remove their fears, we sent a flag of truce, and called them to our presence, where, with the assistance of donations and promises, we gained them so far to our purpose, that they opened the gates of their fortress. We pardoned their previous conduct; and the next day, taking Mahomed Khan and their principal chiefs along with us, we marched to Meenah, the Flakur boundary. Having given the Wuzeeree chiefs dresses of honour, we dismissed them from this place. Grain,

such as wheat, &c. sold at Pass at three seers per rupee; but our treasure being exhausted and no coin left, we offered one pearl for a kaseb, or three seers; yet although the pearls were worth 200 Rs. a pair, the ignorant highlanders would not accept them. Despatching scouts in all directions to bring intelligence of the movements of the adverse party, we remained in this town two months, and afterwards marching on the Ghaorluree road, we reached the Ghibzae territory. The Ghibzaes having suffered much from Shah Mahmoud's oppression, their khans flocked to our standard. Shookr Oolah Khan, grandson of Akhlas Khan, Kooleckhan Hoplukee, Futteh Khan Abohukuree, and Shegaboodeen Khan, Toklee, came to the presence, requesting we would accept of Futteh Khan's daughter in marriage. We agreed to their proposal. After the consummation of the nuptials, we proceeded with 200 men to Kot, which is also called Deh Muzung, the boundary of Beloocheestan. The winter setting in at the time, we thought it advisable to quarter there. A caravan of rich merchants chancing to pass by from Peshawar, on their route to Candahar, from them we borrowed a large sum for the expences of the troops. With this supply we proceeded to the Kochuk boundary.

"While in Kochuk, Meer Khan, Atta Mahomed Khan, and Balluk Khan, attacked our small body, with a party of 1,000 of Prince Kamran's cavalry. In the heat of the engagement, we did our utmost to cheer our followers and keep up the unequal contest. While thus employed, we were nearly killed, having been closely attacked by one of the hostile sowars; however, through God's assistance, we fortunately cut off his right hand. Our troops were encouraged by this act, and a desperate discharge caused the route of our enemies, who, flying soon reached Candahar, and gave Kamran an account of their disgrace. After this small but complete victory, we directed our march towards Arghistan, the boundary of the Foefilzae Dooranees, where we took active measures for raising an army. Previous to hearing of the defeat of his party, Prince Kamran had written to Hajee Feroz Deen, his uncle, for assistance from Herat. Feroz Deen immediately sent Prince Moolk Kasim, his own son, with a body of 2,000 sowars. Prince Kamran, with his assistance, which with his own made a force of 5,000 men, marched, and had arrived within two fursungs of Arghistan, where we were, with only 500 men, endeavouring to discipline the mountaineers, who were daily coming to the royal standard. We had many well-wishers in Shah Mahmood's camp, who expressed by petitions, their desire to join us in a body. Thinking it advisable not to risk a battle, we marched in a most tempestuous night from Arghistan to the Ghibzae's boundary (distant about fifty miles), a pass impenetrable to the attacks of our enemies. Halting here for two hours, to refresh our horses, and dry the garments and rest the weary limbs of our attendants, we again marched and reached Murghah, the boundary of Abdoolraheem Khan, Hotukee (distant twenty-five koss.) Taking thence supplies for three days, we reached Meenah in the Hokur territory (distant 100 koss). We halted here some time, and were joined by Prince Kersur, and Mudad Khan, who had suffered a defeat. Thence we marched to Pooree. Here we resolved that Prince Keiser, Mohamed Khan, the Meer akhoor bashee, and Shadee Khan, Achuk Zae, with all the other Khans, should set out for Candahar, and that we ourselves should march for Cabul. The want of treasure delayed us some time, as we were obliged to wait the return of some trusty servants, who were sent with pearls for sale. We wrote also to the different Khans of Cabul and the hill country. Shah Mahmood, on hearing of our retreat from Pooree, pursued us; however, we reached Lurnah, on the Ghibzae boundary. After a donation of jewels to the Ghibzae Khans, we ordered them to assemble their forces, to accompany us to take possession of Cabul. The inhabitants of the country and the chiefs wished for our approach, as they suffered much from Mahmood's tyranny. The Sheahs and Soonees also had frequent engagements, in which many were killed on both sides. About this time, Mookhtar ool Dowlah and other Khans joined me from Shah Mahmood's camp. Disgust at last forced the populace to refuse to obey Shah Mahmood's orders, and the troops surrounded the tyrant in the fortified palace of the Bala Hissar. We immediately marched from Lurnah to Altimoor, near Bachegur, where we were joined by Hajee Rohmah Oolah Khan Foefilzae, and Dooranee Gool Mahommed Khan Band Zae, and Atta Mahommed Khan, son of Mookhtar ool Dowlah, who mentioned that his father was near at hand. On reaching Altimoor we found 3,000 sowars under our standard. After a public thanksgiving, our Khans marched up to us, and informed us that Shah Mahmood, according to the advice of his African and Arabian body guard, had fortified the Bala Hissar, and dreading our arrival, was firing upon the town of Cabul. We marched immediately, and passed the night at Augur, and on the second day arrived at the tomb of Babur Badshah, half a mile from Cabul. Having halted here, for the purpose of prayer,

we made our triumphal entry into the city with an army of 100,000 men, and alighted at the garden of Mudud Khan. The Bala Hissar being still in the possession of Mahmood's Arabs and Africans, we therefore next day reconnoitred the fort on all sides, and surrounded it entirely by the hill troops, to prevent escape, having cut trenches, and prepared a mine under the Shah Burj. The Arabs and Africans held out, expecting assistance from Prince Kamran and Futteh Khan. A few days after, hearing of Prince Kamran's approach, with 7,000 men, we, with a large body, marched to give him battle near the foot of Kazee.

"After our arrival at Kazee, we had scarcely prepared our force, when Futteh Khan's army appeared; our troops immediately were drawn up in battle array and an attack made upon them. The battle lasted from the morning till evening prayer, when the enemy gave way, and retreated in great disorder to the valley Advaz and then to Kamran's camp in Candahar, where the drunkenness of the soldiery Kizulbash and the ill-treatment which the Soonee doctors received, soon disgusted all our subjects, who entirely refused to give Kamran assistance. On hearing this, we immediately returned to our capital. Shah Mahmood was so disheartened by the news of our victory, that after swearing on the *Koran*, that he would not again be guilty of treachery, he sent some of his principal attendants to request the royal pardon, which was granted, and had him conveyed from the outer to the inner fort with all due respect to his rank. We then entered the Bala Hissar with regal pomp, and seated ourselves on the throne of Cabul. After settling the Dostabad affairs of our people, we despatched Prince Hyder to Candahar with 6,000 men, for the purpose of making Kamran an offer of pardon, and bringing into the presence or driving him from our territories.

"We selected Ahmud Khan, Noorzae, Alla Mahomed Khan, son of Mooktar ool Dowlah, and Seydal Khan, to accompany Prince Hyder, with a select body of five or six thousand men. Dresses of honor and an appropriated sum being given him from the treasury, the party departed. On their arrival at Chikar, two marches from Candahar, Kamran, afraid to meet them, fled to Furrah. Futteh Khan separated himself from Kamran and fled to Marcof, on which Prince Hyder entered Candahar. Prince Keisur, being then in the neighbourhood of Candahar, petitioned us for the government of that province; to this we agreed and recalled Hyder to the presence, and conferred on him the Mabut of Cabul. About this time our khans requested the pardon of Futteh Khan, which was granted, as the rebel had himself apologized. Accordingly, we sent Goolam Mahomed Khan to fetch him, which was accordingly put in execution, when Futteh Khan and Khojah Mahommed Khan were pardoned and allowed to salute the step of the throne. Ashook Shunwaree, formerly mentioned, shewed about this time the seeds of treachery which were sown in his vile heart, and openly testified his rebellious inclination for Shah Mahmood. We thought it proper to seize him, and blow him from a gun, hoping it might prove an example to the other khans. The disturbed state of Cashmere and Peshawur requiring our presence, we marched towards the latter place, and halted the royal army at Chumem Bigromee, at which place Futteh Khan requested leave to return, offering as an excuse his inability to march, and saying that he would join us afterwards by easy stages. On our arrival at Jikdilly, we learnt that the traitor Futteh Khan had excused himself merely to cover his flight. We according ordered firmauns for his seizure to be sent to the different khans in our dominions. From thence we marched to the Char Bagh, where we halted to enjoy the beautiful scenery, the diversion of hunting, and thence marched to Peshawur. We then despatched a trusty servant to Cashmere to enquire into the state of the province, and to learn the treatment of Abdoolah Khan towards our subjects. The governor of Cashmere, above mentioned, sent a large tribute with specimens of the produce of the country into the presence, on account of which and his good reputation, we continued him in his high office. All the old and faithful attendants of our august father's household, were again exalted to the situations formerly filled by them, and the different khans received charge of the territories and offices of which they and their fathers had shewn themselves worthy.

"Shortly after this, we returned to our capital and pitched our oordee one mile from Cabul, at the village of Deh Muzung, on the Candahar road, as Prince Keisur was advancing accompanied by Futteh Khan and a large army. We had before informed our khans of their near approach, and they waited our orders. Marching from Deh Muzung to the fort of Kazee, we learnt that Prince Keisur's camp was only twenty miles distant. During the night, Futewoolha Khan, with his followers, and many other Doorannees, fled to our standard. We rewarded them by donations and dresses of honor. Keisur, disheartened, fled to Candahar, and we returned to Cabul,

which was possessed by these rebels, and in re-possessing which we were employed one month.

"In the year of the Hejerah 1220, and second of our reign, ambassadors arrived from Bokhara and Khoolm, with seven strings of fine camels, many superb horses, with gold and silver saddles, white hawks, &c. &c. with letters from the king and chief of the above mentioned places, replete with the expressions of the greatest friendship. Heider Shah had formerly betrothed his sister to us in marriage. A suitable answer being given to the royal letter, and dresses of honor being given to the ambassadors, we dismissed them with gifts. Our thoughts were then directed to the state of Candahar.

"Leaving Cabul, we proceeded towards Ahmed Shahee, or Candahar's capital. When we reached Taot, Prince Keisur fled before our army to Dehleh, and Futteh Khan by the road of the Aollbar valley, joining Kamran in the neighbourhood of Herat and Furrah. While in Candahar, we received letters from our beloved brother, Shahzada Mooktar Ooldowlah, requesting Prince Keisur's pardon, as his inexperience and the advice of Futteh Khan and other rebels, had led him from his duty. Out of respect to our brother, we agreed to this. Prince Keisur being in Dehleh, Shah Zuman and Mooktar Ooldowlah went there and brought him into the presence. Shah Zuman then requested that we would give him Candahar once more, and become security for his good behaviour in future. We agreed to this in spite of our own judgment. Leaving Zuman Shah also in Candahar, we marched towards Sind, the Ameers of which country had not paid tribute for some years. After settling every thing, we travelled towards Cutch, and passing the winter among the valleys, we returned to Peshawur about the Nao roz holidays. Hearing of our arrival, Mustapha Khan, son of Nuseer Khan, and his minister, Moolla Futteh Mahommed, came immediately to the presence, and petitioned, that he had twelve thousand men at our command, and also offered the sister of his eldest brother, Mahmood Khan, in marriage to our heir apparent, Mahmood Timoor. To all of this we agreed, and dresses of honor were conferred upon him; and the other Dooranee customs in betrothing were also gone through. We then removed to the gardens of Sheer Soonkh. Wuqueels, or ambassadors, from Sind, arrived and offered eight lacs of rupees as tribute, and requested that we would recall our army. This small sum could not be accepted, and we accordingly marched against Sind, to enforce our dues from that turbulent tribe. Marching by Rotkuk, we halted at Kot Shad, where we were met by an embassy from the Ameers of Sind offering twelve lacs, in lieu of eight. This second offer still being much less than the sum due, we refused to accept it, and marched to Kundanuh, (a town in the territory of Nusseer Khan Bellooch,) where the royal camp was encreased by the arrival of Mahmood Khan, son of Nusseer Khan, with twelve thousand Bellochees, and the khans of the country, who presented tribute, horses, gold and silver saddles, swift camels with golden litters, &c. Mahmood Khan then requested leave for three days, and on parting we presented him with an elephant and golden howdah, and gave the other khans dresses of honor. Thence we marched to Pat, over a sandy desert of thirty koss extent, without water, or the vestiges of human habitation. At this place, we were again joined by Mahmood Khan. We then marched all night through the desert, and halted in the morning at a place where there was water. In this manner we reached Shikapoor in five days. From thence in four days we reached ————, and in three days arrived at Sind and Talpoor. The Peerzadah, at this place, made apologies and swore on the *Koran* to behave better in future. We accordingly excused the payment of ten lacs, and received twenty lacs in gold mohurs and rupees into the royal treasury, and also accepted of their tributes and offerings, *viz.* ten fine horses, with gold and silver housings, a variety of swords with jewelled handles and golden scabbards, some of the finest breed of camels, magnificent tents and farshes (carpets) and other produce of the country. Our attendants and principal officers also received about six lacs of rupees. We remained there some days, when an embassy from the Mahratta chiefs arrived, with petitions and tribute of three elephants, Arab horses with housings ornamented with pearls, fine pieces of kinkhab, (gold tissue) Dukhunee doputtahs, &c. These we received, and giving the ambassadors in return varieties of the shawls of Cashmere, with gold, &c. we made gracious answers to the petitions and dismissed them honorably. We then proceeded towards the Deyrah Gar or valleys. On our arrival at Mutlur Kot, Bhawul Khan, Abba Zae, came into the presence, with a variety of presents, in lieu of which he received a dress of honor. Hearing that the inhabitants of Bhawul Khan's Sahur were disagreeing, we despatched Ahmud Khan, Noor Zae, and Ghuffoor Khan, Foefil Zae, with three thousand men, who, allaying the disturbances as directed, passed through the desert to Attuk. We then marched to Deyrah Ghazee Khan, where we received a petition from Bhawul Khan, saying, that the inhabitants of the Doab had deserted their villages on account of the terror oc-

casioned by Ahmud Khan's party, and begging that he might be allowed to quell all disturbances in future. We accordingly recalled our troops and marched to Deyrah Ismael Khan, where Mahommed Khan presented tribute and large presents. Thence we marched to Hurk and Sojee, when Syed Atta, Kazee of Cabul, joined our camp, which proceeded to the Lall mines. The Kazee went to see the mines at this place, and was murdered by some ruffians. About this time, accounts arrived at Peshawur, in which severe complaints were made from Cashmere against Abdoolah Khan, the hakim, who had been oppressing the natives of the valley much. We wrote, advising him to be more circumspect in future, or he would be removed from his situation: Abdoolah Khan had also kept back the tribute for some years. As he did not seem quickly inclined to pay this, we sent messengers to give him warning, which he did not notice. We accordingly determined to send a force to subdue him, which Mooktar ool Dowlah offered to command. After the Noa-roz, as the weather got very hot, we marched towards Cabul. On arriving at our capital, we gave our troops three months' leave, with permission to retire to their families and return when the season expired. Not feeling the town air agreeable, we retired to the delightful gardens of Shakedunch, where we soon recovered from a slight illness. When the permission granted was expired, we issued orders for the collection of the troops from the different parts of our dominions, and ordered certain khans to be in readiness to accompany Shah Mahommed Khan, Mooktar ool Dowlah to Cashmere.

"Shah Mahommed, Mooktar ool Dowlah, being exalted by a dress of honour, departed to Cashmere with 8,000 regular troops and 8,000 camp followers. We then marched to Peshawur, to pass the winter in that city, as news from Mooktar ool Dowlah would sooner reach us. When Mooktar ool Dowlah arrived near Moozufferabad, Abdoolah Khan met him, and entrenched his encampment on the opposite bank of the river, to prevent Mooktar ool Dowlah from crossing it. On the latter's arriving on the bank of the river, and seeing the rapidity of the current and the armed body on the other side, he delayed not, but, encouraging his troops, they plunged into the river. Many were killed by the enemy's fire; the rest, gaining the bank, put their assailants to the sword, a few only escaping to the hills. Moozufferabad was triumphantly entered by our troops. Having informed us of the capture of Moozufferabad, Mooktar ool Dowlah followed Abdoolah Khan towards Cashmere. After encountering yet many difficulties of a tempestuous winter, and every privation from the scarcity of provisions, he arrived in the purgunnah of Shopur. After he had been there two days, Abdoolah Khan, collecting his scattered troops again, gave him battle, but had to repent it, as 3,000 of his men were killed and drowned in crossing the water. Abdoolah Khan fled to a fort at the foot of the hills, where he was soon surrounded by Mooktar ool Dowlah. The siege lasted four months, after which Abdoolah Khan died of a sore throat. On sending the news of the capture of Cashmere, Mooktar ool Dowlah requested that we would appoint some one to take charge of the province, and we accordingly gave it to Attah Mahomed Khan, son of Mooktar ool Dowlah, on account of the services of his father. We sent him a dress of honour, and recalled his father to be always in the presence. We then determined to march against Kamran in Candahar.

"Soon after this, we learnt that Prince Keisur had been attacked by Kamran and driven from Candahar, on which we returned to Cabul, halting at Toss on the way, in order to write to and hear from Mooktar ool Dowlah concerning his return, as we had resolved to set out for Candahar. From Toss we went to Jullalabad and Nimlah. We then with regret noticed the delay which Mooktar ool Dowlah made. After halting a short time in Cabul, we marched to Ahmud Shahee. We sojourned a few days at Deh Muzung to collect our force. We thence sent Ahmed Khan Dooranee, Noo Zae, with the advanced guard, to remain two days' march a-head of the main body. On arrival at Ghuzneen, we passed some ten days' time in visiting the different holy places. When Ahmed Khan arrived in Kurrah Bagh, to which place we sent Surdars Akrun Khan, Mudull Khan, Ghufforah Khan, Foefil Zae, with five thousand sowars, to his assistance. Kamran, hearing this, fled to Furrah. Hearing this, we marched to Suffa. Here we received a petition from Keisur, begging pardon, which was written from the holy sanctuary of Noor Mahomed Moolah. We sent Akrun Khan and Ahmed Khan to bring him. We then reached Candahar, when Keisur joined us. We again gave him the charge of Candahar, at the request of our queen mother and our brother Shah Zuman. On our return to Cabul, Akrun Khan, and the other khans, petitioned us to pardon Futteh Khan, who was now reduced to poverty. We assented. He was then brought into the presence by Akrun Khan. We remained some time in Candahar, in the charge of which we left Prince Zuman, and sent Keisur to Cabul. We then proceeded to Sind and Shikarpoor. When we arrived at Belochistan, Meer Mah-

mood Khan, and Meer Moostupha Khan, the sons of the late Nuseer Khan, along with their mother and a large force, came to meet us, and offered tribute and large presents. Giving them dresses of honour, we proceeded to Shikarpoor, when we were met by the Sindean Khans, who, after presenting presents, proceeded to settle the payment of the tribute due.

"When Prince Keisur arrived, and took his seat on the throne (of Mohul) in Cabul, he collected the several princes who were at large near Cabul quarrelling among themselves, and confined them in the Bala Hissar. Mooktar ool Dowlah, leaving his son in Cashmere, arrived in Cabul, but was prevented by some rebels from joining the royal camp. Prince Keisur soon raised the standard of rebellion, and proceeded, along with Khojah Mahomed Khan and several khans, towards Peshawur. Leaving the seraglio at Peshawur, and the town under the charge of Goolistan Khan, Achuk Zae, we had marched, when this piece of intelligence reached us. Goolistan Khan immediately collected the Kheiber chiefs, and sent the harem in safety to Khoreh, in Kheiber. Taking tribute from the Khans of Talpoor, we marched to Derah Ghaze Khan. We here learnt from a messenger that Futteh Khan had fled with a party of Baruk Zaes. Making a forced march, we reached Kohat in one day, after hearing this intelligence, and arrived on the next day at Kureeah Mitinee, which is ten days' journey from Peshawur. Khojah Mahomed Khan and Yasja Khan, Barak Zaes, Farzoolah Khan and others, fled to Cabul, from which place Prince Keisur marched with Mooktar ool Dowlah, wishing to take possession of Peshawur, and arrived at Shab Kudur, the boundary of the Doabeh, *i. e.* the country between the two rivers. Before Khojah Mahomed could join Mooktar ool Doolah, Sohbut Khan, Foefil Zae, with Peshawurean Gholami, the Khanah to Kholeel, and Mahomed's troops, fled and again joined our standard. Next day, we marched to Peshawur, halting at the Shah Alum ferry, four koss from the town, and halted six days, hoping that the flood of the river might fall, and in the mean time Mooktar ool Dowlah might perhaps repent. On the following Friday, Mooktar ool Dowlah crossed the Shah Kadar Ferry, and we also crossed to meet him, halting at the place of Jaffiar Khan. Next morning, the sun rising, we saw the opposite armies in battle array. Khojah Mahomed Khan, with a few khans, followers from Mooktar ool Dowlah's army, did great deeds of valour, and at last dispersed our raw soldiers, leaving us alone in the field, protected by a few faithful Dooranees, such as Mudud Khan, Azim Khan, Nasabchee, Mahommed Akrum Khan, Ameer ool Moolk, Ghuffoor Khan, Foefil Zae. We still remained on our guard, when our attendants warned us of the approach of Khojah Mahommed Khan. We rushed on the traitor, sword in hand, and cut through four of the iron plates of his cuirass. He then attempted flight, but was shot by a matchlock. Our chief eunuch, Nekoo Khan, brought his horse and accoutrements. Mooktar ool Dowlah then attacked our force, but he and his whole race perished. Hajee Meer Ahmud Khan was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds. Prince Keisur fled to Cabul. We then marched in triumphant pomp to the Bala Hissar of Peshawur, where we remained some time, till the disturbed state of Cashmere demanded our attention. We therefore first marched to Cabul.

"On our arrival at Cabul, we learnt that Keisur had only staid one night there, and fled into the hills. We therefore sent some khans to fetch him to the presence: this was done. We also pardoned his manifold offences. Shah Mahmood, after his flight from Cabul (by the Huzeah road), had remained one year in Furrah; Futteh Khan had also joined him; and they were both employed in robbing caravans, especially that which was travelling from Shikarpoor to Herat; and collecting troops from this part, they marched on Candahar. We had left Prince Eunos in charge of Azeem Khan, Nisakchee Bashee, and Meer Alum Khan, Noor Zae, in Candahar; but they treacherously turned him out, and admitted Shah Mahmood into the town.

"On hearing of Mahmood's intentions, we marched to meet him, and halted at Deh Muzung. Collecting all the army, we marched thence, on the third day, to Ghuznee. We halted there to visit the tombs of the saints. On our arrival at Pool Surjeen, we learnt from our scouts that Shah Mahmood was only distant three koss, at the garden of Peeroo. Some internal dispute increased our party by the arrival of Noor Mahommed Khan and many other khans and their followers. Shah Mahmood, on seeing this, fled to Furrah. We then marched to Candahar; and reflecting that, as Furrah and Herat seemed to be the resting-places of sedition, we ordered the camp to be pitched on the road to the latter place. Hearing of our approach, our brother, Ferozoodeen, then in charge of the fort of Herat, sent a petition, requesting our orders, proffering the tribute due, and offering to become security for Mahmood's future behaviour. The same blood flowed in our veins, and we ordered one lac of rupees to be paid him yearly from the tribute of Sind, and conferred on him the government of Herat. We then had time to think of the state of Cashmere, and re-

cordingly gave Prince Eunos the government of Cabul; and leaving Mahommed Azim Khan, and Meer Alum Khan, Dooranees, in Ahmud Shahee, we proceeded to Cabul; thence marched to Peshawur, when we issued orders for collecting Khulcelso Mahmuds and Bajaunours, also the Kheiburian people of Khotuk, and join the camp in Jelallabad. We halted a few days at Char Bagh, to enjoy the fine scenery and climate, and thence marched to Peshawur. At this place, we received petitions from the Khan of Bhawulpoor and Moozuffur Khan, Suddoo Zae, stating that ambassadors from the Company's provinces, by name Elphinstone and Strachey, had arrived, and requested orders. We wrote to the ambassadors, and ordered our chiefs to pay them every attention.

"At the commencement of the winter, we determined to send a force for the settlement of the affairs of Cashmere. We ordered out twelve thousand men to an encampment near Deirah Chumkunee, when, having inspected them minutely, we ordered the whole off, under charge of Prince Munsoor, Mahommed Akrum Khan, and other chiefs, and thence we returned to the Bala Hissar, in Peshawur. On receiving intelligence that the English ambassadors had arrived at Kohat, we sent an appropriate party to meet and do them honour. On their arrival, we gave them suitable dwellings, and ordered their wants and wishes to be attended to. After a few days' rest, the ambassadors came to the presence, and presented various articles of European and Hindoostance workmanship, also many elephants with superb accoutrements. Dresses of honour were conferred on all. We gave strict orders that the mission should be treated with every dignity, and our most confidential ameers waited upon them. After this, the army proceeded towards Cashmere, having crossed the river at Mozufferabad, and reached the rocky hills between Rufaee and Bellooch, where the rebels had taken position on the top of a rock. Our troops rushed to the attack, and took several of their entrenched positions, where many of the enemy were slain. About this time there was a disagreement between Akrum Khan and Mudud Khan, which caused the latter to join the opposite party; on which Akrun Khan retreated to Peshawur. Intelligence, shortly after this unfortunate business, reached us, that Shah Mahmood had taken possession of Cabul, and intended marching on Peshawur. We accordingly prepared our force to meet him. Immense donations were given to the soldiery, and horses from the royal stables were presented to the khans and nobles. On the first day's march, we halted at Allee Murdan's garden: on the way, we learned that Shah Mahmood had left Cabul, and halted at Chuk Dilah; hearing this, we immediately reflected on the state of the Company's ambassadors. We resolved first to leave them in a state and place of safety, and then proceed to punish the rebels; and then, if God would grant a victory, we intended to return to treat them in a proper manner. Having settled this, and removed our seraglio to the fort of Attuk, we marched from Allee Murdan's garden to Tehkan.

"From Tehkan we marched to Jumrood, and thence to Dehkeh. From the latter place we sent Mudud Khan and Azeem Khans, as an advanced guard, with four thousand sowars, with orders to make three or four forced marches to Nimlah. Allee Booghan Azeem Khan, Nisackchee Bashee, sent a petition, informing us that Mudud Khan, on account of his conduct in Cashmere, had told him privately that he was afraid that we would punish him, after Shah Mahmood Aisphance was subdued, and that he had been corresponding with the opposite party. On receipt of this intelligence, we quickly wrote to Mudud Khan, ordering him to halt until we came up with the guns and heavy stores. On hearing this, Mudud Khan marched to Nimlah, having secretly written to Shah Mahmood not to dread the approach of his force. He then marched to Kund Mull, three miles from Nimlah, where Shah Mahmood waited his approach: making thence a sham retreat to Nimlah, Mudud Khan wrote to us for assistance, as the advanced guard had been defeated. This account reached us at Char Bagh, where we ordered Akrum Khan, Ameer-ool-Moolk, and Ghuffoor Khan, immediately to proceed to Mudud Khan's assistance with their forces, and intended to follow up in the rear with the artillery park. Before their arrival, Mudud Khan fled, with four thousand horse: Akrum Khan pursued, with five hundred horse, and slew several of his best sowars. Unfortunately, Akrum Khan was knocked from his horse by the blow of a matchlock-ball in the chest, and Ghuffoor Khan was taken prisoner and slain. At that moment we were engaged with Prince Kamran, but were obliged to retreat to the foot of the White Mountain, and stopped during the night at the Shunmaree boundary. Next day we made a forced march to Bellooch, where we halted two days, and then proceeded to Charoh Kheibur, and remained there three days, whence we proceeded to the vicinity of Peshawur; but finding the weather dreadfully oppressive, we retired upon Candahar, with the faithful khans who still attended our fortunes.

"On our reaching Peshawur, we learnt

from the Mahamoodees, Khuleels, Hushtnuggurees, and Kutuks, that the inhabitants of Kheibur had blocked up the pass to their hilly country: the Mahamoodees offered a free passage through Khureepeh, and gave hostages to remove our doubts: the inhabitants of Peshawur were ready to die for us. Although confident of the fidelity of the Kheiburians and Peshawurians, yet we resolved to proceed to Candahar, as our khans also recommended it. When we reached Muntee, the river was swollen to an immense size; and on attempting to ford alone, we were nearly drowned, and should have been so, had it not been for the strength of our courser. On gaining the opposite side, we forbade the troops to cross, and remained alone all night. Next morning, the troops and khans crossed, but several horsemen were drowned, although the river had fallen. Next day we reached Kohat, and halted one night; then passing through Balanekush and Huzar Durukht, we reached Mookur, and thence proceeded to Ahmud Shahee. At Ablazee, Noor Mahomed Khan, who had formerly had a dispute with Azeem Khan, stabbed him during the night and fled. Having sent the corpse and family to Gheeznee, we proceeded.

"When Shah Mahmood had taken possession of Candahar, he left Prince Ayoob and Asud Khan in charge of the Kironee: they, hearing of our approach, encamped along with Prince Eunos outside the town. Prince Eunos fled, and threw himself at the royal feet, and Ayoob, evacuating Candahar, fled and left us in quiet possession of the province. While we were collecting troops, and had only got three thousand sowars, we learnt that Shah Mahmood, along with Futteh Khan, was approaching.

"Shah Mahmood and Futteh Khan having encamped at Chitau, with six thousand horse, we resolved to give them battle, and marched with our few remaining khans to the field, where a warm contest ensued. Shah Mahmood's troops had begun to give way before Lookman Khan, Kalee Zae; but still the fight was kept up on both sides, when, on our faithful follower, Goolistan Khan, Achuk Zae, being slain, Lalo Khan, Ashug Zae, whom we had exalted from low station, fled with seven hundred horsemen, of which we had given him the command. This changed the tide of war, and we, having experienced a total defeat, fled with difficulty to Irghistan. Passing one night there, we proceeded by Gholeree and Wuzeeree to the boundary of the Deirahs, and arrived at Bungee Shummalee Wuhib, the boundary of Mahommed Khan, Dooranee, Suddoo Zae. The abovementioned khan came into the presence, and presented an elephant, also tents, furshes, and gold and silver plates, also a variety of costly cloths. He petitioned for the gift of Deirah Ghazee Khan, and expressed his regret that we should be obliged to leave our kingdom, and send our seraglio to the Sikh country. Hearing that the harem had arrived at Pindee, we also marched there, and remained fifteen days: being unsettled, we resolved to set out and take possession of Mooltan. About this time we received a letter from Runjeet Singh, then in Saee Wal, who expressed a wish that we would honour Saee Wal with our presence. We accordingly marched there, and changed visits and presents with the chief of the Sikhs. Runjeet Singh offered his assistance in the reduction of Mooltan, which he promised to deliver to the Sirka, if we would accompany him. This we declined, and returned to Pindee, doubting the sincerity of his promises. After remaining some time in Pindee, we received petitions from Beloch Khan, Achuk Zae, Bujee Khan, Bam Zae, Dilasa Khan, Ishak Zae, and other khans, who had drawn off their allegiance from Shah Mahmood, offering their assistance with one thousand horse. These having joined the royal party, we determined to proceed towards the Herajat's valleys. About this period, Ghoolam Mahommed Khan, son of Mookhtar-ool-Dowlah, having quarrelled with his brother, Atta Mahommed Khan, Nazim of Cashmere, and hearing that we were proceeding to the valleys, came into the presence, and throwing himself at our feet, he thus addressed us:—"Although my father's conduct testified his ingratitude to the royal house, which gave him bread, yet I am a slave, and hope for mercy." We received his apologies, and took him also with us. We resolved, after taking the advice of the nobles, to proceed to Peshawur, then in charge of Mahommed Azeem Khan, brother of Futteh Khan, and after taking it, to march direct to the valleys. Mohammed Azeem Khan, hearing of this, strengthened his possession by a force of one thousand of his brother's horse and foot.

"After we left Pindee and had reached Hyderoo Jhunj, while we were preparing to embark our men in the ferry-boats on the Attuck river, several boatmen from the Bararuk ferry came and offered, for a reward, to shew us a place where the whole army would cross in safety. This joyful news was rewarded by gold, and the whole army passed in safety. When news reached Azeem Khan, that we had arrived in the country of Khutuk, he immediately joined Goor Dil Khan, and prepared their joint forces to meet us and give battle, and marched from Peshawur to the Chumkanee boundary. We ar-

rived on the second day at Nao Shuhreh, while Mahommed Azeem Khan, with his troops and his brethren's forces, halted at Sippaee. The distance between the two armies being only six koss, many came over daily from Azeem Khan's camp, and sought our protection. These being kindly treated, their numbers increased daily. At last, Mahommed Azeem Khan's whole army broke up, and he fled towards Cabul. The royal army then took possession of Peshawur.

"After the flight of Azeem Khan towards Cabul, we remained one month in Peshawur, during which time we sent Prince Heider to drive Jubar Khan, Baruk Zae, from Deirah Ghazee Khan. Atta Mahommed Khan accompanied the prince with one thousand horse. On their approach, Jubar Khan came out to meet them with his whole force, when, in spite of the wearied state of the prince's troops, they obtained a victory over the rebels, who retreated; but, after a pause, returned to the fight, when some disaffection taking place among the royal troops, several horsemen fled to the enemy, on which account the prince, in his turn, sustained a defeat, and was recalled to the presence. After passing the hot weather in Peshawur, we learnt, with the approach of cold weather, that Azeem Khan, having collected all the royal troops, was approaching, with orders from Shah Mahmood, to give us battle. We prepared to meet him. By placing our infantry in caves and uneven ground, three hundred of Azeem Khan's horsemen were killed and wounded at the first charge, by the discharge of matchlocks. They again made a resolute charge, in which we lost a valiant chief, Behadoor Khan, commander of the Mahmoodees and Khuleels. The infantry then broke and threw the whole army into confusion. We retreated upon Pindee, and halted there three days.

(To be continued.)

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from Jamulpoor, 12th May:—"A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here, at half-past nine on the morning of the 11th, apparent direction in the S.E. This station appears to be on the direct line of volcanic communication between the Vindya and Casseah mountains; the shocks are very frequent here.—*Cour., May* 20.

From letters from Commercolly, dated 13th inst., we learn, that at ten minutes before ten o'clock in the morning of the 11th inst. a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that station, which, in the words of one writer, "shook the house as if the whole building would have fallen about our ears."—*Ibid.*

A letter from Sylhet says:—"We had a slight shock of an earthquake yesterday (11th May) about five minutes to ten A.M. The undulation was from west to east. There was a breeze blowing at the time, and the sky was overcast. The weather is still pleasant, with an occasional shower, accompanied with thunder and lightning; but now and then we have a close and hot hour or two."—*Englishman, May* 21.

HINDU COLLEGE—NATIVE EDUCATION.

The yearly public distribution of prizes to the students of the Hindu College, took place on Saturday last, at Government House. There was, as usual, a considerable gathering of natives, for the most part not yet in their teens, with a prodigiously fine display of turbans most gorgeously picturesque. The boys looked amazingly happy and vain of their sparkling robes, and seemed vastly proud of the ponderous volumes, which they received from the hands of the Deputy-Governor, as rewards for their industry in the College. Examination there was none. The prize essay was read aloud by the Bishop. The subject was a good one, the influences of the female mind upon the social state, and the subject-matter was, as may be expected, a string of very elegant common-places. An essay was then read upon the same subject, by a boy of the second class, which, though not quite so elaborately correct, contained more matter and less commonplace, and was a very creditable production. The historical prize was then awarded; and in order to impress upon the visitors present the acquirements in full of the successful competitor, the Chief Justice and the Lord Bishop got up a nice little concerted piece, in the way of question and answer; the questions, which were proposed in the first instance by Mr. Cameron, at the private examination, being read aloud by the lawyer and answered by the divine. One great characteristic of the Hindoo boys is, that they are free from all the rudeness and clumsiness which we see at our English schools. They are, generally speaking, the most graceful of *alumni*. But we must ask, what becomes of them all? Is so much precious seed scattered and so little good corn reaped? Do these young men profit in after-life by the education they have received in their youth? Do they continue their studies after quitting the college? Do these clever boys make wise men? Do they make better government servants than those who have not received a liberal education? We fear that experience answers in the negative? but, if it be so, it is not the fault of the institution. The young men leave

the colleges, and are lost sight of; they leave at an age when pleasure is most attractive, and to a life of study and rationality, in too many cases, succeeds one of riotous debauchery. A year or so of this dissipation undoes all the good work that education has been many years effecting. It is notorious, that in this country the boy is almost always far superior to the man; we see this in our servants, in all with whom we have any dealings. The quick, intelligent boy debauches himself into the idle and stupified man, whose mental and physical powers are alike impaired by dissipation, whose faculties are deadened, and whose activity is destroyed by the strong weed which he is constantly smoking. We know that some of the masters of the different establishments for native education, have endeavoured to keep up a correspondence with the most promising of their ex-students; but the attempt has always been a failure. After the interchange of a few letters, the correspondence has ceased, and the student been lost sight of by his master. The advance of education may, perhaps, remedy this evil before very long. As society becomes more civilized, the social state of the community will become more domestic, and morality will, as a consequence, be at a higher premium amongst men. The advance of female education will have great influence in ameliorating the moral condition of India; moral and intellectual advancement reciprocally assist one another, and the absence of morality is as much a bar to the progress of educational improvement as the absence of education would be to the moral regeneration of India.—*Hurk.*, *Ap.* 15.

DORJELING.

It appears that a very small portion (1½ miles) of the road between Mabulderam and Dorjeling remains unfinished. The slope of the road from Kurseang to Mabulderam is so gentle that not the slightest inconvenience is felt in travelling over it. The portion of road between Punkaburre and Kurseang will not, however, it is feared, be passable for loaded bullocks this season, but cattle of every description will be able to travel from the latter place to Dorjeling in a very few days. It will be absolutely necessary, however, we are assured, to alter the greater part, if not the whole, of the portion of road that was marked out by Col. Lloyd. This doing and undoing, is almost as bad as not doing at all—*worse*, those who have to pay for such useless labour and expense, will say. There certainly has been most shameful mismanagement in the making of this road and in the non-establishment of the bazar. Several thousand rupees of public money have been thrown away, we have heard, upon an abortive attempt at a bazar—abortive because commenced without due precaution and not followed up consistently or zealously.—*Hurk, May* 4.

BENGAL TOBACCO.

The Landholders' Society has represented to the Government the inequality of duty on Bengal tobacco in England, as compared with Canada tobacco; the former paying 3s. per lb., the latter only 2s. 9d.: the difference of duty, operating against Bengal tobacco, is about 200 per cent. upon the value, and the effect is, to cause its total exclusion from the English market.

"The Landholders' Society" they add, "beg it may be understood, that they ask for no protecting duties, or exclusive privilege in favour of their produce, but merely an equality with other British possessions, though consistently with the policy which has uniformly actuated the British government of giving encouragement to new productions, they might ask for some aid in this instance, because, although the growth of tobacco is extensive in Bengal, its preparation is but little understood by the cultivators, and the quality is consequently very inferior to that in demand in the European market. It is possible that this article may be thought one of luxury and of little statistical importance; but the Landholders' Society beg leave to remark that, even at present, it affords important aid to the ryot in the preparation of his land for other crops, as it requires a careful and expensive cultivation, and that they have every reason to believe, if a foreign market were open for its consumption, that capitalists would be induced to embark their funds in this, as in other articles of produce, to the great benefit of the country. The society cannot avoid remarking, though it is almost superfluous to bring such a fact to the notice of Government, that the recurrence of such deplorable famines as have lately desolated this country, can only be averted by a great accession of agricultural capital, the abundance of which has in all countries the effect of equalizing the difference of seasons and preventing those sudden fluctuations of price which, while they press severely on all, are utterly destructive to the poorer classes."

The Government, in reply, stated, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had already submitted a similar representation; consequent on which, the Hon. the Court of Directors had been addressed on the subject, "and the President in council has availed himself of the approaching overland mail to forward their represen-

tation on the subject, for favourable consideration, by the earliest opportunity."

ANCIENT PATERA FOUND AT BADUKHSHAN.

Along with Sir A. Burnes's coins Dr. Mc Leod brought to Calcutta a very singular relic, obtained by Dr. Lord at Badakhshán, and which is, we believe, destined for the British Museum. The relic in question is an ancient patera of silver, embossed in the interior in very high relief, and representing, with all the usual adjuncts of classic mythology, the procession of Bacchus. The god himself sits in a car, drawn by two harnessed females, with a drinking cup in his hand. A fat infant Silenus stands in front, and there is a female figure kneeling on the after corner of the car, which, from its disproportionate size, we imagine to be the carved elbow of the seat on which the god reclines. There are also two winged cupids in attendance, one flying with a wand in his hand, to which a fillet is attached, the other end of which is held by the infant Silenus; and the other on the foreground, behind the wheel of the car, as if employed in pushing it on. The car is followed by a dancing Hercules, distinguishable by the club and lion skin. The heads of this figure and of the Bacchus are both wanting, owing probably to their having been of gold, or thought so, while the rest of the patera, being only of silver gilt, has escaped similar violation. The gilding, however, is mostly worn away from long use, and in one part the side of the cup is actually worn through. Independently of the circumstance of the main figure being represented with a cup in hand, its identity with the Grecian Bacchus is proved by the vines circumpendent, and by the figure of a tiger standing prominently out in the foreground and drinking out of a wine jar.

This patera is the property of Dr. Lord, who is also the fortunate owner of the double-headed coin of Eucratides, the original apparently from which the plate of a similar coin is given in Dr. Vincent's *Periplus;* but the double head is there represented as being on both sides of the coin. With a liberality deserving of particular notice, both these unique relics have been gratuitously appropriated by the finder, or are intended to be so, in the manner deemed by him most conducive to the ends of science; Dr. Lord not desiring to retain them as isolated trophies of his own good fortune in the field of research and discovery.

I fear we must not look upon this piece of plate as affording evidence of the state of the arts in Badakhshán, where it was found, at any particular æra. That it is of high antiquity is quite apparent from the condition of the metal, as well as from the design; but in the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*, published amongst Arrian's works, it is distinctly stated that ἀργυρώματα, *i. e.* articles of silver plate, were a staple import from the west, for exchange against the productions of India. At Minnagara, upon the Indus, it is further stated by the author of that treatise, that he himself presented to the rája βαρύτιμα ἀργυρώματα, valuable pieces of plate, in order to secure his favour, and the grant of certain privileges of trade. There is thus reason to believe that the patera must have been brought from Greece or Asia Minor, and either presented in like manner, or sold to some sovereign of Bactria, by a merchant desiring similar privileges of trade in that country. That it has been in use for centuries is evident from the worn condition it now presents; but for how many it was in use, and for how many it lay treasured in royal or other repositories, is more than may now be conjectured.—*Journ. As. Soc., Dec.*

COAL OF ASSAM.

In the Report of the Coal Committee, on the coal-beds of Assam, it is stated that the quality of the Assam coals generally, as far as they have been tried, are good, and that the whole expense of raising and conveying eight hundred maunds from near Jypoor to the mouth of the Boree Dihing, was less than two annas a maund. The Assam coal-mines, it is added, would afford "an unlimited and steady supply at all seasons."

FAIR AT JAUTEE DAVIE.

On the second Sunday in the month of Boishauk, a *mela* is held at the temple of Jautee Davie, eight miles from Simla, on the road to Sairee, and lasts three days. In 1837, the *mela* commenced on the 23d of April, and I went down the following day. I met hundreds proceeding upwards, and could see the people crowding equally thick down the hills. The number present I conceive to be about two thousand; on the 23d there were five thousand. At this *mela* people from all the hill-states to the westward of Jumna resort with their commodities, to sell so, or exchange with, the people from the plains near the hills for money or goods. The people from above Simla bring in the iron, which their mountains so plentifully afford, and exchange it for cloth. Many of the men have a great objection to selling; they prefer barter. Iron, from the forges of Kotghur, Bulsun, Bussaher, &c., was sold at about three annas the seer; tobacco from Sirmoor, the leaves dried and rubbed to dust, one anna a seer; gunpowder from Pattiala, at two annas a seer; and musk from Koonawur, at about six rupees the tola,

a most exorbitant price, because a musk-bag, which contains three tolas, more than an ounce, has frequently been bought for seven or eight rupees. Besides these things, numbers were sitting still, others hawking about baskets, turmeric, sweet-meats, beads, thread, weavers'-treddles, sieves, large sections of bamboos for pipes, &c. The cloth was of various descriptions, white, striped, checked, and printed linen and woollen, varying from one to three rupees in price. The latter came from the plains occupied by the protected Sikhs, numbers of whom, exercising the tailor's craft, had brought supplies of skull-caps of the most gaudy colours, and chintzes, which raised the admiration of the unsophisticated mountaineers. Other Sikhs had brought the work of their hands to dispose of; and at the expense of two rupees I shod seven servants. The Puharris are very good-tempered in general, wandering about, gaping and staring. Many had garlands of flowers round their heads, whilst others were content with sticking the stalk of one between their skull-caps and foreheads. On both sides of the road were rows of blankets, &c. set up tent-fashion; besides which, the ridge of the hill was completely covered with men on business: but that they should have some amusement also, two "up and downs," as they are called, were in full play, at a piee a-ride. Then they had sweetmeats of various kinds, and plenty of sour limes, which, on the economical principle of wasting nothing, they eat peel and all. There was one peculiarity; not one man was deficient of a stick; even a boy of ten years old could not move without his *lat'hee*. Several bore long bows of bamboo, with a bamboo string, about six feet long, and very stiff; so much so, that few can bend them sufficient to give an impetus to the arrow to carry it more than fifty or sixty yards. —*Englishman, April* 10.

CAMEL-RIDING OVER THE ISTHMUS.

The following delectable description of camel-riding, in the journey over the Isthmus of Suez, is given in a narrative of a steam-voyage from England to India, by an officer of the Bengal Engineers, which appears in Dr. Corbyn's *India Review*.

After lunching at Mr. Waghorn's, at Cairo, the party mounted their lofty beasts of burthen: "At first, I was in a desperate hurry, and wanted to trot the *whole* way; but I found the rest of the kafila at a distance so far in the rear, that I was compelled for the sake of companionship to halt and wait in patience. I saw the luggage-camels, with an Arab at their head, coming along at a pace of *what?—Less than three miles an hour!* How dreadful this was, for it was obvious that if even I would go on at double that rate, by urging and beating my camel with an umbrella (for I had no whip or stick) yet the baggage-camels would not go faster than the poor wretch who was leading them, and he did not seem a second Robin Puck to 'put a belt around the earth in forty minutes,' or likely to outstrip the fleetest greyhound of the pack. I think the number of camels was six ('gamels,' as Hassan called them.) Two of these beasts were for my companion and myself, three for the luggage and food, and one spare one, I think. The animal on which I was mounted was a beautiful creature, and of amazing height, as high perhaps as the tallest of the Sewarree camels employed at Cawnpore for carrying about the orderly books of the station; the rest were neither larger nor smaller than those seen in India. My companion was not so well-mounted as myself, and before he had completed three-fourths of the journey, his beast was knocked up, and exchanged for another, the spare one, I think; of course he was not abandoned, as he could, when lightened of his burden, easily get on with the rest. It is generally customary to connect the heads of the rear camels with the tails of the foremost, by means of a long cord, and for one man to lead at the head of all, whilst another follows in order to urge on those in the rear, so that a few drivers only are required to superintend them. Finding there was no use in going on alone, however much I might have preferred that mode of travelling, I determined to jog on with the rest of them, and it was a jogging on indeed, and jolting too, and of all the joggings and joltings and shakings and jerkings, I ever met with, that was confessedly the very worst, beating hollow all the diligences of France: the hacks and the public cabriolets (genteelly called cabs) of London, the elephants of India, the waggons of the Cape of Good Hope, the donkeys of Egypt, the caballos of Madeira, the ponies of Rio Janciro (in South America), the pony-chaises of St. Helena, the travelling-waggon (miscalled 'carriage') of Spain, and I had almost forgotten the delightful jolting fiacre or calesa of Portugal, were, I can assure my readers, for I have tried them all (but one), perfect *árámgahs*, or resting-places, compared with the continued and combined motion of a camel. A slight stitch in the side is the first indication of the delight which one is about to undergo, and it must be a very extraordinary stitch in time which will save nine more worse stitches, for they augment gradually and gradually until the patient (who is *obliged* to be patient) is absolutely worn out, and can with difficulty keep his eyes open;

with still more difficulty can he help 'falling off his horse,' (I meant gamel), and, in fact, he wishes at times that he were dead, rather than alive to undergo so protracted (for the time of *transit* seems an age) a period of suffering. I tried to relieve my pains by changing my position, first, by putting one leg round the camel's hump, so as to sit like a lady on a side-saddle; then by placing the other leg on the reverse side; again by sitting sideways, so as to gain ground to the front, 'by a lateral motion like that of a crab,' not by turning round altogether, so as to have my back to the *horses* or face to the rear; and lastly, I would go half-round 'on the other tack,' so as to 'complete a whole revolution in less than the four-and-twenty hours,' and in each position trying the varieties of it. This will convey a tolerable idea, that if I were not actually sitting upon thorns, I certainly was not reclining upon velvet or a bed of roses. And such, oh passenger of the desert! must be thy unhappy lot! unless, indeed, thou managest to travel upon donkeys, which are, I hear, employed by ladies, or others who choose to use them; but I saw none ready for such a purpose, nor did Mr. Waghorn make any allusion to this means of conveyance.

"It was about half past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th of November, that we started, in this manner, from Cairo; we continued the route all the afternoon, evening, and night, until two in the morning, or nearly nine and a half hours at a stretch; not that we could, during that nine and a half hours, stretch ourselves at all, whilst on camel-back, (excuse me for this word,) but as soon as night had set in coolly, about nine o'clock, we got off and walked for a distance of several miles; so that, as far as the night part of the journey was considered, we did not complain much, for walking, to a person just returned from England, is not so novel a thing as it is in Bengal, where it is scarcely ever heard of;—when we felt heated, we remounted, and when coldish we re-walked, and so on alternately, until the time for rest had arrived, when the party was halted, the luggage taken down, the pack-saddles loosened, sometimes taken off entirely, a glassful of brandy and water imbibed, and the bedding, which I had purchased at Alexandria, and which had been lain across the camel, over the saddle-trees, with convenient pockets on each side, for the retention of bottles of liquid, biscuits, &c.) was laid on the ground: a carpet-bag formed my pillow, an umbrella my ceiling, and a pair of good double blankets and a cloak my bed-covering, and in five minutes I was fast asleep, notwithstanding there was a considerable freshness in the air, which was anything but warm. Orders were given for rising at five o'clock, which was done, and we started at half past five, after changing my linen and washing my face and hands.

"I saw numerous skeletons and bones of camels scattered at frequent intervals all along the desert; they were white as snow, being bleached in the sun. The living animal appeared to avoid (particularly at night) coming into contact with any of these bones; I cannot say they actually shuddered at, but they certainly shied them. On one occasion I was nearly spilt by reason of my beautiful and quiet camel taking fright at another camel (the one my companion was on) which was coming up at a long trot. He gave a sudden spring to one side, and started off as if the devil were after him. I could never manage to sleep whilst on the camel's back, although I could scarcely help resigning myself on several occasions into the arms of Somnus, but I generally found myself going, not only to sleep, but to fall off at the same time. Hassan, the servant, who had also mounted, appeared to 'sleep like a top;' and at the end of the journey he felt no more pain or uneasiness than he did at the commencement of it—this shows that 'habit' (for to him the custom was habitual) 'is second nature.' Well! starting at half past nine, we, at ten, entered upon a plain, the extremity of which I imagined to be not very far off, we travelled and travelled, however, till noon and all the afternoon, and still the distance of it was apparently just the same, so, being 'hopeless,' as is said by the Indians, at five o'clock we thought it better to halt and take some dinner; this we did with a good appetite; but when Hassan brought me that horrid beer, called swipes, I was dreadfully annoyed, and would have given gold for the beer I had left with him in the boat: however, what with the port beno, what with the brandy and water, and what with the small beer, we managed to quench our thirst, and to appease our appetites with the beef; this, by the way, was a horrid piece of tough beef, nearly three parts suet (not fat), with a half-dressed immense kidney in the middle of it, enough to sicken the most forgiving appetite.

"I shall never forget that plain as long as I live; I experienced a repetition of the repetition of those aches, stitches, and 'pains all over,' of which I have endeavoured to render some indistinct description; if Job himself had been with us, he could not have stood it; as for myself, directly I got off the camel, I dropped down upon the stony soil, not being able to support myself in an erect posture, from the aching pains I felt, not only in the back and loins, but in my legs, and in fact all over, head and all."

THE DRIPPING WELL OF SANSEDARA.

"Although not a temple, the holy spot of Sostro Darra (or 'thousand drippings') must not be forgotten. It is often called Sansedara (which may, perhaps, be a corruption of *Sungsar Dara*, 'the world of drippings'.) It is formed by a small stream, which, at its junction with another, falls over a perpendicular rock, about thirty feet high. The stream is strongly impregnated with lime, which leaves a crust on every thing on which it falls. This has gradually accumulated on the edge of the rock, till it projects, and forms a shallow cave; but as trees, bushes, and grass have grown on the edge of the rock, and in the earth brought down and deposited in the accumulation of lime, the water now, instead of falling over the rock, drips through the accumulated mass (of perhaps ages), in thousands of streams, some as large and some larger than very heavy rain, whence its name. It is a most beautiful natural object, and at certain hours, at particular seasons, is rendered more so by an artificial rainbow, caused by the rays of the sun falling upon the light drippings and spray. Every stick, leaf or blade of grass which it touches becomes a petrification: perhaps, not strickly speaking such; for the mode in which they appear to be formed, is by a crust of lime surrounding the substance, in the first instance; this gradually eats away the inside, which is filled up with the incrustation of lime. There are innumerable stalactites hanging from the roof of the cave, and the ground underneath is covered with stalagmite, so hard that the blows of a strong man, with a heavy sledge-hammer, are requisite to break it. The breadth of the part through which the water drips, including the above and another smaller cave, is perhaps twenty yards."—*Shore's Report on the Dehra Doon.*

SPONTANEOUS HEATING OF BRINE.

Mr. G. A. Prinsep, before his death, had made further and very careful experiments, and a copious series of observations, at his salt works, on the spontaneous heating of brine, the discovery of which he communicated to the Asiatic Society.* The series of observations comprised in his second paper, published in the Society's Journal for December last, commences for the most part from the time when (or soon after) the brine is first let into the reservoir, and embraces, with two or three exceptions, the entire progress of the heating until its subsidence. It is remarkable, therefore, as the places of trial were more numerous and the circumstances more various than before, that the maximum temperature observed was 21°. less than in the former experiments, and 26°. less at the same place, Narainpore, being 142°. in 1837, and 116°. in 1838, though the reservoir was filled with brine under similar circumstances each year. A fœtid smell is usually given out by the brine when pumped up after it has been long in the reservoirs. The cause of the heat is still undetected.

* See Vol. xxvii. p. 87.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Extract of a letter from Camp, (the Reserve,) dated Siriab, 12th and 13th April:

"This is the first decent warm day we have had since coming through the Bolan Pass on the 7th; the others have been very cold. Gen. Nott, with the 43d and a regiment of the Shah's, is at Quetta, eight miles ahead, and has just favoured me with seven hundred camels, besides seven hundred I got a few days back; so there will be a pretty string of them to go into camp with at Candahar, twelve marches hence, short and pleasant ones of ten or eleven miles, instead of the long ones we have had of twenty-six and twenty-eight. It is very strange the Beloochee rascals let all letters come on to the force, but I believe allow very few to return. You cannot imagine a more detestable march than the one we have just made from Shikarpore to the march before this. The first ten stages are over a barren wilderness, a flat desert; and the remainder are through stony hills, without a blade of green of any description to please the eye with. How different is this beautiful country—hills covered with trees, or at least well sprinkled, and the richest vallies you can imagine, covered with wild thyme, red and white flowers, with such lovely water and such Doomba sheep! The finest Bengal gram-fed mutton is not fit to appear on the same table with these grass-fed animals. The Shah had one hundred camels laden with provisions sent to him the first march he made from Quetta towards Candahar; so I hope the army is now well supplied. Major Parsons writes that the people are bringing in camels, sheep and grain in abundance. The skirmish you heard that the 35th had with the Beloochees, in the Bolan Pass, is true enough. It was a fair pitched battle between a havildar, eight sipahees and suwars, Sir A. Burnes and myself, against thirty mounted and twenty-five Belochees on foot, of whom we killed four and wounded from six to eight, losing one sipahee and one horse; a slight scratch I received myself, a matchlock ball above my knee; we beat them fairly off the field. In fact, the most unpleasant part of our trip is now over. A company and eight hundred camels were sent to bring the loads left in the Bolan

Pass; they will very likely be here to-morrow, when next day we start again through a friendly country to join the army at Candahar. April 13th.—The camels and loads are safe through the Pass and in camp. We start to-morrow morning.—*Englishman, May* 21.

(*From the Brigade with Gen. Nott.*)—Quetta, April 10th, 1839.—The Shah, Mr. Macnaghten, Sir John Keane and the head-quarters, with the whole of the cavalry, artillery, and first brigade of infantry, marched from Quetta in the progress to Candahar on the morning of the 6th; the park and the 4th brigade followed them on the 9th. General Nott has been left in command of the province of Shawl, and is directed to exercise military control over it, and keep up the communications with Dadur and Shikarpore. Capt. Bean, who commands the Shah's infantry corps stationed here, has likewise been appointed commissioner of the district; he is authorized to raise a local corps of Kakurs, for the protection of the Pass, and for the purpose of attempting the taming of the numerous wild and savage tribes which infest the whole of this beautiful country. Mr. Loveday, of the 37th N.I., is appointed assistant, and from the talents and conciliatory disposition of Capt. Bean, added to his thorough knowledge of the native character, and the eminent attainments of his assistant as a linguist, there can be little doubt but that their efforts will meet with the same success as those of Cleveland with the Bhaugulpore, and Hall with the Mhairwara local battalions. We have seen nothing as yet of the Bombay troops, with the exception of a squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry, and a wing of the 19th N.I. which accompanied Sir John Keane as escort; both men and horses look small compared to our Bengal troops, but they are neat smart-looking men, and the troopers sit their horses well, and have a soldier-like appearance. Many of the Bengal officers were shocked to see the whole of the Bombay folks, from the commander-in-chief to the smallest drummer boy, with cotton-padded white covers on their caps. I only trust Sir John will insist on their adoption by the Bengal army. The comfort of the soldier has been too long sacrificed to your king of Prussia's button-hole men, or we should not now require to take this lesson from our Bombay brethren. The Shah's force suffered terribly coming through the Pass; they had not entered it an hour, when the commissariat hackeries of Capt. Watt were attacked by some hundreds of Beloochees. The jemadar, two havildars, and eight men of the Shah's own guard over them were immediately killed, some twenty or thirty hackery men, women, and children cut to pieces, and forty out of fifty-eight machines regularly captured and plundered. This, as well as almost every thing of the kind which has happened, has been solely caused by negligence, in not having a guard sufficient for the protection of the stores. When there were at the time some thousands of men going on unemployed, how easy it would have been to have furnished a couple of hundred suwars for the security of the commissariat! I do not know when we will profit by experience, but it is a pity that Government should be subjected to such great loss, and men's lives be thrown away without the least necessity for it. Sir John Keane, on his arrival at Seri Bolan, had a party of ten men brought in to him, who were caught in the act of carrying away the camels. After an investigation into the affair, he dealt with them in a very summary manner, by ordering the provost marshal to lead them to execution; the sentence was carried into effect by a party of Bombay troopers, who shot the delinquents through the head. I trust this vigorous example will have a wholesome effect, and deter them from troubling the part of our forces not yet through the Pass; but fear on the other hand it may only incite them to avenge the death of their comrades, and make them more troublesome than ever. If so, the natural strength of the Pass will enable them to harass and destroy many of our people in the rear.

Whilst the head-quarters were at Quetta, the Kakurs in the surrounding hills were daily carrying off camels, and robbing and killing any unfortunate camp followers who strayed near their places of concealment. A piquet of six Lancers, under Cornet Yule, caught a party of them carrying off camels; when pursued by our men, they made for a small ghurri, and on entering it, commenced firing upon the Lancers. The latter rode up to the place, dismounted, and after wresting the matchlocks out of their hands through the loopholes, scaled the walls, and put six of them to the sword. One of the Lancers was shot in the wrist, and the cornet had a narrow escape for his life; his face being burnt by a matchlock discharge at him. Several of the robbers escaped; and one poor devil, shot through the thigh, was brought into camp, and hung on a tree close to the town, as an example to the neighbouring country.

Nothing can be more delightful than the climate of Shawl; it is some thousand feet higher than Candahar, consequently enjoys a much lower temperature. The nights are still intensely cold, and the surrounding high peaks covered

with snow. "With the exception of two or three hours in the middle of the day, when the sun is rather powerful, you may go about all day shooting or fishing; that is to say, if you do not attach much value to your life, for the surrounding hills are covered with Kakurs, a savage race of murderers and robbers. On their account it is dangerous to attempt pursuing the wild sheep or goat amidst the almost inaccessible cliffs of the mountains. We are still suffering much for want of supplies; the troops being on half, and camp followers on quarter rations. Sir A. Burnes and Capt. Simpson, of the commissariat, have just returned from Kelat; they have not brought any grain with them, but seem to think their negociations will have the effect of procuring a supply. I suspect, in spite of the political acumen of the knight, he has been completely out-manœuvred by Mehrab Khan, and that not one maund of grain will be got from Kelat, till we make good our footing in Candahar, when of course the Khan will come forward and do the agreeable in every way.

The Shah does not increase much in popularity: I hear of no influential persons coming to see him: but this may be accounted for, if the report is true, that the Cabul and Candahar chiefs have made all the principal persons send their wives and families to their capital for security against their walking over to Shah Soojah. —*Ibid.*

We gave in our last the substance of a report, that the 1st brigade of the army of the Indus had been attacked by the Candaharees, but we are still without any further explicit information. A nearly similar report reached us subsequently from a different quarter from the first, which so far corroborates it. According to this report, the attack was made within eighteen koss of Candahar by a considerable body, who were gallantly repulsed, and fled broken from the field. The action appears to have been short and decisive. The report has, we believe, been traced to the Punjaub, to which it came *viâ* Peshawar, and we are disposed to credit its main features. The submission of the Candahar chiefs was only reported, and as the submission we have received from the Rajah of Khelat now appears to have been specious and hollow, that of the Candaharees could not have been sincere. It is, therefore, we think, extremely probable, that they had determined to make a hostile demonstration at the latest hour, *i. e.* when their capital was threatened. The result will have a very salutary effect on our future proceedings.

Besides this report, we have it on very unexceptionable authority, that Dost Mahomed has determined to strike a blow for his capital. He had, according to our informant, detached his brother with ten thousand horse, to defend the passage of the Khyber pass against the Sikhs, and he himself with all his infantry, and a select body of ten thousand cavalry, had marched from Cabool towards Candahar to meet us. The source of this information leaves us little room to doubt its truth, and admitting it to be true, little will come of it. The defeat of the Candaharees will not be without its effect on Dost Mahomed, and will very probably determine him to fall back before us. This is perhaps to be regretted, as a victory over him would materially assist in giving us a command over the supplies of the country, which we would not otherwise have. Should he however retreat, he will find it impossible in such a country to keep together anything like an army, and the only opposition we shall meet with will be of a desultory nature, which is not the least harassing. All this speculation will, however, now soon be at an end, for after the arrival of the army at Candahar, our intelligence will be more regular and rapid than it has hitherto been, and we shall be better able to keep up with them. Our allies, the Sikhs, appear little inclined to co-operate with us cordially in the expedition. The force they were to employ in it had not, at the time of our latest accounts, arrived at Peshawar, where Major Wade is, and has long been, waiting for them. The distance they have to traverse is not a sixth of what our troops have completed, and the time for entering on the series of co-operative movements allotted to them has come, if not gone by. The aid of the Sikhs is, however, so little to be depended on, that government, it is rumoured, have determined to march a strong force on Cabool, *viâ* Peshawar, in the rains. This is not improbable in the present aspect of affairs, and still less so under the serious development of them about to take place.

Since writing the above, a fresh rumour informs us, that the action with the Candaharees took place on the 16th ult., near Candahar, and so complete was their repulse, that they fled, leaving their guns on the field. Intimation of it has, it is said, been received at Simla *viâ* Peshawar and Ferozepoor.—*Agra Ukhbar, May 9.*

Since writing the above, letters have been received from Simla, stating that letters from Mr. McNaghten, of the 10th April, in the Peshcen Valley, mention that a great change took place the instant the army crossed the frontier, and left the territories of the Khan of Kelat. The inhabitants remained in their villages, manifesting the greatest possible confidence in our justice and good faith.

By a letter from Brig. Gordon, commanding in Upper Scinde, dated 28th April, the advance force was, on the 11th, within five marches of Candahar. The Candahar chiefs are said to be in despair, and the religious feeling which was tried to be raised against the English in Candahar had wholly subsided, and the priesthood was strongly in favour of the shah.

Private letters have been received from the advance of the army of the Indus, which state that all the Candahar chiefs had "come in," and proffered assistance in men, and, what is better, in provisions for our troops, and forage for our cattle. —*Ibid.*

EXCERPTA.

The members of the Dhurma Shuba held a meeting on the 19th May, when the propriety of requesting the Government to entrust to that body the levy of the pilgrim-tax, and the management, protection, and repair of the temples, came under consideration.

Mr. Vincent Tregear has obtained, in the vicinity of Jyonpoor, several coins of the early period of the Devas and Dattas, with legends, plainly legible, in the oldest form of the Pali character; and likewise more than one *Purusha Datta*, which is identified as a coin of Porus, the antagonist of Alexander. The obverse has a standing figure, with a double *trisula*.

Mr. McCann, the deputy superintendent, made an extensive seizure of Epsom salts from the shops of native dealers. A specimen from each shop was sent to Professor O'Shaughnessy for analysis, when sixteen bottles taken from Gocool Shah were found to contain white vitriol and sulphate of zinc. The seizure was effected after the discovery (see p. 268) that the Epsom salts sold in the bazaar was found to be poisonous, with a view to discover whether the dealers had salt in their possession of the same description. The salt taken from the other shops was found to be genuine.

An explosion has taken place at the Ishapoor powder-works. After the corning-house had been blown up, the flames communicated with the powder on the drying-terrace, which was all destroyed. The press-houses escaped. Five men were killed, and six severely burnt. A village in the neighbourhood was fired by it, but only a few huts were destroyed.

At the sixth half-yearly meeting of the Steam-Tug Association, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, being the equivalent of 20 per cent. per annum upon the capital, be paid out of the profits of the past half-year to the subscribers of the original capital; that out of the further amount of profits for the past half-year, the sum of Rs. 10,000, being the equivalent of Rs. 50 per share, be paid on loan at six per cent. per annum interest, to assist in the completion of the new steamers, &c., and that the amount so lent be returned to the shareholders of the original capital, from the future earnings of the joint capital."

A comparative statement of crimes committed in the town of Calcutta during the years 1837 and 1838, published in the *Harkaru*, shows an increase of 286 cases during the latter year, the total amount of cases brought to the notice of the police during 1838 being 1,937, and that of 1837, 1,651; but it appears that many more crimes of a heinous nature were perpetrated during 1837 than during 1838, the increase during the latter year being merely of petty crimes.

Mr. Hedger, the attorney, has brought an action for defamation against Ranee Komul Kowaree, of Burdwan, and laid the damages at Rs. 10,000. The plaint was written in English, contrary to the regulations; and the Sudder Court, to whom the judge of East Burdwan referred the question, whether such a plaint was admissible, have recommended an application to Government to grant another stamp paper to Mr. Hedger, with a view to his filing the plaint in Bengallee.

Sheik Abdoolla Khan, after having exercised the delicate duties of a deputy collector, in the district of Cuttack, for the space of two years, has at length been dismissed, on the ground of being disqualified.

Three of the five students, who passed so creditable an examination at the Medical College, have received appointments from Government, to Allahabad, Delhi, and Agra, at Rs. 100 a month each.

Some generous individual has sent Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the poor Christian converts at Kishnaghur (see p. 254).

Government are about to lay down the keel of another steamer, of 769 tons; the hull is to be completed in nine months.

Mr. J. C. Marshman, of Serampore, has, at the recommendation of his medical attendant, been compelled to proceed to the Straits for the benefit of his health, which has of late been in a very delicate state.

A deceased native, Neelmoney Day, formerly a writer in the office of the Accountant-general, has bequeathed in his will the sum of Rs. 1,012 to the "Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund." It is not the amount of bequest which deserves notice, but the singularity of such an instance of native munificence on behalf of a Fund, attached to which there is not a single native incumbent or subscriber. The feeling which influenced the deceased in bestowing this gift upon the Fund, seems to have been that of grateful recollection of kindnesses received at

the hands of the uncovenanted gentlemen, in connexion with whom he was employed in the Government service.

Lord Auckland has determined on enlarging the botanical establishment at Saharunpoor. The garden has, through the exertions of Dr. Falconer, in his late trip to Cashmere and Lesser Tibet, received most valuable additions in the shape of the noble fruits of the happy valley.

A note from a medical gentleman, dated Ajmere, the beginning of April, says, "I have heard nothing of late of the plague of Pali."

The last census at Mussoorie discloses a state of society that Miss Martineau loves, but other misses do not—a population of 120 ladies to ten or twelve gentlemen. The proportion at Simla is on a similarly anti-Malthusian scale.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KURNOOL.

Extract of a letter from Kurnool:—

"Daood Beg, kotwal of Kurnool, was removed, on the 22d April, by the nawaub, who appointed his own brother, Akber Khan, to the situation. The first official act of this functionary was to seize the whole of the grain in the bazaars, on account of the sirkar. The following day, the nawaub's people seized on a field of ripe grain, the property of an unfortunate brahmin at Soongyseram, the whole of which they cut, returned one-quarter to the owner, and appropriated the remainder to the nawaub's account. Having then occasion for a safe place wherein to deposit the *curby* (straw), they seized upon the brahmin's dwelling-house, and filled it forthwith; over this they placed a guard of horse for protection, but by some accident the straw caught fire in the night, and the whole premises were burnt down, whereby one man and several head of cattle perished. The nawaub's wukeel, Abdool Khader, arrived from Hyderabad, where he had been to engage fighting men, on the 24th; he has, it seems, brought down a good many who are assembled at Veerabudra Droog, a fort in good repair, fourteen coss to the north of Kurnool. The wukeel, after receiving money for the support of his party, returned to them immediately. The following day, the nawaub called on all the merchants, shopkeepers, &c. at Kurnool to contribute according to their means for the expenses of the sirkar, and such as did not at once comply with the requisition, were made feelingly alive to the nawaub's displeasure. That this extortion was not caused by want of money is, however, evident, the nawaub having, on the 26th, paid a Hyderabad Moghul Rs. 5,100 for five horses. On the 28th, Yellapun and Curingapun, merchants, arrived from Bombay with sixty buffalo-loads of lead and copper, which were at once taken into the nawaub's arsenal, where also 15,000 rupees worth of copper pice have been just received, and 5,000 rupees worth more, which had been called for, were expected in a few days."—*U. S. Gaz., May* 10.

BELLARY.

It is with deep regret we announce the fearful progress of disease in the garrison of Bellary, which has but too unhappily verified our foreboding, when adverting to the ill-judged arrangement for the accommodation of the two squadrons of Dragoons lately arrived there, whereby the whole of H. M. 30th Foot were stowed into a barrack scarcely sufficient for one wing, the heat of which barrack was so oppressively stifling at night, that many of the men, to obtain sleep, were induced to lay outside, on the damp ground; as the effects of this exposure appeared within the first week in fever and cholera breaking out with such alarming violence, that the regiment have already lost about twenty men in one fortnight. Our correspondent describes the garrison as positively panic-struck: the 39th hospital crowded to excess, and two or three deaths of daily occurrence, exclusive of women and children, very many of whom have also died. Several men have also died of apoplexy, arising, it is surmised, from excessive drinking and imprudent exposure to the sun in camp. The detachment of dragoons had two cases of cholera, but the disease showed itself no further until the 22d April, when it burst forth with most alarming violence, seven or eight deaths having occurred in the first forty-eight hours. Forty-five men of the dragoons were in hospital on the 24th, but mostly fever cases, as were those in the hospital of the 39th regiment.

A serious misunderstanding has, we are told, taken place between the officer commanding the two squadrons of dragoons and the general in command of the Ceded Districts, in consequence of the continued detention of the dragoons in the fort after the arrival of the order from head-quarters for their removal into camp, which, under the circumstances of the case, ought to have been acted on without a moment's delay; nevertheless, they were still suffered to continue several days in their unhealthy quarters. This blameable pro-

crastination, we are informed, produced some strong remarks from the dragoon commandant, which the general refusing to forward, the officer commanding the dragoons transmitted himself, it is said, to head-quarters, and there the matter for the present rests.—*Mad. U. S. Gaz., May 7.*

EXCERPTA.

H.H. the nawab accompanying a procession of the Mohurum, proceeding to Chepauk Palace, his horses took fright at the roaring of some elephants, and, bolting aside, overturned his carriage. The young prince was immediately extricated from his perilous situation, but with the loss of his watch, of which some sleight-of-hand gentleman contrived to relieve him in the confusion of the moment.

A dead alligator, measuring ten feet in length, was taken out of the Vellore Fort Ditch the other day. On opening the monster, about thirty large iron spike-nails were found in his stomach, besides two small silver toe-rings, evidently those of a child, and the leg bones of a woman. —*Mad. U.S. Gaz., May 7.*

The vegetable products of the Neilgherries are numerous and novel; but as yet none have been found to possess any properties adapted for medicine or commerce.

Dr. O'Connor (Roman Catholic Bishop) has gone on a tour of visitation, accompanied by one native and two European priests, with a bullock bandy to carry their luggage, and a single palanquin to ride in alternately!

A circular order has been issued by the Revenue Board, directing the collectors of districts to supply the Medical Board with such information as they may require for the purpose of submitting to Government a work in course of preparation respecting the population, marriages, births, and deaths in each collectorate.

The Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society, determining to have a European superintendent for their garden, have offered the situation to Mr. Masters, late head gardener of the Calcutta Botanical Garden.

It is in contemplation to encourage the drummers of native corps to occupy their leisure hours in the practice of such trades as they have received instruction in whilst at the Male Asylum.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Sir James Carnac, Bart., the new Governor of Bombay, arrived on the 31st of May, in the *Coutts*, after a voyage of 110 days. Mr. Danvers has been appointed as his private secretary, Capt. Lushington and Lieut. Carnac his aides-de-camp. He was next day sworn into office. Mr. Farish was again at the Council Board.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Accounts have been received here, stating that the British army entered Candahar on the 21st of April; according to other letters, the 25th. The army had been received with open arms. The chief had fled to Persia. Intelligence from Candahar to the 29th of April reports, that Shah Shooja had been crowned with acclamation; all the chiefs, with the exception of the Barukzye brothers, having signified their adherence to him. Dost Mahomed, it was said, had sent his family to Bokhara, and was preparing for flight. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Cabul, which it expected to reach in twenty-two days. This intelligence had been received at Peshawur with great rejoicings. The city was illuminated for three days, and preparations were made for the immediate advance of the contingent army of Runjeet Sing, accompanied by the Shahzadah Timoor and Col. Wade, upon Cabul.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following petition to the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council has been sent over by the British merchants resident at Bombay, owners of a large quantity of opium in China.

"That her Majesty's chief superintendent of British trade in China, by a public notice addressed to all British subjects in China, did, in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, from motives and weighty causes therein stated, enjoin and require all her Majesty's subjects in China to surrender forthwith to him, for the service of her Majesty's Government, all the opium under their respective control, and to hold all ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to his immediate order; and the said chief superintendent, acting in the name and on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, did, in his public address to all British subjects, declare that he then, in the most full and unreserved manner, held himself responsible for and on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government to all and each of her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British-owned opium for its being delivered over to the Chinese government, declaring also, 'that failing the surrender of the said opium by that evening, her Majesty's Government would be wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in

respect of such British-owned opium not surrendered,' and the said superintendent, in the said notice, further stated, that 'it is specially to be understood, that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to him agreeably to this notice, shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by her Majesty's Government.' And in another public notice, her Majesty's chief superintendent stated, 'The maintenance of the national character and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.'

"That in obedience to the said public notice, and in the most full and firm reliance on her Majesty's Government indemnifying them for this sacrifice of property, the respective agents of your petitioners did give an account of the opium held by them, and under their control, surrendering all such freely and entirely to her Majesty's chief superintendent, as enjoined by him.

"That, under these circumstances, your petitioners have been deprived of property to a very large amount.

"That they have the fullest confidence in the well-known justice of the British Government, to which they have ever been accustomed to look for protection and support in this distant portion of her Majesty's dominions, that they will duly indemnify them.

"That the loss to them, however, of such an amount of property is most severely felt, and proves a most serious embarrassment to them in their commercial operations; they are therefore induced most earnestly to pray that her Majesty's Government may be pleased, with as little delay as possible, to make some arrangement for the speedy adjustment of their claims.

"That her Majesty's Government could devise some means for immediately advancing to your petitioners such a portion, to account of their said claims, as her Majesty's Government might, on due consideration, consider itself justified in paying; as such an arrangement could not fail to prove a most important relief to your petitioners, and be regarded by one and all in this country as a convincing proof of the favour and protection of her Majesty's Government towards her loyal subjects in these dominions.

"Should it unfortunately be found impracticable to make this arrangement, which your petitioners, however, trust may not be so, though falling far short of the relief that measure would have afforded, it would still tend in a most important degree to support the credit and give confidence to the commercial dealings of your petitioners, if the British Government would at once declare their determination to settle their claims at an early date, and cause the Governments in India to publish such determination in the Government Gazettes in this country; and this last measure, failing the practicability of the other they have ventured to suggest, your petitioners would beg most earnestly to press on the early attention of her Majesty's Government.

"That your petitioners rest their claims with every confidence on the honour and justice of the British Government, feeling assured that the high and distinguished name and character of the British nation for these virtues will, in the settlement of these claims, be most fully maintained.

"That the trade in opium has been encouraged and promoted by the Indian Government under the express sanction and authority latterly of the British Government and Parliament, and with the full knowledge also, as appears from the detailed evidence before the House of Commons on the renewal of the last charter, that the trade in it was confined to China, and was contraband and illegal.

"That it has proved a source of immense profit to the Indian Government, netting to them a revenue, during the last twenty years, of from half a million sterling annually, to latterly two millions sterling per annum; nor can the prosperity of the revenue of India be considered as of less importance in a national point of view, than that of the more immediate resources of the mother country.

"That since the abolition of the East-India Company's monopoly of the tea-trade in China, it has been greatly owing to the opium trade that the East-India Company have been enabled to receive so regularly, and on such favourable terms, their large annual territorial remittances for the home charges from India, and that the British merchants have been enabled to purchase so readily and extensively the quantities of teas imported into England, which has thus annually secured to the British Government the very important revenue derived from the tea-trade.

"While your petitioners, therefore, take leave to bring to the notice of her Majesty's Government some of the most important advantages the British Government has derived from the opium trade, they would also beg to state, that these have been gained through the exertions, capital, and enterprize of your petitioners, and others who have traded in this article, nor, do they feel assured, will those benefits, nor the means by which they have been secured to the state, be overlooked by her Majesty's Government in deciding on the speedy adjustment of

the very heavy and sudden loss of property to which they have now been subjected.

"An early payment to account of the claims, as your petitioners have taken leave to suggest, would be the most important relief to them; but if this be deemed impracticable, an early declaration on the part of the British Government to adjust such without delay, are the measures for which your petitioners would now humbly pray; and as the distress and loss of property is great, so, to be effectual, should the relief be speedy, and your petitioners are therefore induced humbly and earnestly to entreat the immediate attention and consideration to their case of her Majesty's Government.

"Bombay, June 1, 1839."

THE SUTLEJ AND INDUS.

The following important document, drawn up by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, has been sent, by order of Government, to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

"Some memoranda, the result of local knowledge of the Sutledge and Indus, which may prove useful points for consideration at Bombay.

"1st. The point up to which the boat navigation may be most advantageously extended? I think, Ferozepore (950 miles from the mouth of the Indus). In ancient times, this was a large city, as is shewn by the ruins about it. It contains a commanding castle, or keep, and it has recently been surrounded by a wall and ditch, by the British government, so as to render it secure from predatory attack. Good bazars have been laid out, and shops constructed; and it is rapidly filling with settlers. Three regiments are to be cantoned thereabouts for the future. It is three miles from the bank of the river. From Ferozepore, there are easy roads into all parts of the protected Sikh states. Puthalla, Nabal, &c. are rich, and afford many objects for trade. It is only fourteen marches (169 miles) from Ferozepore to Barr, in the valley of Pinjore, which is the place to which all European supplies for Subatho and Simlah are at present sent. These supplies are now brought from Calcutta to Allahabad by steam-boats, and thence 560 miles by land-carriage to the Ghurmucktesur Ghat, on the Ganges, and thence by Meerut, 206 miles. The prices of European articles of luxury (which are in large and increasing demand) are enhanced nearly fifty per cent., by this long journey, above the Calcutta prices. A favourable voyage up the Sutledge would enable a Bombay merchant (I should think) to undersell Calcutta, even in that (the Simla) market. At Loodiana also is a civil and military station, the supply of which Ferozepore would command.

"2d. On the opposite side of the Sutledge from Ferozepore, are direct roads to Umritzir and Lahore, the two principal cities of Runjeet Sing's dominions; the distance to each is short and the roads easy, and I think it not improbable that Lahore might thus be more easily reached than by the Ravee river (though the city is on its hand), owing to the much more tortuous course of the Ravee, as compared with the Sutledge. There is a place called Cassoor, but seven miles from the river, on the road to Lahore, where much business is done, especially in saddlery, and where saddlery, ironmongery, of Sikh patterns, coloured leathers, scarlet, green, and yellow, would meet a ready market. It was formerly a very extensive place. Fancy articles of dress, silks, satins, kincobs, and jewellery, especially pearls and emeralds, or imitation, I think, would be in demand in the Sikh cities, as the chiefs and men of property are very dressy. Carpenters' tools, adzes, saws, chisels, planes and iron in bar or rod, I conjecture, would be very saleable.

"4th. Descending the Ravee, Moolton presents itself. The governor of this city, Imall, an enlightened administrator; perhaps it may be more easily reached by the Ravee. I have seen very handsome and very good carpets from Mooltan.

"5th. Bahawulpoor (377 miles below Ferozepore), next presents itself. The place contains 20,000 inhabitants; the shopkeepers are mostly Hindoos. From this city I should think trade would find its way into our province of Hurriana, &c., and perhaps to Bowanee and Pallee, places of great trade in Rajasthan.

"6th. The neighbourhood of Oorl is fertile and well cultivated, and probably produces many objects for trade.

"7th. Bukkur (144 miles below Bahawulpoor). This place seems made to command the commerce of the river. To that place steamers ought to ascend. On the east side is Roorec, and at fifteen miles distance Khyrpoor, the capital of Meer Rustum Khan's dominions. On the west side is Bukkur, and at twenty-two miles Shikarpoor. The situation of this place points it out as the source for the supply of South West Afghanistan (and even of Persia) with European articles. We then come into the Hyderabad states, too well known to Bombay to require remarks from me."

	Miles.
From Bukkur to Hyderabad	178
To Tatta	53
Vikkur	70
Kotee	28
From Bukkur to the Hujamree mouth of the Indus	320

CONVERSION OF PARSEES.

The following is a translation of a proclamation to the natives of Bombay by Moro Bhutt Dandekur, the greatest and holiest among the holy of the Brahmins of this quarter. It is not a little amusing to see a holy and immaculate Brahmin coming forward now more earnestly and disinterestedly in behalf of a caste which he considers impure, than ever he did in behalf of his own.

"SHREE.—A Warning.

"Be propitious, O Gunesh!—The Padrees have hitherto much perverted the faith of Hindus and others, and the Parsees, now residing in Bombay, being more united than any other caste, having heard that two boys have been converted, have become alarmed. The religion of the Padrees is gradually gaining ground among us; we therefore earnestly entreat all the people not to send their boys to the Padrees' Institution, because the two boys converted by the Padrees have been in the habit of attending the Padrees' Institution, and the Padrees were in the habit of teaching them the religion of Jesus Christ every day, and, by coaxing these weak-minded children, they got them to embrace their religion, and thus the Padrees coax those boys who attend their school, and such will be the condition of those youths attending their Institution, who have not yet acquired a knowledge of their own religion; and let all take care and place their boys in a school in which they may learn wisdom and their own religion, so that the boys, having obtained a clear knowledge of their own religion, such an overwhelming calamity may never again befall us. Haply some may object that their means will not allow them to give their children an education. We answer that there are many Government schools in several places for English, Marathé, Gujarathé, Parsee, &c., founded for the education of the poorer classes: let them send their children thither, but never to the Padrees' school. For this we can give a very weighty reason; *viz.* that parents desire their children to be educated, that they may obtain employment and support them in their old age, so that they may end their days with joy. But if a parent should, in this hope, send his son to the Padrees' school, and be disappointed, and his son go away from him, then of what advantage will the boy's education be to his father? Again, should the convert have a young wife, with what grief will her father and mother-in-law look upon her! she will be a widow all her life, and will be obliged to continue in that state—how grievous is this!

"After all these painful considerations, a stone itself would sweat. The Padrees' schools are the causes of all these calamities: therefore we warn the people with one mind not to send their children to the Padrees' school.

(Signed) "MORO BHUTT DANDEKUR,
"Now residing at Bombay."

Bomb. Gaz.

SURAT.

Native letters from Surat, of the 1st May, complain of the scarcity of water and intense heat, the thermometer being at 102°. They mention the building of a new church, under the direction of Mr. Fyvie; and the death, by poison, of three dancing-girls, in the service of the Dhurmpore Raja, who is now in Surat, as is supposed, to attend the consequent investigation. The cotton crop of Surat, this year, has yielded ten thousand bales; that of Broach, fifteen thousand, the greater part of which had been shipped for Bombay. The greatest panic prevails in the money market, owing to the late disastrous news from China regarding the opium trade; so scarce is money, that transactions in bills are now substituted for cash payments; and such a shock has credit got, that bills of exchange, even on Bombay, can scarcely be sold, though at great loss.—*Bomb. Times.*

THE GUICOWAR.

The rich district of Petland, belonging to the Guicowar, has at length been finally confiscated, according to the threat held out some months since, and made over to the management of the collector of Kaira. The Guicowar has thus had a practical proof of the displeasure of government: and perhaps, something still worse may be expected, if he persists in his present line of conduct. We hope it is not yet too late to retrace his steps; and we would advise him to conciliate the good will of the British Government. We understand that his Highness is advised to place great hope in the government of his old friend, Sir James Carnac.—*Durpun, April* 12.

KURACHI.

Fort Manorah guards the entrance of the harbour of Kurachi; its situation is picturesque and commanding. Placed upon a rocky promontory, between the open bay of Ras-Mooaree and roadstead of Kurachi, in the opinion of the Ameers, it has always been regarded as impregnable, and, to the aggression of any native power it, no doubt, would prove so. In size, however, it is very inconsiderable, and nothing about it to be termed architecture;—its natural position alone could have given it the importance attached to it by the Scindians.

The town or city of Kurachi is very extensive; the streets particularly nar-

row and irregular; all the houses built of mud-cement, flat roofed with one or more wicker ventilators on the top of each, facing the sea breeze, and answering the double purpose of sky-light and windsail. It contains no building worthy of notice; the best and highest of houses are all in the centre of the town, and they gradually diminish in size to the huts of the outskirts. Although Kurachi has long been the commercial emporium of Scinde, no attempt seems to have been made to improve the creek leading to the Bunder. Merchandize has to be put into large punts, or flat boats, and hauled through the mud or carried upon men's heads for a long distance; an inconvenience which might be avoided at a trifling outlay. The bazar is very extensive; some of its streets are entirely shaded from the sun by matting. The men are athletic and healthy; the contour of the head and face particularly good; the dress is of coarse material, but very becoming, and all, except the few Hindoos you meet with, wear the Beloochee cap. I have visited several cap manufactories in the town, and have been struck by the small size of the blocks on which the men's caps are made: the headgear would scarcely fit our European females. In most of the heads I have examined, I found "Imitation," very prominent, indeed they boast of being able to make any thing by "*namouna*," but industry has never been encouraged, and the arts, except that of the armourer, have never found a patron amongst the numerous despots to whom ill-fated Scinde has been a prey. The features of the women, like those of the men, are acquiline and well marked, the dress Mussulmani; the hair is worn plainly divided, but they all esteem it an essential addition to the catalogue of their charms to conduct a single lock of glossy hair from the centre of the forehead down to the nose-ring, to which it is ingeniously attached, or rather, this massive appendage is suspended by it. Most of the domestics are slaves, and, as frequent shipments of them come to Kurachi, this barbarous market is well-stocked; the prices, of course, depend upon age and stature, but a good slave can be purchased for from two to four hundred rupees women sixty, and boys, seven or eight years old, fifty rupees per head. The enduring camel is the beast of all-work here, and the mode of harnessing him simple and effective; they are of small breed, yet those trained to saddle get through a journey of seventy miles in a day with ease. The tolerated Hindoos are numerous, very industrious, and consequently, the richest merchants of the place; they are much pleased at our arrival, but the security and protection, which they now safely calculate upon, have already inflated them with confidence and dignity.

With the exception of the gardens in the vicinity of the town, the country about Kurachi is literally a waste at present; no vegetable production whatever, save the clumps of prickly-pear with which the face of the country is thickly shaded; the soil a light sand, but, at a little distance, mould is found; the present surface seems a deposit of sand and dust, the effect of the prevailing winds and parched nature of the climate. The country seems equally unfavourable to pasture or agriculture, or else the inhabitants do not consider it worth while to stir up its resources; but, most probably, the want of inundation and uncertainty of rain discourages their labour: for the last three years no rain has fallen in this part of lower Scinde. The monsoon is always light, and its total failure no uncommon occurrence. I take it that water could be procured at a few feet from the surface; but the only drinkable water, with which we have as yet become acquainted, is that of the wells upon the tank of the Learee river, and this supply is at all seasons certain and abundant; the other wells are very strongly impregnated with muriate of soda. Since we have been encamped here, the climate has been equable and of the most desirable temperature; cool enough throughout the day to make woollen garments essential to comfort; the average of the thermometer for the current month, taken daily at two o'clock P.M. in the sun, 86°. The sea breeze sets in by noon, and blows fresh. This place is esteemed the sanatarium of Scinde, and, from all I could collect from the faculty of Kurachi, diseases are few, simple, and tractable; from the little I have seen, and all I can learn of the climate, I think that government could not select a more eligible and promising site for a cantonment; to erect permanent buildings, timber only would have to be imported, but every natural facility exists for internal communication as well as the communication by sea. Supplies are abundant, particularly fish.—*Bomb. Times.*

The position of the troops at Kurachi appears, from the last accounts, to be something similar to those at Aden. At both places they are exposed to the secret, sudden and fatal daggers and matchlocks of a furtive foe, inured to all manner of stealthy attack, and whom it is nearly as difficult to elude as to detect. To ward off the nightly prowler and to escape from the ambushed lair of the Beloochee and the Arab, who have all the ferocity, and more than the cunning, of the wild beast around them, will require a greater exercise of decoyance than fortitude. We ought to trap them by money, and play them off against each other. Money and food are their only wants, and they will fight for any one who

gives them the largest share. Nothing can be so disheartening and damping to the spirit of soldiers, as the incessant dread of assassination from a despicable and unworthy foe. The bravest hearts and resolution have been paralysed, when haunted by the cowardly and silent footstep of treachery, and a lurking assassin is always more dreaded than an open enemy.—*Bomb. Gaz. April* 3.

EXCERPTA.

At the anniversary meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the 2d May, copies of two inscriptions from the face of the rock (near Shabaz Ghari, thirty miles from Peshawar) taken by Mr. Masson, were presented through the president, by Col. Pottinger. The inscriptions are in the Pali language and Bactrian character; and appear to belong to the same family as the coins from the Manikyala tope. The last line of one of them, which reads,

Sata Korani ditaka mata puramaya,

indicates that it belonged to the family of Raja Kanerki Korano, whose coins have been so frequently brought to notice by Mr. Prinsep.

As a proof of the extreme durability of teak wood, and its adaptation to the purposes of ship-building, a piece of it has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, by a gentleman in the civil service, which, after more than twenty years submersion, is perfectly sound. It is part of a boat, sunk in the year 1818, off the port of Cambay, and which, from the river Myhee having during the last year shifted its channel, was left so near the surface, that the owner was enabled at low tide to get her afloat. The boat, when the accident occurred, was returning to Cambay freighted: she belonged to Atmeram Boledur, a merchant of the place, and had then been built five years. She is now, to all appearance, sound, and has neither suffered in *nail* nor *timber* by her long submersion.

The appointment of Dr. M. Kays to the assay mastership, worth above Rs.1,500 a month, has excited considerable surprise. This appointment has been made, it is said, by the Hon. Court, entirely on public grounds, and as a remmneration for his having been unwarrantably deprived of his former appointments by Sir R. Grant.

It is stated that, with a view to make a further addition to the police in the Deccan, the Government has resolved to levy a new rissala or body of irregular horse, amounting to three hundred. Ram Row Trimbuk Poorundharay has been appointed commander of this small corps, on a salary of Rs. 300 a month, with an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem for each horse.

Some experiments have been made upon working camels in draft. Two of those animals were yoked upon the esplanade to a fourteen-pound howitzer, with its carriage, &c., and seemed to draw them with perfect ease, though, for the conveyance of such a load, sixteen bullocks are usually assigned. The object of the present experiment was, by means of proper harness, to distribute the draft in the way most suitable to the peculiar conformation and power of the animal. The trial was less successful than another which had been previously made; this was attributed to the fact of the animals having got much out of condition, owing to the unsuitable forage alone procurable in the island.

The subscriptions by the Mahratta Sirdars of Poonah to the Grant Testimonial amount to about Rs. 2,000.

Mr. R. Mills, judge and agent at Poonah, has determined to complete the unfinished old bridge over the Poonah river, contiguous to the village of Bamboodah. With this view he has made a collection of about Rs. 6,000 from the Sirdars, Gosavees, and other opulent individuals. The completion of this bridge will be of great advantage to the commercial interests of the city, as far as its exports and imports are concerned. It was originally commenced by Narayan Rao Peishwa, the father of Madhow Rao the Great; and, although sixty years have since elapsed, the work has been so solidly constructed, that it has endured time and the elements as yet uninjured.

Ceylon.

CROWN LANDS.

In pursuance of her Majesty's instructions, the Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to direct that the following summary of the rules, upon which it is intended that all lands the property of the Crown shall in future be disposed of, and which have been substituted for the rules published on the 14th July 1833, be published for general information.

1. All the lands on the colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated or required for public purposes, will be put up to sale by public auction: the price will of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation, but no land will be sold below the rate of five shillings per acre.

2. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, and upon a stamp of two shillings and sixpence, which will be delivered at the Cutchery to all persons applying.

3. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select,

within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by the 1st article.

4. A deposit of ten per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one month from the day of sale, and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

5. On payment of the purchase money the purchaser, will be let into possession, and a grant under the public seal of the island will be made, in fee simple, to the purchaser at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper-corn.

6.—All grants will be enrolled in the supreme court, and for the delivery and enrolment of the same, the following fees will be payable by the purchaser. To the colonial secretary: in all cases where the value of the land shall not exceed five pounds, a fee of one penny; in all cases a fee of one per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, provided that the fee upon any one grant shall in no case exceed the sum of forty shillings. To the registrar of the supreme court: a fee of five shillings for each grant. The above fees will be paid together with the purchase money to the government agent.

7. The crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.—*13th April*, 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Oliphant, the new chief justice of Ceylon, landed at Galle on the 2d March.

Five more pupils left Colombo on the 29th April, in the *Bengal* brig for Calcutta, to be educated in the medical college there, at the expense of the Ceylon government.

Penang.

QUEDAH.

A deputation from Siam arrived in Penang for the purpose of having an interview with the governor; their object was to induce our government to take possession of Quedah in the name of the Siamese government, until they could spare time from the affair that now engrosses their attention on the Cochin Chinese frontier, when they should then be prepared to resume possession of that country.—*Malacca Weekly Reg. Feb.* 7.

By accounts from Sangora, it appears, a Siamese army is on its march from that territory to Quedah, which, with the assistance given by our government, will in all probability bring the contest to an early close. The Siamese at Sangora were in the meantime apprehensive of being attacked by the Malays on that side of the Peninsula, and signified their alarm by commencing to raise fortifications round the town. This goes to confirm the opinion we have often expressed, that the Malayan states of the Peninsula would confederate their forces in the cause of Quedah against the Siamese, unless overawed by the superior power of our government, unfortunately enlisted on the other side.—*Sing. F. P. Feb.* 7.

The Penang papers contain no confimation of the accounts of the seige and sack of Sangora by the Malays, and their threatened advance upon Ligore; later intelligence reports that a Siamese force had already advanced to the Quedah frontier.—*Ibid. Mar.* 7.

Singapore.

An abstract of the principal imports from Great Britain, during the years ending 31st Dec. 1837 and 1838, shews that there is a considerable increase, in 1838, in the imports of cotton manufactures, there being nearly 100,000 pieces more last year than in 1837. The increase in cotton twist is also very great, the imports in 1838 being 3,410 pcls. against 1,010 in pcls. in 1837. In woollens there is a falling off. In warlike stores there is a considerable increase during last year, particularly in muskets, musket-locks and gunpowder. In iron, earthenware, glassware, and hardware, the increase is also very great.—*Sing. F. P. Mar.* 14.

Malacca.

The Malacca papers intimate, that the hot and cold springs of Malacca seem to be attracting attention, and several have been pronounced to possess great medical properties. When the healing powers of these springs become better known, invalids who resort to the Straits for the renovation of their healths, will be induced to frequent the settlement to drink the waters, and Malacca, which has been much neglected of late years, may again be thronged with visitors, as it used to be in its more palmy days.

Persian Gulf.

On the 2d of last month, Col. Sheriff, the officer in command of the force at Karak, received a letter in Italian from Kourshid Pasha, informing him that it was his intention to take possession of the island of Bahrein for his master, Mohamed Ali, that he would grant protection to all British ships and subjects trading to the island, and requesting Col. S. to make his intentions known to all commanders and governors with whom he was in communication. No reasons are given, nor attempts made to justify this daring act of aggression upon a people in friendly alliance with our government; but we believe there is an intention to trump up a story of the island having submitted and become bound to pay a tribute to Mohammed Ali, at the period of his first war against the Wahabi, and moreover that he has been invited by the people themselves to take them under his government; both statements altogether at variance with the truth, and the last in particular inconceivable. It has struck us as somewhat extraordinary that Major Hennel, our resident at Bushire, should have been left without any instructions how to deal with this question when it emerged, as sure it was to emerge, whenever the Egyptian army appeared on the coast, and it will be somewhat embarrassing if, in the interim, while waiting for instructions, Kourshid Pasha should, consistently with the notification he has given, make himself master of the island.

We are happy to learn that our authorities in this country have resolved to remonstrate with Kourshid Pasha, against his intended capture of the island, which being a place of great commercial importance in the Persian Gulf, and one from which the Egyptian troops could with ease obtain possession of the Pashalick of Bagdad, should, under the present aspect of affairs, have its safety and independence guaranteed by the English. If the army of the Egyptian Pasha obtains possession of the island, the establishment of Mohammed Ali's usual system of monopoly would be of much detriment to the commercial connexion of this port with the Persian Gulf, and in the event of any future warfare between the Sultan and the Pasha, efforts would no doubt be made for obtaining possession of the whole line of the Euphrates. It is impossible not to reckon on what new combination of political interests might here take place; but while our government is so interested as it now is in preserving independent the Turkish Government on the Euphrates, it behoves us to watch with jealous care any further extension of the Egyptian power in this quarter.—*Bombay Cour., April 6.*

China.

ANNIHILATION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Chinese government has at length effected, what it gave long and ample warning of its intention to effect, the annihilation of the illicit traffic in opium carried on by the foreign merchants in open defiance of the laws of the country.

In our last Journal (p. 290) it was stated, that the governor of Canton had, conformably to his intimation, given to the Chamber of Commerce two months previously, executed a native concerned in the smuggling of opium (and therefore an agent of the foreign merchants who traded in that commodity) in front of the foreign factories. We also stated (p. 297) that Capt. Elliot, the chief superintendent, had, in consequence, determined not to hoist the British flag at Canton; that he had forwarded a protest on the subject of this execution to the viceroy, and had announced his intention of communicating to her Majesty's subjects the proceedings he proposed to take to induce the governor to refrain from measures that threatened a terrible catastrophe. It was also mentioned, that an imperial commissioner was expected at Canton, to put an effectual stop to the traffic.

The letter of protest from Capt. Elliot to the viceroy, dated March 4th, is a temperate document, in which he states that, "presuming to offer no objections to the right of this government to execute native criminals wheresoever it may think fit within the limits of the empire, he desires only to observe, that no such circumstances have ever had place in the immediate vicinity of the foreign dwellings until the 26th ult., during an intercourse of nearly two hundred years; and he has now to request, on behalf of the Government of his nation, that his Exc. will be pleased to order their future discontinuance in this situation," since "agreeably to the genius of the people of the western countries, nothing could be more distressing to them than the execution of a criminal before their doors." He adds, that he is afraid "that it would be impossible to stay the hands of every excited individual, in such a crisis of intense agitation as another execution before these factories would produce; and one fatal blow might lead to death, destruction of property, and disturbance of the lower orders of the native population, which the most anxious efforts of the honourable officers could not prevent." He concludes: "These are the profound

sentiments of his heart; and claiming, as the officer of his nation, the protection of the great emperor, the undersigned must once more request your Exc. to signify to him the calming declaration, that it is not the purpose of this wise and just government to leave the whole foreign community exposed to the most imminent risks of disaster."

On receipt of this letter, the governor sent a formal message, intimating that he did not propose to reply in a direct shape. Capt. E., thereupon, announced his intention to report the circumstance to her Majesty's Government, and to join his own strong opinion, "that the lives and properties of the whole foreign community would be exposed to perilous jeopardy on every repeated occasion of an execution in the same situation."

Meanwhile, the arrangement, made under the authority of the superintendent, that the licensed passage-boats should submit to be examined at the custom-house, was violated by two boats of Messrs. Markwick and Co., which passed the Bogue without applying to be examined. The hong merchants, on receipt of an edict on this subject from the hoppo, applied to Markwick and Co. for an explanation of this "unreasonable conduct," and received for answer, that "it was dark when they passed the Bogue;" which would seem to be rather a reason for stopping, than for evading examination.

In consequence, the superintendent issued (March 7th) a "public notice," to this effect:—

"It has been most pressingly represented to the chief superintendent by the security merchants, that in the actual watchful temper of the government, they are exposed to grave consequences, and apprehend the early withdrawal of the licenses lately granted to the passage-boats, on account of the continued entrance and stay in the river of many others than those small vessels. He entertains no doubt that these fears are well founded; neither can he forget that this privilege was not gained without his own earnest assurances to the merchants, for submission to the government, that he would always use every proper effort in his power to secure the efficacy of the arrangement. He gave this pledge for the sake of the substantial concernments of the trade, and the comforts of the community, and he certainly need not insist upon the excessive mischief which would result, if these authorized means of intercourse were lost, upon grounds that would amply justify the provincial government, and render their recovery and gradual extension perfectly hopeless. He has, therefore, now to require, that all small vessels, British owned, other than those having licenses, should proceed out of the river immediately, and not return within the same. And he has further to give notice that, for the sake of the considerations above-mentioned, he will not shrink from the duty of declaring to this government the names of any British subjects, owners of small vessels not having licenses, who shall fail to comply with this requisition forthwith; and he will also request that these boats may be immediately removed, to the end that the general interests may not be exposed to great and lasting injury on their account."

Capt. Elliot, in enclosing a copy of this notice to the Chamber of Commerce, observes: "Conscious that the Chamber concurs with me in the urgent importance of preserving an uninterrupted and authorized intercourse by the outer passage, and of preventing the recurrence of most serious embarrassment within the river and at the factories, I may rely with confidence on the best support the committee can afford me for obviating the disagreeable necessity of an appeal to the provincial government on this occasion. The expected arrival of the Commissioner affords another pressing reason for circumspection in relations to the pertinacious intrusion of unlicensed boats; some of them probably engaged, or ready to be engaged, in pursuits, at all risks, which might aggravate the peril of momentous and delicate interests in a very high degree. I beg to assure the committee, that I will shrink from no personal responsibility in preventing such reckless mischief; and I must add, that the impressions under which this letter is written, are founded upon no light grounds for apprehension of sudden inconvenience."

The Chamber, in their reply, say, that they fully and entirely concur in the urgent necessity of all unlicensed boats quitting the river, at the present crisis, deeply feeling the grave and serious inconvenience to which the general trade of the port may be subjected from their perseverance in remaining within the river, in defiance of the orders of the Chinese government;" but they add, "taking into consideration our peculiar and anomalous position in this country, they must feel it their duty to express their opinion that any reference to the Chinese government, pointing out individuals to them by name, might be attended with injurious consequences."

The imperial commissioner, whose visit had been looked for with so much anxiety, arrived at Canton on the 10th March. His name is Lin. He was accompanied by seven officers, amongst whom was a former judge of Canton named Yaou, and he immediately pro-

ceeded to the Yue-hwa-shoo palace. When the Kwang-chow-foo, &c. waited upon him to pay their respects, he declined seeing them, but visited the governor and Fooyuen, and then immediately sent for the Hong merchants, and desired them to produce Fung Ying and Chin Keuen; the first of whom was formerly an extensive opium-broker, known to foreigners by the name of Acong; the last is Chainam, a well-known China-Street merchant, formerly established at Macao, better known latterly a sa dealer in silk and drugs: they are both in concealment. Before his arrival he had written a letter to the governor, directing that a great number of officers, soldiers and runners, should be seized; this proceeding is in pursuance of orders from Peking. To obtain the favour of the people, he relaxed the punishment of most of those who have been imprisoned for dealing in and for smoking of opium, the latter having been liberated from prison without any punishment whatever. His Exc. likewise made known that he will himself defray all the expenses of his household, and not allow any of his followers to be a burden to the people or the local magistrates. These measures, by conciliating the minds of the Chinese, could not fail to strengthen him in the exercise of the unlimited powers delegated to him by the imperial government as "a high imperial commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed meritorious offices, is sent to settle the affairs of the outer frontier." Such is his title, and he is furnished with an imperial seal, which is said to invest its keeper for the time being with all the despotic power of the Emperor himself, and which, on account of the enormous power it conveys, has been only twice or three times intrusted to high officers of state. The last time this very seal, now held by Lin, was intrusted to the keeping of a subject, was to quell the rebellion of the Tartar prince Jehangir about seven or eight years ago. Such is the nature of the powers entrusted to this officer for the special purpose of eradicating the trade in opium and its use in the empire.

After the commissioner's arrival, several seizures of suspected persons were made, and a great many of such as feared to be implicated fled. The Hong merchants were repeatedly called before him, and examined as to the nature of their intercourse with the foreign merchants. In his Exc.'s presence they were kept kneeling all the time the examination was carried on. The linguists also were called before his Exc., and even the Compradores of many of the foreign houses, who were questioned on the nature of the business transacted by their masters, and it is said that they gave satisfactory information, and were graciously dismissed with a present of two taels in silver each.

At length on the 18th March, appeared two documents; one addressed to the Hong merchants, and the other to foreigners. In the former, his Exc. upbraids the Hong merchants for having suffered, in disobedience to imperial mandates, the importation of opium into Whampoa, and for having connived at and facilitated the transaction of business in the drug; for having allowed foreigners too much familiarity in their intercourse; for being too subservient to them; for disregard of proprieties in the acquisition of wealth; for giving information to foreigners on what passes in the Government offices; for allowing the exportation of silver, &c.: and finally threatens with death one or two of them, if within three days foreigners do not give up all the opium "outside." His edict to the latter is as follows:

"From the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners of all Nations.

"Lin, High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Court, a director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hoo-kwang, issues his commands to the foreigners of every nation, requiring of all full acquaintance with the tenour thereof.

"It is known that the foreign vessels, which come for a reciprocal trade to Kwantung, have derived from that trade very large profits. This is evidenced by the facts, that whereas the vessels annually resorting hither were formerly reckoned hardly by tens, their number has of late years amounted to a hundred and several times ten; and that whatever commodities they may have brought, none have failed to find a full consumption; whatever they may have sought to purchase, never have they been unable readily to do so. Let them but ask themselves whether, between heaven and earth, any place affording so advantageous a commercial mart is elsewhere to be found. It is because our great Emperors, in their universal benevolence, have granted you commercial privileges, that you have been favoured with these advantages. Let our ports once be closed against you, and for what profits can your several nations any longer look? Yet more—our tea and our rhubarb—seeing that, should you foreigners be deprived of them, you therein lose the means of preserving life—are without stint or grudge granted to you for exportation, year by year, beyond the seas. Favours never have been greater! Are you grateful for these favours? You must then fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves, must do no hurt to others. Why do you bring to our land the opium, which in your own lands is not made use

of, by it defrauding men of their property, and causing injury to their lives? I find that with this thing you have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past; and countless are the unjust hoards that you have thus acquired. Such conduct rouses indignation in every human heart, and is utterly inexcusable in the eye of celestial reason. The prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Court against opium were comparatively lax, and it was yet possible to smuggle the drug into various ports. Of this the great Emperor having now heard, his wrath has been fearfully aroused, nor will it rest until the evil be utterly extirpated. Whoever among the people of this inner land deal in opium, or establish houses for the smoking of it, shall be instantly visited with the extreme penalty of the laws; and it is in contemplation to render capital also the crime of smoking the drug.

"Having come into the territory of the Celestial Court, you should pay obedience to its laws and statutes, equally with the natives of the land. I, the High Commissioner, having my home in the maritime province of Fŭhkëen, and consequently having early had intimate acquaintance with all the arts and shifts of the outer foreigners, for this reason, have been honoured by the great Emperor with the full powers and privileges of 'a high imperial commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed meritorious services, is sent to settle the affairs of the outer frontier.' Should I search closely into the offences of these foreigners, in forcing for a number of years the sale of opium, they would be found already beyond the bounds of indulgence. But, reflecting that they are men from distant lands, and that they have not before been aware that the prohibition of opium is so severe, I cannot bear, in the present plain enforcement of the laws and restrictions, to cut them off without instructive monition. I find that on board the warehousing vessels which you have now lying at anchor in the Lintin, and other offings, there are stored up several times ten thousand chests of opium, which it is your purpose and desire illicitly to dispose of by sale. You do not consider, however, the present severity of the measures in operation for seizure of it at the ports. Where will you again find any that will dare to give it escort? And similar measures for the seizure of it are in operation also in every province. Where else, then, will you yet find opportunity of disposing of it? At the present time the dealings in opium are brought utterly to a stand, and all men are convinced that it is a nauseous poison. Why will you be at the pains, then, of laying it up on board your foreign storeships, and of keeping them long anchored on the face of the open sea, not only spending to no purpose your labour and your wealth, but exposed also to unforeseen dangers from storms or from fire?

"I proceed to issue my commands. When these commands reach the said foreign merchants, let them with all haste pay obedience thereto. Let them deliver up to government every particle of the opium on board their store ships. Let it be ascertained by the Hong merchants who are the parties so delivering it up, and what number of chests, as also what total quantity, in catties and taels, is delivered up under each name. Let these particulars be brought together in a clear tabular form, and be presented to government, in order that the opium may all be received in plain conformity thereto, that it may be burned and destroyed, and that thus the evil may be entirely extirpated. There must not be the smallest atom concealed or withheld. At the same time, let these foreigners give a bond, written jointly in the foreign and Chinese languages, making a declaration to this effect:—'That their vessels which shall hereafter resort hither will never again dare to bring opium with them; and that should any be brought, as soon as discovery shall be made of it, the goods shall be forfeited to government, and the parties shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law; and that such punishment will be willingly submitted to.'

"I have heard that you foreigners are used to attach great importance to the words 'good faith.' If then you will really do as I, the High Commissioner, have commanded, will deliver up every particle of the opium that is already here, and will stay altogether its future introduction, as this will prove also that you are capable of feeling contrition for your offences, and of entertaining a salutary dread of punishment, the past may be left unnoticed. I, the High Commissioner, will in that case, in conjunction with the governor and lieut.-governor, address the throne, imploring the great Emperor to vouchsafe extraordinary favour, and not alone to remit the punishment of your past errors; but also, as we will further request, to devise some mode of bestowing on you his imperial rewards, as an encouragement of the spirit of contrition and wholesome dread thus manifested by you. After this you will continue to enjoy the advantages of commercial intercourse; and as you will not lose the character of being 'good foreigners,' and will be enabled to acquire profits and get wealth by an honest trade, will you not indeed stand in a most honourable position? If, however, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and refuse to awake—if you think to make up

a tale covering over your illicit dealings, or to set up as a pretext that the opium is brought by foreign seamen, and the foreign merchants have nothing to do with it—or to pretend craftily that you will carry it back to your countries, or will throw it into the sea—or to take occasion to go to other provinces in search of a door of consumption—or to stifle inquiry by delivering up only one or two tenths of the whole quantity; in any of these cases, it will be evident that you retain a spirit of contumacy and disobedience, that you uphold vice and will not reform. Then, although it is the maxim of the celestial court to treat with tenderness and great mildness men from afar, yet, as it cannot suffer them to indulge in scornful and contemptuous trifling with it, it will become requisite to comprehend you also in the severe course of punishment prescribed by the new law.

"On this occasion, I, the High Commissioner, having come from the capital, have personally received the sacred commands, that wherever a law exists it is to be fully enforced; and as I have brought these full powers and privileges, enabling me to perform whatever seems to me right—powers with which those ordinarily given for inquiring and acting in regard to other matters are by no means comparable, so long as the opium traffic remains unexterminated, so long will I delay my return. I swear that I will progress with this matter from its beginning to its ending, and that not a thought of stopping half-way shall for a moment be indulged. Furthermore, observing the present condition of the popular mind, I find so universal a spirit of indignation aroused, that should you foreigners remain dead to a sense of contrition and amendment, and continue to make gain your sole object, there will not only be arrayed against you the martial terrors and powerful energies of our naval and military forces—it will be but necessary to call on the able bodies of the people (the militia or *posse comitatus*), and these alone will be more than adequate to the placing all your lives within my power. Besides, either by the temporary stoppage of your trade, or the permanent closing of the ports against you, what difficulty can there be effectually cutting off your intercourse? Our central empire, comprising a territory of many thousands of miles, and possessing in rich abundance all the products of the ground, has no benefit to derive from the purchase of your foreign commodities, and you may therefore well fear, that from the moment such measures are taken, the livelihood of your several nations must come to an end. You who have travelled so far to conduct your commercial business, how is it that you are not yet alive to the great difference between the condition of vigorous exertion and that of easy repose—the wide difference between the power of the few and the power of the many?

"As to those crafty foreigners who, residing in the foreign factories, have been in the habit of dealing in opium, I, the High Commissioner, have early been provided with a list of them by name. At the same time, those good foreigners, who have not sold opium, must also not fail to be distinguished. Such of them as will point out their depraved fellow-foreigners, will compel them to deliver up their opium, and will step forth among the foremost to give the required bonds, these shall be regarded as the good foreigners; and I, the High Commissioner, will at once, for their encouragement, reward them liberally. It rests with yourselves alone to choose whether you will have weal or woe, honour or disgrace.

"I am now about to command the Hong merchants to proceed to your factories, to instruct and admonish you. A term of three days is prescribed for an address to be sent in reply to me. And at the same time let your duly attested and faithful bonds be given, waiting for me, in conjunction with the Governor and Lieut.-governor, to appoint a time for the opium to be delivered up. Do not indulge in idle expectations, or seek to postpone matters, deferring to repent until its lateness render it ineffectual.—A special edict. — Taoukwang, 19th year, 2d month, 4th day. (March 18, 1839)."

On the receipt of these edicts, great excitement prevailed among the foreign community, which the Hong merchants increased. They assembled in Consoo on the 19th, and requested to be met there by a number of the most influential of the foreign merchants, whom they entreated, as they had any regard for their (the Hong merchants') lives, that they would lose no time in giving a reply to his Exc. Any longer delay, they said, would cause two of them to be executed on the day following. Harassed as these Hong merchants have been, first with the different rumours that preceded the commissioner's arrival, next with his threats and their frequent attendance upon him, they appear to have considered their situation as very dangerous, and to have feared that the Yum-chuy would carry his threats against them into effect. On the 21st, a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held, at which a committee was appointed to take into consideration the Yum-chuy's edict, and report upon it at the earliest opportunity to the Chamber. The Hong merchants, after this communication had been made to them, went into the city to deliver it

to the commissioner, and returned to the factories, stating that the answer from the Chamber had appeared by no means satisfactory to the commissioner, and that if some opium were not immediately given up, not only their own lives would be forfeited, but those of the foreigners generally would be in imminent danger. In the meanwhile, all communications with the coast, and even Whampoa, had been cut off; numerous mandarin boats being stationed in the river to prevent any foreigners leaving Canton, and the trade had also been stopped. No cargo was allowed to leave; grand chops for such vessels as had completed their cargoes were refused; and an edict was issued by the Hoppo, on the 19th, to the effect that, "Pending the stay of the commissioner in Canton, and while the consequences of his investigation, both as to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao." All foreigners were therefore virtually prisoners here, and completely in the power of the Chinese Government, and their lives and property at their mercy. Under these circumstances, and after the return of the Hong merchants at ten o'clock at night, another meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, the result of of which was, after a good deal of discussion, and after the Hong merchants had solemnly declared that if about a thousand chests of opium were not given up immediately, they would most certainly be executed, it was agreed to offer to deliver up 1,037 chests of opium to the Government to be destroyed—of course, under protest that the coercive measures of the Chinese Government, and the consideration of the danger in which the hong merchants were, forced them to this abandonment of property. With this resolution from the foreign merchants, the Hong merchants early in the morning of the 22d returned into the city, where they saw the viceroy only.

Meanwhile, the Government took every precaution to support their pretensions by force if necessary. No intercourse, even with Whampoa, was permitted; boats were allowed to come up to Canton, but not to return thither: the river in front of the factories was filled with Mandarin boats, and other craft containing troops; a number of soldiers had been called into the city, to be ready for service at a moment's warning, and a detachment of soldiers landed in front of the factories and marched into the city. In the afternoon of the 22d, a message was sent, purporting to be from the Imperial Commissioner, inviting Mr. Dent to go to the city-gate to meet him there. Mr. Dent expressed to the Hong merchants his willingness to meet his Exc. at the city-gate, provided he would furnish him with a safe-conduct under his own seal, and he were not detained above twenty-four hours. The Hong merchants, after many attempts to change this resolve, were at last obliged to report it to the authorities, and afterwards again, late at night, urged Mr. Dent to promise to go, representing that his refusal would place their lives in imminent danger. Early on the 23d, the Kwang-chow-foo and several other officers assembled at the Consoo, attended by all the Hong merchants, two of whom (Howqua and Mowqua) had a chain hung round their necks, and three others were imprisoned in the city, and they again proceeded to Mr. Dent's house, to urge him to meet the Commissioner, assuring him that if he did not comply with this summons, two of them were to be executed immediately. The answer being the same as before, the Hong merchants asked for a meeting to be called at the Chamber of Commerce, and there met the foreign community, and Howqua again represented that the refusal of Mr. Dent to comply with the summons had already subjected them to the loss of their buttons, and to the degrading punishment of the chain; that the Commissioner was determined to see Mr. Dent, and that if they (the Hong merchants) could not prevail on him to go, on this very day, two of them would most infallibly lose their lives. Mr. Leslie answered, on behalf of Mr. Dent, that if a safe-conduct, under the seal of the Commissioner, were given to Mr. Dent, he would immediately go, but on no account willingly without it. Howqua then addressed the Chamber, asking it as a body to express an opinion, as to whether they thought Mr. Dent's conduct just and reasonable, in refusing to go and see the Yum-chuy, whence he was certain to return unharmed, thereby exposing the merchants to degradation, and even to the loss of their lives. The Chamber answered that it was without their province as a body to judge Mr. Dent's conduct. The Hong merchants then requested that Mr. Dent be asked to attend at the Chamber, but being told that, under the circumstances in which that gentleman now found himself, he was resolved not to leave his house on any plea, Howqua proposed that those present at the meeting should proceed with them to Mr. Dent's house, to obtain a definitive answer to give to the officers then waiting for it at the Consoo-house. The meeting accordingly proceeded to Mr. Dent's, who again expressed his willingness to go, but only under the safe-conduct from the Commissioner, and the opinion of those present being taken, and they were the majority of foreign residents, it was unanimous that, without such

guarantee, it was unadvisable for Mr. Dent to go. This safe-conduct the Kwang-chow-foo declared in the Consoo-house it was impossible to obtain, as they dared not even ask the Commissioner for it, but the Kwang-chow-foo gave the assurance that there was no intention whatever to keep Mr. Dent a prisoner, or to maltreat him; and being pressed on this subject, he most solemnly avowed this to be his own conviction, but that he could, of course, not answer for what the Commissioner would do. Messages were frequently sent from the Consoo-house, but Mr. Dent adhering by his original purpose, the same answer continued to be returned; until, at length, the deputy Kwang-chow-foo, the Namhoyune, and another officer, went to Mr. Dent's, and there stated that they had the most positive commands that Mr. Dent must on that day see the Yum-chuy, and his not going would bring disgrace on them. Mr. Dent then informed these officers, that it being the unanimous opinion of the foreign community that he should not go without the safe-conduct, no other answer could be returned. The officers appeared very anxious to gain their end, and even entreated Mr. Dent's compliance, and seeing all their efforts fail, declared that they would not leave the house except with Mr. Dent, protesting all the while that no evil whatever should befal Mr. Dent, and the deputy Kwang-chow-foo even assured him that he would himself escort Mr. Dent back that same evening. The answer being still the same, they at last proposed, that, as their efforts were unavailing, Mr. Dent's partner (Mr. Inglis) should go to the Consoo-house, to take this answer to the Kwang-chow-foo. This was accordingly done, and it being there represented to this gentleman that it would be desirable that he should state Mr. Dent's resolve to some high officers then waiting in the city, he, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Slade, and Fearon, went there, and they were received by the judge, the treasurer, the salt commissioner, and grain inspector—the four highest officers of the province, with the exception of the governor and deputy-governor. The questions asked had reference exclusively to Mr. Dent's refusal to go without the safe-conduct, and they solemnly declared that no evil was intended to Mr. Dent; that the Commissioner only required some information from him. After a stay of about two hours, the gentlemen were allowed to depart, escorted by a number of police. At night, the tops of the houses and the entrances of the foreign hongs were guarded by a great number of hong coolies to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, the merchants being held responsible for his presence in Canton. The refusal of Mr. Dent to go without a safe-conduct from the Yam-chuy himself, and its approval by the foreign residents, were caused by the treatment Mr. Flint suffered, who, being invited to visit the Viceroy, in the year 1759, was sent to prison to Casa Branca, and kept there three years.

The 24th passed off quietly, owing, it was thought, to the knowledge the Chinese have of the respect paid by Europeans to the Sunday. The following circular, dated the 22d, was received from Macao:

"The chief superintendent, having received information that her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton, and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence in the just and moderate disposition of the provincial government, has now to request that all ships of her Majesty's subjects at the other anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong-Kong, and, hoisting their national colours, be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government. In the absence of Capt. Blake, of H.M.'s sloop *Larne*, Capt. Parry, of the *Hercules*, will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Capt. Parry, that duty will devolve on Capt. Wallace, of the *Mermaid*; and the chief superintendent, in her Majesty's name, requires all British subjects to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British lives and property."

In the evening, Capt. Elliot arrived in a four-oared boat belonging to the *Larne* at the Company's garden. He had proceeded in the *Sousa* cutter as far as Howqua's Fort, though some ineffectual attempts had been made to stop his progress. From Howqua's Fort he proceeded in the *Larne*'s boat, and no opposition was made, although several Mandarin boats followed him, watching his motions. Capt. Elliot's arrival was immediately known: the English flag was hoisted, and Capt. Elliot, accompanied by a great number of the foreign residents, proceeded to Mr. Dent, to take that gentleman under his protection, and walked with him to the hall of the superintendent. On Capt. Elliot's arrival in the hall, where every one of the foreigners present in Canton had assembled, he read the following proclamation:

"Macao, March 23, 1839.

"The considerations that have moved the undersigned to give public notice to all her Majesty's subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government are:—

"The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honour and dignity of his own and the other western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary), and lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

"Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honour, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed regarding all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice, that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of H.M. subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known. And he has to counsel and enjoin all her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships *Reliance, Orwell,* and *George IV.*, or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration, and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government. And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford H.M.'s subjects, resident here, every protection in its power, so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire. And he has most especially to warn H.M.'s subjects that such strong measures as it is necessary to adopt on the part of H.M.'s Government, without further notice than the present, cannot but be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton beyond the period now fixed, upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the undersigned. And he has further to give notice, that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days from the date that this application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all H.M.'s subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concession and terms by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives, or by death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest, or by the like treatment of their native servants.

"The undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China. And the respective governments, being closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarter of the globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion that he can be useful to them."

This was received by loud and hearty cheers, and every one seemed glad of Capt. Elliot's arrival, and to think that affairs were likely now to take a better turn, particularly as that officer's presence served as a rallying point, which had hitherto been wanting.

Howqua took Capt. Elliot's letter for the Viceroy. Immediately after Capt. Elliot's arrival, notice was given to all native servants to quit, and they accordingly left the hongs without loss of time. The mob which had collected in front, attracted by the news of Capt. Elliot's presence, was dispersed by a strong police force, which had been partly on the spot all day, but was now reinforced, and every thing was soon reduced to perfect order and quiet. The river near the factories was cleared of all the boats usually there, and in lieu of them, three rows of boats, filled with police and soldiers, stationed there, completely hemmed the foreigners in, and rendered escape impossible. The streets leading into the square from the town were blocked up, and no natives allowed to remain or to go into any of the foreign factories. The strongest guard was, of course, before the Company's hall, to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, and the men on duty there, coolies belonging to the Hong merchants, were armed with pikes and shields, which they held ready for use whenever the door of the English hong was opened to admit people or allow them to get out. Howqua and Mowqua, who had made their appearance in the superintendent's hall, not ten minutes after Capt. Elliot's arrival, returned to the hall several times during the night, but without any thing being known as to the nature of their negociations. The inhabitants of the

British hong organized themselves into a night-watch, consisting of one to keep the gate, and two others to patrol, being relieved every two hours.

The 25th passed over very quietly; the Chinese completed their police regulations, and not a native was to be seen in front of the houses down to the river, except on duty. Howqua and other Hong merchants repeatedly went to the superintendent. In the afternoon, a chop from the Kwang-chow-foo was received by Capt. Elliot. This night four instead of three gentlemen formed the watch, one taking his post in the superintendent's verandah. The night passed over quietly, with the exception of one gentleman being mistaken by the police for Mr. Dent, and stopped; the mistake was immediately rectified.

Every thing was quiet in the morning of the 26th; the guard near the houses had been reinforced, the coolies building sheds to live under. The Hong merchants came several times, and at about one o'clock brought two chops from the Viceroy. This evening the pleasure boats were removed from in front of the British hong, and carried to the middle of the square. The Hong merchants, in setting the watch of their coolies for the night, gave strict directions that they should not sleep at their posts, as they had been seen to do by the mandarins on a previous night. The night passed over very quietly, and it is said that Lin had, *incognito*, himself inspected the preparations. The following proclamation was this day issued:—

"I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, at present forcibly detained by the provincial government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty, so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the High Commissioner, issued directly to me, under the seals of the officers, to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country. Now, I, the said chief superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, enjoin and require all her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton, forthwith to make a surrender to me, for the service of her said Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the opium under their respective control; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction; and to forward to me, without delay, a sealed list of all the British-owned opium in their respective possession. And I, the chief superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible, for and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British-owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said chief superintendent, do further specially caution all H.M.'s subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium into my hands, at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said chief superintendent, hereby declare H.M.'s Government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British-owned opium.

"And it is specially to be understood, that the proof of British property, and value of all British opium surrendered to me, agreeably to this notice, shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by H.M.'s Government.

"Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton, in China, this 27th day of March 1839, at six o'clock in the morning."

Every British subject complied with the requisition, and merchants of other nations also made over to the British superintendent whatever opium they held on account of British subjects. The quantity thus offered to him amounts to 20,283 chests.

This day, the servants were still away, but any one might go and buy provisions, though, on the 18th, Chinese were not allowed to sell any thing to foreigners. The guard of coolies mustered as strong this night as before. They relieved each other in patroling, two hong parties being continually moving. At night, the square presented a very picturesque appearance, all the men carrying lanterns, and the different sheds being profusely illuminated, as well as the watch-boats on the river. The people behaved very civilly, and there seemed to exist no ill-feeling against foreigners. The only signs of a disposition to riot were given at the moment of Capt. Elliot's landing; when the Chinese saw foreigners run to meet the superintendent, they, not knowing the exact cause, thought something extraordinary must have happened, and the square was filled with a mob in a moment.

On March 28, the following chop was received from the Kwang-chow-foo, addressed

"To the Foreigners of all Nations."

"Chow, Kwang-chow-foo, &c., proclaims to the Hong merchants, for their full information.

"The following official communication has been received from Lin, the imperial commissioner, &c., dated the 13th day of the second month.

"The foreigners of all nations have presented this petition: 'The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the edict of his Exc. the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address his Exc., having already communicated, through the Hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay. They beg to represent that, being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.—Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to his Exc., that, as individual foreign merchants, they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in his Exc.'s edict; and they trust his Exc. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.—Canton, March 25, 1839.'

"This coming before me, the commissioner, it appears by the petition, that in obedience to my commands, they dared no longer traffic in opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat, that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business. Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has this day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the commissioner, in due course, commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into, and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report, when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instruction; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an edict immediately for their instruction.

"This edict is now issued to the Kwang-chow-foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the Hong merchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report the same. A special edict.

"On the receipt of this, I, uniting the circumstances, issue this edict. On receipt of it, let the said foreign merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the consuls. Do not oppose. A special edict.—March 27, 1839."

The back doors were blocked up on the 28th, and admission into the back streets was permitted only through old China-street; all the other streets were blocked up, and a watch set to guard them. Dr. Parker had hitherto been permitted to go to his hospital, but this day he was refused admittance into Hog-lane. In the evening of this day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice:—

"I, Charles Elliot, chief-superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, do require any British subject or subjects, in the name of her Britannic Majesty's Government, who may have opium within his or their factory, to acknowledge the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.—Canton, 6 p.m. March 28, 1839."

The Chinese began to relax in their great vigilance, and coolies were ordered by the Hong merchants to bring water; a great quantity of pigs, sheep, and poultry were brought to the Consoo-house this evening.

A letter from the Yum-chuy was received this morning, addressed to the French, American, and Dutch consuls, in which he requires them to give between them a quantity of opium similar to that offered by the British superintendent. Strict orders were given this evening to bring the pleasure-boats on shore; they were accordingly, amidst tremendous noise, brought from the river, and all deposited in the middle of the square, where they now are, many of them broken to pieces through the careless manner of landing them. Howqua and Mowqua frequently called on Capt. Elliot during the day, and at times remained several hours with him.

On March 30th no one was allowed to go down China-street to market; some foreigners going to the Consoo-house last night, when the Kwang-chow-foo and other officers were assembled there, the Kwang-chow-foo is reported to have said that, when they wanted any foreigners to come to them, they did not do so, but came when not required; that therefore they should no longer be permitted to go in the back streets. The Yum-chuy's present of poultry, pigs, &c., offered to foreigners in the morning of yesterday, was refused. During the day, some Parsee servants were allowed, with a passport, to go to market. Another

cause of this greater strictness may have been the Nam-hoy-yune's visit to the front of the factories, which took place in the afternoon. He came accompanied by several other mandarins, and walked over the square up to the British hong, looked down the passage which divides the Company's garden from the house, and walked away again.

On the following day, Sunday, provisions, such as fowls, eggs, mutton, and vegetables, were offered by the linguists in all the houses, but by many refused unless payment was taken for them, while the Chinese insisted upon giving them as a present. A long document containing the Yum-chuy's correspondence was posted this afternoon on the wall of the Company's garden. Foreigners were informed this day, that since they were averse to receiving provisions gratis, the linguists would in future supply them with them for payment.

On the 1st of April, another part of the correspondence between the Commissioner and Capt. Elliot, and the American and Dutch consuls, was published in the square. Its purport is briefly to the following effect:—The Commissioner says, that Capt. Elliot proposes that Mr. Johnston should go down to Hong-kong, to be present at the delivery of the opium—this his Exc. says, is not necessary—why not make each British subject give an order for opium, such as they were in the habit of giving to the opium-dealers? This Capt. Elliot should indorse, and then give to his Exc., who would then send down for it, without Mr. Johnston's presence being necessary. If, says his Exc., Capt. Elliot has power sufficient to obtain the making over to him all the opium belonging to British subjects, he surely may also have that of ordering such documents to be made out. To Mr. Snow, the American consul, his Exc. says, that he cannot understand the reason why, as he, the consul, has informed him, his countrymen should have delivered into Capt. Elliot's keeping some 1,500 chests of opium, rather than to him—he says there must be some double dealing there. (The opium here spoken of is declared to be British property, and as such was, by the consignees, given over to Capt. Elliot.) To the Dutch consul, Mr. Van Basel, his Exc. says, in answer to a letter from him, that though he nor his countrymen have no opium, yet that he cannot, for the sake of allowing one vessel to depart, permit the whole of his plans to be deranged. He recommends to the Dutch consul to influence his neighbours to give over all traffic in opium.—Thus the matter stands.

The last document in the latest Canton paper is the following:—

"Public Notice to British Subjects.

"The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for H. M.'s service, by which his Exc. the High Commissioner has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one-fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage-boats be permitted to run after one-half be delivered, the trade opened after three-fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand). Breach of faith (and his Exc., not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself. He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment. But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's subjects, and all the other foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

"The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity, depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which, he is well assured, his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this Government.

"As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

"But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which have uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances. And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual strait.

"The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, February 14.—James Lamb, Charles Toulouse, and George Palliser, three of the men charged with the murder of the aborigines at Liverpool Plains, were put to the bar.

The *Attorney General* said, that at the last sessions, the trial of these men was put off, in order that time might be allowed for instructing a material witness, named Davey, an aboriginal black, in the nature of an oath. Although two months had elapsed since that time, Davey still remained in the same uninstructed state, and he thought he should not be doing his duty if he risked proceeding to trial without his evidence. He could adopt no other course than leave the matter in the hands of the Court, in order that they might be discharged; but he hoped that, as one of them (Palliser) was a free man, he might be ordered to find bail proportionate to the offence, and the other two, being prisoners, could be returned to the service of Government.

The *Chief Justice* inquired whether there was any chance of instructing Davey?

The *Attorney General* said, he was afraid not, as no instance was known of aboriginal blacks having been sufficiently instructed.

The *Chief Justice* then, addressing the prisoners, observed, that fortuitous circumstances had relieved them from the peril of being tried for murder, which he hoped would have a salutary effect upon them for the remainder of their lives. They had, on a former occasion, been tried, and had been pronounced not guilty, and as the verdict had been delivered under the sanction of an oath, he would not call it in question; but if any barbarising delusion had entered the hearts of those who presumed to make a distinction between God's creatures, he hoped that the delusion would be dispelled by the example shewn.

Lamb and Toulouse were then discharged to Hyde Park Barracks, and Palliser set at large upon his entering into his personal recognizance of £500, to appear when called upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Police Force.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council, in February, the Governor stated, in his address, that he had called the Council together at this unusual season of the year, in order to propose a measure for the establishment of a police force, beyond the settled districts of the colony.

"The necessity for it is rendered more urgent, by the frequent aggressions made of late by the aboriginal natives upon the flocks and herds of the colonists, as well as on the lives of their stockmen—by the outrages which have been committed on the aborigines, as well as by them—and particularly by one atrocious deed of blood, for which seven unhappy men have suffered on the scaffold." His Exc. informed the Council that he had written a despatch to the Secretary of State, announcing the great reluctance the Council felt to vote £68,000 for the support of the police and gaols, and representing the arguments used by the different members of the Council, to show that at any rate part of the expenses ought to be borne by the Home Government. He had received a despatch from the Secretary of State, in answer to a despatch from Sir Richard Bourke, and which by anticipation answered his (the Governor's) despatch, and he was sorry to say that the Home Governmen thad positively refused to take back upon itself any part of the expenses of police and gaols.

The Coolies.—Two of the Coolies appeared yesterday at the police-office to prefer a charge of assault against their overseer, Mr. M'Mullin. The information set forth that, on several occasions, M'Mullin had beaten them, and on Friday he ordered them to fill two casks with water, and on their doing so, he called them lazy fellows, and beat them. Chooromum stated, that the defendant struck him on the face and neck with his fist several times, and when his companion, Mudhoorum, came up, to inquire the reason of his doing so, he struck him, and pushed him into a room, where he again assaulted him. Mudhoorum made a somewhat similar statement. Mr. M'Mullin, in defence, stated, that the two men had been ordered by him to go to the pumps to pump water for the worm-tub of the distillery. While the first complainant was at the pump, he was detected on several occasions stopping the vent-tap, leading to the worm-tub, and preventing thereby the access of water to it. This he was found to have continued for some time, causing a great loss to the proprietor, averaging from £10 to £20 an hour, by preventing the steam from being condensed into spirit. Some of the workmen at the distillery at length complained to the overseer, who remonstrated with Chooromum, on which he became very insolent and violent, and on Mr. M. attempting to put him out of the yard he resisted, and was struck accidentally by the pump-handle. The other complainant then came up, and was equally violent; on which he also was turned out of the yard. A witness, who was present, disproved any assault, and the case was dismissed. No sooner was the decision of the Bench communicated to the two Coolies, than they commenced such a screaming and confusion of sounds as perhaps has not been heard, except at an aboriginal row. Chooromum, who was described by his master to be a kind of lawyer among his countrymen, was particularly violent, and at one time threatened that he would not leave the

office, but "stay and be made a constable." They were at length turned out of the office, exclaiming that they would take to the bush. It was announced by the overseer, that Chooromum, who is known among the Coolies by a title equivalent to "Agitator," on a recent occasion attempted to induce them to abscond, affirming the practicability of travelling overland to Calcutta.—*Sydney Gaz. March* 7.

Steam.—The proposal for the formation of a company, for the purpose of carrying into effect a steam communication with Great Britain, has been so far successful, that there are already 651 shares subscribed for, amounting in value to £32,550. The names of the subscribers comprise those of many of our most eminent merchants and residents.—*Sydney Gazette, Feb.* 2.

Messrs. Steele and Son, of the Port Stephens' Company, superintendents of the coal mines at Newcastle, have constructed a locomotive carriage, on a new principle, to run in the district of Maitland. The engines are on a perfectly new construction, and the carriage will convey fourteen passengers, with luggage, amounting in the whole to about three tons; travelling at the average rate of ten miles an hour on the common road. The engine is of sixteen-horse power.—*Herald.*

The Post Office.—The revenue for the past year amounts to about £8,000, and the expenditure to about £10,000. The number of letters and newspapers forwarded by the general post-office to England, between the 5th October, 1838, and the 31st December, is 30,722.

Crown Lands.—An official notice, dated 17th January, raises the minimum price of crown lands from 5s. to 12s. per acre, by instructions from home.

The Drought.—Intelligence from the district about the Murrumbidgee informs us, that the waters of that river have decreased so much lately, in consequence of the drought, that in many places the waterholes are dry, and fish weighing from thirty to forty pounds may be seen lying in a putrid state in the bed of the river.—*Sydney Gaz. March* 9.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Tasmanian papers contain no local intelligence worth extracting, except a libel case, *Moore* v. *O'Connor*, which occupied the Supreme Court the whole of the 16th and 18th March. The plaintiff was formerly collector of Internal Revenue, but is now chairman of the Insolvent Court; the defendant, a gentleman of wealth, a magistrate, residing at Lake River. The alleged libels were contained in certain letters published in the *Hobart Town Courier* and the *Colonial Times*. The extracts reflected on the character of Mr. Moore, as a man of veracity and as a public officer, and insinuated that he had obtained possession of the Belvidere allotment by dishonest and dishonourable means. The jury deliberated until six o'clock the following morning (having retired about ten), when they returned the following verdict: "For the plaintiff on the first count, damages 40s. For the plaintiff on the second (that of the justification) count, damages 40s. For the defendant on the third count. We find that Mr. Moore had improper and illegal possession of the Belvidere allotment, but we do not think that he had recourse to dishonourable means to obtain it. We find that he was compelled to give up the allotment."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Journey into the Interior.—The following is the result of observations on the character and features of the country forming the peninsula between Lake Alexandrina and the Gulf St. Vincent, made by the Governor during a recent journey:—

Between the river Torrens, on the north and north-west, and Encounter Bay, the Lower Murray, and Lake Alexandrina on the south and south-east, the country is intersected by three great mountain masses; the Mount Lofty, Mount Barker or Great Ironstone, and Mount Wakefield ranges. The first, after attaining a central elevation at Mount Lofty of about 2,450 feet above the level of the sea, falls very gradually to the south-west, until it terminates in low cliffs on the sea-shore, between Onkaparinga and the Aldingha Plains. The summit of Mount Barker itself is about twenty feet higher than Mount Lofty. This elevation, however, is only continued for about a mile, by from fifty to one hundred yards in width. Beyond these limits, the ground on all sides drops suddenly for eight hundred feet, and Mount Barker stands like an isolated hill on the great table-land beneath it. This table-land, however (on which Mr. Dutton, of Sydney, has just selected a district for special survey), is still about 1,600 feet above the sea. It runs to the south-west in a broad belt, parallel to the Mount Lofty range; its surface covered with beautiful undulations of lightly-wooded low hills and gentle valleys. At from ten to fifteen miles, south-west of Mount Barker, it falls rather suddenly to about 1,200 feet, and becomes covered with a stringy bark forest. From ten to twenty miles further to the south-west, sharp, precipitous ridges, some of them attaining an elevation of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet, cross it in different directions.

Between these, still upon high tableland, are formed the rich valleys of Miponga, the Upper Finnis, and other streams flowing severally to the westward, eastward, and southward. Immediately afterwards, entering along the range still to the south-west, enormous branches strike off towards the sea, and from heights of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet, fall precipitously into it along the line of coast, which extends from Mount Terrible, the southern boundary of the Aldingha Plains, to Yankalillah. Other large branches from the same range shoot off from Miponga to the eastward of south, and fall with a more gentle descent towards the great bend of the Lower Murray, in the neighbourhood of Currency Creek.

Mount Wakefield is scarcely to be considered as a district formation from the Mount Barker, or Great Ironstone range; it is rather a mighty disruption from its south-western extremity. Between the two, for twenty-five miles from Yankalillah, in Gulf St. Vincent, to the mouth of the Inman in Encounter Bay, runs a very lovely valley, varying from about six to ten miles in width, well watered, and rich in soil for agriculture, and in herbage for pasturages. In this valley are "Division Hills," which separate the eastward from Yankalillah. Their summits are clothed with pastures, and their height is not above eight hundred feet above the sea, while that of the precipitous mountains which bound the valley to the north and south is from 1,200 to nearly 2,000.

The summit of the Mount Lofty range is narrow. The summit of the Mount Barker range maintains a breadth of from six to ten miles, and though hills and ridges frequently intersect it, their elevation above the general summit is small as compared with its height above the level of the sea. Contrary to the ideas which have generally prevailed concerning the geography of this portion of South Australia, the Mount Barker or Great Ironstone, and not the Mount Lofty range, is that which divides the waters which flow into the Gulf St. Vincent from those which fall into the Lower Murray and Lake Alexandrina. Between the summits and the great valleys at the base, both in the Mount Lofty and the Mount Barker ranges, runs a belt frequently from three to four miles in width, of very thickly-set narrow and tortuous spurs. These form at first sight the greatest obstacles in the way of practicable roads; but, on research, good passes over them may almost everywhere be found. The small valleys between these spurs are often very rich and well watered.

The lower slopes of all the mountain-ranges are almost every where composed of slate. In the Mount Lofty range it is generally "transition slate," very much resembling the greywacke slate of North Wales. Proceeding to the eastward or southward, it becomes harder and of a red colour, and still further to the south it appears as "flinty slate, mica slate, and hornblende slate." The surface above the slate is always grassy; extensive sheep pastures are upon it. The summit of Mount Lofty is capped with a highly ferruginous sand-stone, and large portions of the Mount Barker range, with a conglomerate of iron stone and angular pieces of quartz. Upon the ferruginous sand-stone and the iron-stone conglomerate were invariably found stringy bark forest or brush. In the brush, the subjacent rock was generally covered with strata of sand; while in the stringy bark forest, the rock is in a state of partial decomposition, was nearly bare, or covered with small pieces of quartz.

The great agents of mountain elevation to the southward appear to have been sienite, greenstone, and hornblende rock; immense masses of these frequently appear on the surface in the mountains between Yankalillah and Encounter Bays. The agents of elevation to the northward appear to have been quartz and quartz rock; dykes of these, from eight to ten yards broad, frequently traverse the more elevated ridges; they sometimes pass into tolerably distinctly formed granite. The iron stone in the conglomerate sometimes passes into good compact red ore. Mr. Finnis found some rich specimens of this mineral on a mountain to the north of the Inman. The basin of Adelaide to the west of Mount Lofty range, that of Aldingha, between the Mount Lofty and Mount Barker ranges, and probably those of Yankalillah and Encounter Bays, between the Mount Barker and the Mount Wakefield ranges, are filled with marine fossil formation. It lies upon slate, and consists of alternations of calcareous sandstones, flinty sandstones, clays, and chalky limestones. Some of the beds are very thick, with well preserved marine fossils. At the base of Mount Terrible the calcareous sandstone takes a coarse oolite structure. It is in large solid blocks, and may, hereafter, become useful freestone.

On a very rough calculation, the great tract of the country to which these notes refer may be covered—one-third with sand, adapted for agriculture or pasturage, one-third with stringy bark forest, and one-third with brush or rock. Of the value of the first of these nothing need be said. The second, the stringy bark forest, must increase in value with the increase of the colony, and be an extensive source of future wealth and convenience; and concerning the principal

part of the third portion, the brush, it may be suggested, that many lovely plants flourish in profusion, and when the party passed through it, such were flowering and flourishing in great variety and beauty; the vine, a plant which also loves a dry soil, ought to bloom luxuriantly. The shrubs in the brush generally grow in clusters, with broad clear intervals between; in these the vine could be planted at once. These observations have, of course, reference to flourishing and sheltered portions, the scrubby and exposed tracts of it can never be of use.—*S. Austral. Gaz. Jan.* 19.

New Settlement at Port Lincoln.—The excitement on the subject of the settlement at Boston Bay, in Port Lincoln, has been without parallel in the brief annals of South Australia. It was no sooner known that an attempt on the part of the South Australian Company was about to be made to secure for itself this magnificent port, than many colonists, especially those who were aware of its capabilities, and who desired its advantages to be participated in by the public, joined together and obtained a special survey of what is considered to be the only available portion of Boston Bay. This was done with so much promptitude, that when the Company's agent returned from his inspection of the place, he found, as in the case of Mount Barker, he had been anticipated, and Boston Bay is now public property. The Company have chosen a spot to the northward, and which includes the eastern harbour sheltered by Boston Island, in every respect inferior to the station selected by the colonists. No less than £50 has been paid for eight acres, which ten days ago were purchased for £8! Several vessels are already freighted to proceed to the sea-port, and large parties of colonists are on the eve of proceeding to inspect what, after all, is certain to be the seat of the future commerce of South Australia.—*S. Austral. Gaz. March* 9.

Several special surveys have been made of considerable purchases of land. The first special survey was at the instance of Mr. W. H. Dutton, for the priority of choice of 4,000 acres, out of 15,000, to be surveyed in the district of Mount Barker. Mr. Dutton is understood to be acting in connexion with Messrs. Macfarlane, Moore, and several other gentlemen recently arrived in Adelaide from Sydney. Mr. Dutton and his friends have determined to people the land, and the German emigrants, in number one hundred and ninety, brought by the *Zebra*, from Hamburg, are to proceed directly from the ship to Mount Barker, and a township is forthwith to be established there, under the name of *Kandtsdorf*. The men are chiefly mechanics, masons, &c. and form, in fact, the whole *matériel* for a community.

The number of vessels that have entered Port Adelaide during the last year is 101, and the tonnage about 22,579.

New Zealand.

The King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, in council assembled, have enacted:—

1. That after the 1st of January, 1839, the importation of rum, brandy, gin, alcohol, and all distilled spirits whatsoever, shall be entirely prohibited, and shall not be permitted to be landed at any port, harbour, or any other place on the Sandwich Islands.

2. Whatever master, owner, or officer of any vessel, or whatever person, shall be guilty of a violation of the prohibition, shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, according to the amount sold.

3. Whoever shall purchase said prohibited liquors, shall be considered as guilty of the same offence as the importer, and shall be subject to the same penalty.—*Kauhumanu II.*

A newspaper has been commenced, under the title of the *New Zealand Gazette*, the first number of which appeared on the 21st August, in London (the second is to appear in the colony) intended for the first and principal settlement, or the New Zealand Land Company, which it is supposed will be at Port Nicholson, in Cook's Straits.

Cape of Good Hope.

PORT NATAL.

From a communication, up to the 12th April, we are sorry to find that well-grounded suspicions are entertained of the sincerity of the pacific overtures made by the Zoola King, Dingaan.

"April 12th.—Carel Landman, the commandant, returned yesterday from the camp under the Bushman's Runt, and brings the intelligence that the Bushman Caffers living near the camp had captured three spies from Dingaan. Two of these the Caffers killed, and the third was brought to the camp. He confessed that he had been sent out by the treacherous Zoola king, with orders to ascertain whether the farmers were separating in consequence of the late overtures of peace, or were still living in the 'leger.' He added that this was the second time Dingaan had sent him out. In the first instance, he was obliged to retire, in consequence of the vigilance of the farmers, and that Dingaan only gave him his life on condition of his making a second attempt."—*G. T. Journ. May* 2.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, March 9, 1839.—The Commander of the Forces having received a communication from Government, showing that, in two corps of native infantry, out of 580 recruits enlisted for the augmentation by parties detached for the purpose, no fewer than 378 were rejected, as unfit for the service, on arriving at the head-quarters of the regiments in question; and a considerable expense having thus been entailed on the state, which could only have been occasioned by the culpable neligence or incapacity of the parties employed, it is required that greater care, in future, on the part of the officers commanding corps, be taken in the selection of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers for this responsible duty.

To enable the Commander of the forces to judge of the degree of attention paid by officers in command of corps to this point, copies of the review rolls, furnished to the pay department, of all recruits brought to regiments, are in future to be transmitted, on the return of the parties that bring them, to the adjutant-general of the army, through the prescribed channel of correspondence, accompanied by transcripts of the abstracts, and bills for subsistence allowance drawn on such occasions.

These documents are to be sent in addition to the descriptive rolls which were called for in the G. Os. of the 30th June and 17th August last.

AMLAHS AT SUDDER STATIONS.

Judicial and Revenue Department, March 12, 1839.—The following rule, in explanation of clause 5 of the rules published in the *Gazette* of the 2d Feb. 1833, is passed on this date by the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and published for general information:—

"Whenever a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, may be absent from his station on leave, the amlah on the establishment of such officer shall not suffer any deduction from their fixed allowances."

The above rule is to have retrospective operation in all cases not finally disposed of at the date of its promulgation.

OCCUPATION OF CIRCUIT HOUSES.

Judicial and Revenue Department, April 4, 1839.—*Notification.*—Several applications having been made by residents of civil stations for leave to reside in the circuit houses belonging to Government, contrary to the orders contained in the circular letter from this office dated the 18th of Sept. 1836, notice is hereby given, that the houses in question are reserved for public purposes, and permission to private individuals to reside in them, temporarily or permanently, will on no account be granted. Any further application from persons not authorized to occupy the circuit houses which may hereafter be received will not be attended to.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

General Orders by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c. &c.

Camp Quetta, April 5, 1839.—Consequent on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, the following arrangements will have effect from this date:

Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., will resume command of the 1st division, and Maj. Gen. Nott will resume that of the 2d brigade, from which these officers were temporarily transferred in G. O. of the 4th Dec. last.

Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., will deliver over command of the troops at Shikarpore, and proceed to join the regiment to which he belongs, by the first favourable opportunity.

Brigadier Gordon, commanding in Upper Scinde, will receive directions to send on to the advance, as occasion may offer, the three regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, now at Shikarpore. They will be sent by strong detachments, guarding provisions and treasure; the 35th N. I. is to be first sent on.

Depots for ordnance and commissariat stores will be formed at Dadur and Quetta, and at each of these posts a regiment of N. I. will be quartered, with a ressalah of local horse, and such details of his Majesty Shah Soojah's troops as may hereafter be specified.

Maj. Gen. Nott will continue for the present with the head-quarters of the 2d brigade at Quetta, and exercise general superintendence and military control within the province of Shawl.

The 43d regt. N. I. will stand fast at Quetta, and one regiment of infantry, with a ressalah of local horse, of his Majesty Shah Soojah's force, will also remain at that place.

Orders by Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B., &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp Quetta, April 5, 1839.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief having arrived in camp, and as-

sumed the command, in person. of the army, and having directed Maj. Gen. Cotton to resume command of the Bengal infantry of the 1st division, he cannot give up the charge of the Bengal column without expressing, in the strongest and warmest terms, his thanks to Maj. Gen. Thackwell, the brigadier, and commanding officers of the cavalry and horse artillery, to Maj. Gen. Nott, the brigadiers and commanding officers of infantry, and to the officer commanding the camel battery, to Major Pew and the officers of the Park, to Capt. Thomson and the officers of the engineer department, and to the men composing the various corps, for the admirable manner in which the superior officers have conducted a march of upwards of 1,000 miles, and for the good conduct and soldier-like behaviour of the men. To the deputy adj. general, the deputy qu. mast. general, and the officers of the respective departments, and to Major Parsons, the deputy commissary general, and the officers of his department, to Doctor Thomson, and the medical department, Sir W. Cotton begs to offer his recorded approbation of the assistance he has received from them, and of the manner in which these officers have conducted their duties.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The following European soldiers have been recently found guilty, and sentenced, *viz.*—

Gunner John Cotter, 3d comp. 2d bat. artillery, to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until dead, for maliciously shooting, and instantaneously causing the death of Daniel McKenna, of the same corps.

Private M. Hanlon, H.M. 31st regt., to receive two hundred lashes, for making use of abusive and threatening language to Serjeant Jones and Corporal Mulligan.

Private Wm. Bates, H.M. 9th Foot, to be transported as a felon for fourteen years, for being drunk in barracks and striking Colour Serj. M. Hanley.

Private Richard Perry, H.M. 31st regt. (taking into consideration four previous convictions) to receive two hundred lashes, and to be discharged the army with ignominy, for having in his possession two violin bows, knowing them to have been stolen, and afterwards selling the same.

Privates James Lucy and Charles Wells, European Regt., each to suffer solitary confinement for twelve calendar months, for desertion.

Private Wm. Marsh, H.M. 3d L. Drags., to suffer solitary imprisonment for six months (reference being had in this case to the recent circular on the subject of solitary confinement), for drunkenness, and for being guilty of insubordinate conduct towards Assist. Surg. G. Knox, of the same regt., also for offering violence to Hospital Serj. G. Bremner.

Hospital Steward David Nixon, attached to H.M. 16th Foot, to suffer imprisonment for six months, for having been accessory to, and participated in, the embezzlement of upwards of Rs. 50, by over-charges to Government of more than 270 chickens, as having been consumed by patients in the hospital of H.M. 16th Foot, in July 1838.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 20. Mr. M. J. Tierney to be civil and sessions judge of Allygurh, from 29th March, the date of Mr. J. Neave's sailing for England.

May 2. Major Thomas Wilkinson to be Resident at Nagpore.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—April 19. Mr. M. H. Turnbull, for eight months, for purpose of visiting the Hills. — Mr. C. G. Mansel, leave for seven months, from 1st June, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—May 14. The Rev. W. Vaughan, to sea, for two years, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, May 13, 1839.—37th *N.I.* Ens. F. H. Hawtrey to be lieut., from 28th March 1839, v. Lieut. D. Ramsay dec.

63d *N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. F. Grant to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Y. Siddons to be lieut., from 10th Sept. 1838, in suc. to Capt. N. Lowis dec.

70th *N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. J. Betts to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Robertson to be lieut., from 30th April 1839, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. Thos. Williams retired.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed, *viz.*—Lieut. Thos. Mackintosh, 24th N.I., from 9th May 1839; Lieut. J. H. Blanchard, 63d N.I., 11th May.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters, Meerut, May 7, 1839. — Assist. Surg. R. Foley, M.D., of 2d local horse, to proceed by dawk to Shahjehanpore on professional duty; date Rohilcund 7th April.

Assist. Surg. J. Arthur, M.D., 11th Madras N.I., to relieve Surg. A. Simson, M.D., 46th Bengal N.I., from medical charge of Nujeeb corps and prisoners in jail at Jubbulpore; date 18th March.

Capt. W. Barnett, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Barrackpore, drawing his pay and allowances from presidency pay-master.

Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, 7th, at his own request, removed to 8th L.C., as junior of his rank.

May 8. — The undermentioned young officers (recently admitted to service) to do duty, *viz.*—Ensigns W. H. Smith with 56th N.I., at Dinapore; P. C. Murray, 60th do., at Barrackpore; G. C. Hatch, 50th do., at Barrackpore.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Smith, 28th N.I., to act as adj. to Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. B. Hall, who has been permitted to proceed to presidency, on med. cert.; date Dinapore 23d April.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. C. R. Gwatkin, 60th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Kurnaul; date 3d May.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. C. B. Young, of engineers, to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners, dur-

ing absence, on political employ, of 2d-Lieut. Brown; date 1st May.

Lieut. W. Young to continue to perform duties of adj. to 38th N.I.; date 29th April.

38th N.I. Lieut. A. C. Dewar to be adj., v. Young permitted to resign that situation.

Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., removed from the 4th and posted to 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

(By Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane).

Head-Quarters, Camp, Quetta, April 5, 1839.—Capt. Nash, 43d N.I., to be baggage-master to Bengal column of Army of the Indus, v. Brev. Capt. Troup, 48th N.I., placed at disposal of envoy and minister at court of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—May 13. Capt. and Brev. Maj. T. Williams, 70th N.I., from 30th April, on pension of a major, in conformity with Reg. of 29th Dec. 1837.

Native Doctors.—Three young men, educated at the New Medical College, who have passed their examinations, having been placed at disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor-general for employment in the N.W. Provinces, his lordship has appointed them as follow:

Omachurn Set, native doctor at Agra, to be employed under the directions of Mr. R. B. Duncan, the civil assistant surgeon.

Rajkisto Dey, native doctor at Delhi, to be employed under the directions of Dr. J. Ranken, the civil surgeon.

Shamachurn Dutt, native doctor at Allahabad, to be employed under the directions of Mr. A. Beattle, the civil assistant surgeon.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Presidency.— May 13. Lieut. John Gilmore, executive engineer, &c. at Darjeeling, leave for one month, preparatory to applying for leave to go to sea for health.

To visit Simla.—April 19. Brev. Maj. J. H. Mackinlay, postmaster at Cawnpore, for six months, on private affairs.

To visit Sultanpore, Oude.—May 7. Lieut. A. F. C. Deas, 5th N.I., from 3d Feb. to 12th April.

To visit Juanpore.—May 7. Lieut. J. H. Fergusson, 33d N.I., from 15th June to 15th Oct., on private affairs.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—May 8. Lieut. W. Young, 38th N.I., from 10th May to 10th Nov., on private affairs.

To Burdwan.—May 8. Ens. A. Campbell, 58th N.I., from 15th June to 1st Sept., on private affairs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Mahableshwar, April 26, 1839.—The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

2d Foot. Ens. T. W. E. Holdsworth to be lieut. without purch., v. Sparke dec., 30th Jan. 1839; Ens. D. J. Dickenson to be lieut. without purch., v. Nixon dec., 30th Jan. 1839.

6th Foot. Capt. T. S. Powell, from 40th F., to be capt., v. Caulfield who exch., 26th April 1839.

16th Foot. Ens. S. Lawson to be lieut. without purch., v. Ximenes dec., 22d Jan. 1839.

39th Foot. Ens. W. Smith to be lieut. without purch., v. Bligh dec., 23d March 1839; Ens. A. Hackett to be lieut. by purch., v. Marshall who retires, 26th April 1839.

40th Foot. Capt. Henry Caulfield, from 6th F., to be capt., v. Powell who exch., 26th April 1839.

41st Foot. Ens. T. O. Evans to be lieut. without purch., v. Whittell dec., 29th Jan. 1839.

49th Foot. Lieut. J. R. Campbell to be capt. without purch., v. Halpin dec., 22d March 1839; Ens. S. G. H. Maclean to be lieut., v. Campbell, 22d March 1839.

55th Foot. Ens. H. H. Warren to be lieut. without purch., v. Codd dec., 4th Feb. 1839.

63d Foot. Ens. R. Ramsbottom to be lieut. without purch., v. Wheatstone dec., 9th Jan. 1839.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet in East Indies only:—Lieut. H. F. Stokes, 39th F., from 23d July 1838; Lieut. W. H. Dodgin, 44th F., from 13th Jan. 1838.

The following officers, who have served 15 years and upwards as subalterns previously to their promotion to a company, to have rank of Capt. by brevet in East Indies only:— Capt. J. G. S. Gilland, 2d F., from 30th Dec. 1827; Capt. H. C. Searman, 39th F., from 3d Sept. 1827.

Ens. J. Cross, 4th F., permitted to retire from service, by sale of his commission, pending the approbation of her Majesty.

Lieut. G. S. Montizambert, 41st F., to act as adj. to that corps, from 2d March last, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Vaughan, on leave.

FURLOUGH.

To England.—April 26. Capt. Coultman, 63d F., for 18 months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 10. *Medusa*, from Sydney and Madras.—11. *Fairlie*, from Hobart Town and Madras (with H.M. 21st regt.); *Woolsington*, from London, Cape, and Mauritius; *Margaret Connall*, from Greenock; *Martha*, from Mauritius; *Adams*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Cecilia*, from Bombay and Vizagapatam; *Snipe*, from Moulmein; *Henry Ewbank*, from Boston; *Forth*, from Rangoon.—12. *Lord Lowther*, from London, Madras, and Vizagapatam; H.M.S. *Favorite*, from Amherst; *Rover*, from China and Singapore.—13. *Scotland*, from Greenock; *Rosalind*, from London; *Emma Eugenia*, from China, &c.; *Edward*, from Rangoon; *Patriot*, from Penang.—14. *Abercrombie Robinson*, from London and Madras; *Antigua Packet*, from London and Mauritius; *Margaret*, from Sydney, Singapore, and Batavia; *Theresa*, from Sydney and Madras; *Pirate*, from Madras and Vizagapatam.—19. *Lonach*, from Masulipatam.—20. *Harold*, from Boston and Cape: *Diana*, from Mauritius and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 8. *Ayrshire*, for Rangoon and Moulmein.—12. *Mobile*, for Mauritius.—14. Greenlaw, for London; *Miriam*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—15. *Cape Packet*, for Cape and London; *Gentoo*, for London; *John McLellan*, for London; *Cavendish Bentinck*, for Mauritius.—19. *Renown*, for London.—20. *Elizabeth*, for Liverpool; *City of Aberdeen*, for London.—21. *William Nicol*, for London.—*Lloyds*, for London; *Palmira*, for London; *Augustus*, for Madras and Colombo.

Sailed from Saugor.

MAY 8. *Trois Freres*, for Bourbon; *Arachne*, for Mauritius.—11. *Prince George*, for Sydney; *Aigle*, for Havre.—16. *Margaret*; *Moira*, for London; *Lulworth*, for Swan River; *Abeille*, for Bourbon.

From Diamond Harbour.

MAY 21. *Gloucester*, for Boston; *John Bagshaw*, for Liverpool.

Freight to London and Liverpool (May 16).—Saltpetre, £4. 10s. per ton; Sugar, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Rice, £5; Measurement Goods, £4. 10s. to £5; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £6; Raw Silk, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Palmyra, from Singapore (arrived 19th March): Mrs. Ogilvie and family; and Dr. D. Mitchell.

Per H.C. Pilot Vessel *Bengal*, from Bombay (arrived 25th March): Rev. G. U. Withers; Mr. E. J. Lulham.—From Colombo: Messrs. Anthonisz, Lodowice, Toussant, Dickman, and Kriekembeck, medical students.

Per Shah Allum, from Bombay (arrived 23d March): Chas. Estridge, Esq.; Lieut. Carruthers, Madras L.C.; Dr. Barlas.

Per Pero, from Sydney (arrived 16th April): J. K. Campbell, Esq.

Per Gaillardon, from N.S.Wales and Ceylon (arrived 27th April): Mrs. Bellow and five children; Mrs. Ogilvy; Mrs. Rapson; Capt. Bellow, 56th N.I.; Lieut. Ogilvy, 15th N.I.: L. Campbell, Esq.; Master R. Carter.

Per Futty Salam, from Bombay (arrived 29th April): Mrs. Lucas; J. S. Stopford, R. Stopford, A. Murray, O. Potter, and G. Shearwood, Esqrs., merchants and agents; E. R. A. Hume, Esq.; James Hume, Esq., barrister.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Sir Edward Ryan, for Singapore and China (sailed 3d April): J. Revely, Esq., and child.

Per Snipe, for Moulmein (sailed 3d April): Rev. Mr. Judson; Capt. N. Major; Messrs. G. Munro and Thomas.

Per Helen, for Cape (sailed 19th April): Mrs. Henderson and child.

Per Lullworth, for Swan River: Mr. C. Driver.

Per Emerald, for Mauritius (sailed 21st April): Mr. Lattey; Dr. Taylor.

Per Patriot, for Mauritius (sailed 3d May): Mr. Haley.

Per Eleanor, for New South Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Peake and family.

Per Bombay Castle, for China (sailed 24th April): Mrs. and Major-General Biggs.

Per Catherine, for Singapore (sailed 6th May): D. McDonald, Esq.; Mr. T. Johannes.

Per Cape Packet, for Cape: C. W. Kinloch, Esq., H.C. civil service.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 28. At Rutnagherry, the lady of Dr. Bourchier, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

May 10. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Alfred Hulsh, horse artillery, of a son.

12. At Mirzapore, the lady of R. J. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. C.E. Driberg, of a son.

15. Mrs. J. A. Potter, of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of Donald McCallum, Esq., of a son.

17. Mrs. George Galloway, of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of Daniel Ainslie, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

March 18. At Amlagorah Indigo Factory, Mr. Lewis Manly Ewin, aged 16 years.

May 12. At Calcutta, Emily, the wife of Dr. Wise, aged 27 years.

15. At Calcutta, William Kerr Ewart, Esq, of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., merchants and agents, aged 34. He was flung from his horse, while riding on the race-course, against the distance-post, and died on the spot.

— At Calcutta, in her 23d year, Anna, wife of Mr. E. P. de Beaufort.

Lately. At Calcutta, Neelmoney Dey, formerly a writer in the office of the Accountant-general. He has bequeathed in his will the sum of Rs. 1,012. 8. to the "Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund." It is not the amount bequeathed which deserves notice, but the singularity of such an instance of native munificence in behalf of a fund, attached to which there is not a single native incumbent or subscriber.—*Calcutta Paper.*

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

STANDARD OF RECRUITS.

Head Quarters, Chaultry Plain, May 11, 1839.—Some misconception of the 3d para. of G.O.C.C. 8th Sept. last, having been brought to notice, the Commander-in-chief desires all officers concerned distinctly to understand, that the permission to enlist men of five feet four inches is not to be viewed as lowering the standard prescribed for infantry, *viz.* five feet five inches—but as an exception only in favour of individuals in other respects particularly eligible.

ARTILLERY KARKHANAH.

Fort George, May 21, 1839. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a regular artillery karkhanah at Vizianagrum, for the service of the golundauze company at that station.

This karkhanah will consist of 1 bullock serjeant, 1 darogah, 2 choudries, 46 drivers, and 92 bullocks.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 17. C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as superintendent of Government lotteries, during absence of Mr. Brooke on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Taynton, Esq., who has been appointed clerk of the peace, took charge of his office on the 9th May, at an adjourned quarter sessions.

W. A. Neave, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Salem, received charge of that office from F. Mole, Esq., registrar of the Zillah Court on the 14th May.

E. Story, Esq., registrar of the Zillah Court of Chicacole, took charge of that court on the 11th May.

A. Mellor, Esq., received charge of the office of collector of sea customs at Madras, from J. C. Wroughton, Esq., on the 16th May.

G. Bird, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Canara, resumed charge of his office on the 18th May.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Returned to duty. — May 24. The Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, from Cape of Good Hope.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1839.—*4th L.C.* Cornet George Lennox to be lieut., v. Cooper removed; date of com. 14th May 1839.

Engineers. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. J. Underwood to be major; 1st-Lieut. A. De Butts to be capt.; 1st-Lieut. H. C. Armstrong and 2d-Lieut. R. F. C. Fast to take rank from 17th Dec. 1838, v. Oliphant retired; and 2d-Lieut. James Inverarity to be 1st lieut., v. Douglas dec.; date of com. 25th March 1839.

Madras Europ. Regt. (Right Wing). Capt. J. A. Howden to be major; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. J. Manning to be capt.; Lieut. W. R. Brown to take rank from 4th Jan. 1839, v. Franklyn retired; and Ens. J. F. Fotheringham to be lieut., v. Philipps resigned; date of com. 20th Jan. 1839.

50th N.I. Lieut. W. D. Grant to take rank from 12th Oct. 1836, v. Emery removed; and Ens. W. P. Devereux to be lieut., v. Walter dec.; date of com. 27th Jan. 1837.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. F. Pollock, of corps of engineers, brought on effective strength of that corps from 28th March 1839.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Captain by brevet, from 14th May, *viz.*—Lieuts. J. W. Rumsey, 44th N.I.; Henry Wakeman, 42d do.; William Cook, 30th do.; Charles Rowlandson, 46th do.; John Yates, 40th do.; Thomas

Bayley, 52d do.; R. H. Robertson, 36th do.; E. V. P. Holloway, 49d do.; G. C. Hughes, 13th do.; Charles Taylor, 47th do.; T. D. Roberts, 26th do.; Stuart Bayley, 20th do.; John Campbell, 21st do.

Lieut. J. Maitland, of artillery, to be deputy to principal commissary of ordnance, and superintendent of gun carriage manufactory.

May 21.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. T. W. Steele to be capt., and Ens. E. J. Colebrooke to be lieut., v. Ross dec.; date of coms. 18th May 1839.

Cadets of Cavalry Thomas Allan and W. E. Remington admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry J. H. Anderson, Arthur Wyndham, G. F. Luard, S. G. Prendergast, Sweedland Mainwaring, A. W. Grant, F. F. C. Dickson, and Septimus Gibbon admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. T. F. Fernandez, M.D., B. G. Evans, and A. H. Ashley, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty under surgeon of general hospital at presidency. Messrs. J. T. Blenkin and W. Moorhead admitted on estab. as ditto, and directed to do duty under surgeon of bat. artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Head-Quarters, May 11, 1839.—Capt. H. Prior, 23d L.Inf., to act as Persian interp. to head-quarters during absence of Capt. Rowlandson on sick cert.

May 13.—Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison removed from 7th to 4th N.I., and Assist. Surg. T. G. Johnston from doing duty with H.M. 4th regt., to 7th N.I., and to join when relieved from his present charge.

May 14.—Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings, of horse artillery, posted to C troop of that corps at Bellary.

May 15.—Ens. Henry Broderip, at his own request, removed from 50th to 5th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. D. I. Money.

May 16.—Capt. H. Hall, 41st regt., to take charge of undermentioned young officers ordered to proceed to join their corps at Secunderabad, *viz.*—Ens. J. P. Coode, 35th regt.; Ens. G. Cotton, doing duty with 41st do.

May 18.—The following removals ordered in Infantry:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. T. Gibson, from 14th to 6th regt.; Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, C.B., from 6th to 29th do.; Lieut. Col. V. Mathias (late prom.) to 14th do.

May 22.—The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, app. to do duty with regts. specified until further orders, and will proceed to join, *viz.*—Cornets W. E. Remington with 8th L.C., and Thomas Allan, 4th do.—Ensigns H. J. Anderson with 34th L.I.; Arthur Wyndham, 33d N.I.; G. F. Luard, 34th L.I.; S. G. Prendergast, 5th N.I.; S. Mainwaring, 2d do.; A. W. Grant, 30th do.; F. F. C. Dickson, 33 do.; Septimus Gibbon, 2d do.

Name removed from Army List.—Lieut. F. V. Cooper, 4th L.C., from 14th May, in conformity with instructions received from Hon. the Court of Directors.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Presidency.—May 14. Capt. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I., for four months, on private affairs (also to Cuddalore); Ens. W. F. Goodwyn, 13th N.I., for three months, on ditto (both from date of embarkation at Tenasserim).—16. 2d-Lieut. F. C. Vardon, horse artillery, from 7th May to 30th Sept. 1839, on sick cert.—24. Capt. G. Broadfoot, 34th L.Inf., sub-assist. com. gen., Moulmein, for four months, on private affairs.

To Neilgherries.—May 23. Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. S. Div., in continuation till 30th Sept. 1839, for health.

To Hyderabad.—May 14. Lieut. T. J. Newbold, A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Wilson, C.B., from 1st June to 31st Aug. 1839 (also to Eastern Coast).

To Mahableshwar Hills.—May 14. Lieut. A. J. Kelso, 3d L.C., from 30th April to 31st Oct. 1839 (also to Western Coast), on sick cert.

Cancelled.—May 16. The leave of absence granted on 27th April to Ens. W. D. Mainwaring, 2d N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 11. *Francis Smith*, from China and Singapore.—13. *Good Success*, from China and Singapore.—14. *Brigand*, from Calcutta.—15. *Diana*, from Mauritius.—16. *Pearl*, from Bristol.—17. *Claudine*, from London.—18. *Europa*, from Cape; *Portsea*, from Sydney, Batavia, and Singapore.—20. *Sylph*, from Bombay; *Drongan*, from Cochin; *Catherine*, from Cape.—21. *Indian Oak*, from Moulmein.

Departures.

MAY 13. *Adele Marquard*, for Chittagong.—15. *Diana*, for Calcutta.—18. *Good Success*, for Calcutta.—21. *Sylph*, *Portsea*, and *Drongan*, all for Calcutta.—22. *Europa*, and *Catherine*, both for Calcutta.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Palamcottah, the wife of Mr. Randal McDonnell, of a son.

April 10. At the Mount, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Vepery, Mrs. Edmund Marsden, of a daughter, still-born.

30. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. H. Prior, 23d L.I., of a daughter, still-born.

May 4. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. G. Briggs, horse artillery, of a daughter.

8. At Rajahmundry, the lady of W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

12. At Arcot, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Fennell, assist. chaplain of that station, of twin boys.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8. On board the *Lord Lowther*, on the passage from England, Lieut. Wheatstone, of H.M. 63d regt. of Foot, aged 28.

April 20. At Porto Novo, Arthur Frederick, youngest of J. Sullivan, Esq.

May 11. At Trichinopoly, Hannah, the lady of Lieut. Leonard Smith, H.M. 57th regt.

18. At Madras, Capt. John Maitland Ross, of the 5th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

COMMITTEES OF SURVEY.

Bombay Castle, March 27, 1839.—With reference to the G. O., dated 20th ult., re-establishing the military board, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the practice in force before the dissolution of the former military board, for assembling committees of survey at the presidency, be now reverted to, *viz.* that the committee be assembled by order of the board, on an application from the department requiring its service.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Bombay Castle, April 10, 1839.—Government having been pleased to sanction a modification of that part of the 8th article of the rules of the Government Savings Bank, which limits, that whenever the sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to Rs. 500, the same will be transferred from the bank, and subscribed on account of the depositor, to the four per cent. loan; it is hereby notified for general information, that the

article will henceforward, until further notice, stand thus:

Article 8th. Whenever the sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to Rs. 500, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be transferred from the bank to the government agents, subject to the rules which obtain in that department, for the purchase of a government note in the four per cent., or any other loan which may be preferred and pointed out by the depositor; a delay of one month being allowed in all cases where the depositor may intimate intention to withdraw the whole or any portion of the funds, within one month from the date it has reached that amount; when, should no withdrawal have been made, a transfer will be effected as if no such notice has been given.

OVERLAND POSTAGE.

Notification.—Bombay, April 26, 1839.—With the view of assimilating the practice here, with that now adopted in Bengal, under instructions from the government of India, the postmaster-general begs to notify, that all letters, whose ultimate destination is the United Kingdom, but addressed to the care of parties in Egypt, will be charged with the regulated Egyptian, as well as inland postage, according to the scale notified in the Government Gazette, under date 6th Feb. 1838, *viz.*

Letters or sealed Packets of any description.
Single—not exceeding 1 tola weight—8 annas.
Double—not exceeding 1½ tola weight—1 rupee.
Treble—not exceeding 2½ tola weight—1 rupee, 8 annas.
Single postage being added for each additional three-quarter tola weight.
Note—Eight annas has been assumed as equal to one shilling.

The postage must be levied, at the time of delivery of letters, at the despatching post-offices, together with the inland postage.

POST-OFFICE AT MHOW.

Bombay Castle, May 4, 1839.—No. 241 of 1839.—With reference to the order, No. 234, that part of the Government-General Order, No. 142, of 2d March 1839, by which the post-office was attached to the office of major of brigade at Mhow, is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 20. H.C. Surveying Tender *Cardiea*, from Colombo; *Bordelais*, from Bordeaux.—21. Bengal Pilot brig *Orissa*, from the Coast.—22. *Regia*, from Colombo; H.C. Surveying Tenders *Royal Tiger*, and *Maldavie*, from Point de Galle.—23. *Nasrobanee*, from Ceylon; *William Sharples*, from Liverpool; H.C. schooner *Shannon*, from Colombo.—24. *Albyn*, from Greenock.—25. *Manchester*, from Liverpool.—26. *Catharine*, from Madras; *Joseph*, from Bordeaux; H.H. the Imaun of Muscat's brig *Naseery*, from Zanzibar.—27. *Star*, from Muscat; *Fanny*, from Calcutta; *Rampertab*, from Aden.—H.M. ships *Volage*, and *Cruizer*, both from Muscat; *British Merchant*, from Llanelly.—29. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Coringa; *Thomas Worthington*, from Llanelly.—30. *Hazel Currin*, from Calcutta.—31. *Broad Oak*, from Liverpool; *Thomas Coutts*, from London (with the new governor, Sir J. R. Carnac).—JUNE 2. *Earl of Balcarras*, from London.—3. *Triumph*, from London, Madeira, and Cape.

Departures.

MAY 18. H.C. cutter *Nerbudda*, for Surat; *Hamoody*, for Singapore.—19. *Charles Forbes*, for China.—21. *Cassadore*, for Penang, Singapore, and Macao; *Osprey*, for Liverpool.—23. *Ramont*, for Kurrachee.—26. H.C. schooner *Constance*, for Aden (with a mail for England, 2,127 letters).—27. *Scaleby Castle*, for China.—28. *Marquis of Hastings*, for Penang, Singapore, and Macao; *Louisa Family*, for Calcutta.—JUNE 1. *Lady Wilmot Horton*, for Zanzibar.—2. *Centrian*, for Ceylon.—3. A mail for England, *via* Bagdad, Damascus, and Beirut.

Freight to England (June 3).—The arrivals of shipping of late have been numerous, and freight continues to move down, not now being procurable above £3. 5s. to £3. 10s. per ton.

DEATHS.

March 26. Drowned, in the night, by throwing himself overboard from the *Euphrates*, Mr. Farquharson, a cadet of infantry on this establishment. The ship was hove to, and every endeavour was made to recover the body, but, we regret to say, without success.—*Bombay Times.*

Lately. At Bombay, Capt. Keith, of H.M. 2d regt. of Foot.

Ceylon.

GENERAL ORDERS—THE 94TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Colombo, April 6, 1839.—The Major General commanding the troops cannot permit Colonel Paty and the 94th regt. to leave Ceylon without expressing his regret in parting with a regiment whose conduct, since serving under him, has been a model of discipline and good order. It is with feelings of great pleasure the Major General remarks, that on no occasion since the time of their arrival under his command, has an individual of the regiment been brought under his notice for the smallest offence. The appearance of the regiment under arms, their steadiness and celerity in manœuvring together, with admirable conduct in quarters, merit the warmest praises the Major General can bestow, and the report he will make on this subject cannot fail to be most gratifying to Lord Hill.

The Major General, in taking leave of Col. Paty and the 94th regt., must observe the excellent feeling and harmony that exists among all ranks in the regiment, so essential to the well-being of a corps, and the extreme gratification and pleasure any general officer must experience in having such a regiment under his command, and the sorrow he must naturally feel in losing them.

Wishing Colonel Paty, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates health and happiness, the Major General does so expressing, at the same time, the

anxious hope that it may be his good fortune soon to meet them again.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo. — March 21. *Agrippina*, from London and Cape.

Departure from ditto. — May 13. *Persia*, for London.

BIRTH.

March 19. At Colombo, the lady of J. E. Walbeoff, Esq., of a son.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to April 16. *Isabella*, from London; *Zebra*, from Port Adelaide; *Ann Chandler*, from Calcutta; *Caroline*, from Singapore; *Comet*, from Swan River; *William Gray*, from Boston; *Tartar*, from N.S.Wales; *Brenda*, from Mauritius; *Banca*, from Rotterdam and Lisbon.

Departures from ditto.—March 22. *Louisa*, for Ceylon; *Jefferson*, for America.—April 5. *Zebra*, for Samarang.—14. *Maria*, for Calcutta.

Arrivals at Anjer.—March 11. *Portsea*, from N.S. Wales.—23. *Sabina*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures from Sourabaya.—March 25. *Cynthia*, and *Paris*, both for China.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Penang.—Previous to April 13. *Gulnare*, from Liverpool; *Patriot*, from Samalangan; *Francis Smith*, from Singapore.

Departures from ditto.—April 6. *Samuel Horrocks*, for Rangoon.—9. *Jane*, for Coast of Sumatra.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to April 25. *Mercury*, from Glasgow and Batavia; *W. S. Hamilton*, from Siam; *Gulnare*, from Penang; *Anna Augustina*, from Sourabaya; *Margaret*, and *Portia*, both from Batavia; H.C. steamer *Diana*, from Penang; *Rover*, from Calcutta.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 22. *Gol*, for Nantes; *Jessore*, for New York; *Java*, for Bordeaux; *Spy*, for China; *Elizabeth*, for Manilla; *Catherine*, for Siam; *W. S. Hamilton*, for London.

Freights at Singapore to London (April 25).—Tin and Antimony Ore, £1. 15s. to £2; Sugar in bags, and Sago in bags or boxes, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Coffee, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Pepper, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Hides, and Measurement Goods, £5. to £6.

MARRIAGE.

April 11. At Singapore, Chas. Carnie, Esq., to Miss Frances Amelia Bernard.

DEATH.

April 2. At Penang, Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Boswell, Esq., residency surgeon.

China.

DEATH.

Feb. 21. Drowned at Whampoa, Mr. H.T. Yates, second officer of the ship *Lord William Bentinck*, and youngest son of the late Joseph Yates, Esq., of Peel-hall, in the county of Lancaster, England.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

March 24. At Bathurst, the lady of James P. Poynter, Esq., of a son.

Lately. At Manugunga, Hokianga, Mrs. Turner, of a daughter; also at the same place, Mrs. Woods, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. Mr. James Robb, builder, to Miss Agnes Frances McIntosh, of Sydney.

18. At Castlereagh, John Blackstone, Esq., of Sydney, to Esther, eldest daughter of John Tindale, Esq., of Hornsey Wood, Penrith.

DEATHS.

March 16. Mr. James Walker, of East Maitland.

19. At Sydney, the Rev. Gilbert Turnbull, one of the London Missionary Society's missionaries. He had recently arrived in the colony from Madras for the benefit of his health.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Feb.—Joseph Spode, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council, in suc. to Matthew Forster, Esq., resigned.

March.—Lieut. H. M. Beecher, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to perform duties of aid-de-camp to His Exc. the Lieut.-Governor, and to take charge of mounted police, during absence of the Hon. H. Elliot.

The following persons to be Town Surveyors at places stated, *viz.*—Mr. George Brooks, at New Norfolk; Mr. T. Salmon, Oatlands; Mr. J. Jewel, Richmond; Mr. H. Douglas, Campbell-town; Mr. J. C. Hortle, Longford.

Charles Swanston, Esq., M.L.C., and the Rev. T. B. Naylor, A.M., app. to carry into effect provisions of Act of Council, for apprenticing children of the Queen's Orphan Schools.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. At Formosa, Mrs. Garrett, of a daughter.

24. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Bethune, a daughter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MARRIAGE.

March 10. At Adelaide, W. Slater, Esq., of Preston, Kent, to Caroline, second daughter of N. Cowles, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, London.

DEATH.

Lately. Mr. Buchanan, a passenger by the *Bardaster*. He was found dead; and the state in which the body appeared, has given rise to rumours that the deceased came by his death unfairly.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to May 14. *Thomas Blyth*, from Portsmouth; *Woodmansterne*, from Falmouth; *Hamilton Ross*, from Sydney (with coals); *Mary Imrie*, and *Nine*, both from Table Bay; *Phœnix*, *Endeavour*, and *Maine*, all from St. Augustine's Bay.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 16. Wm. Lloyd, Esq., to act as resident magistrate at Port Elizabeth, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

23. James Rose Innes, Esq., to be "Superintendent General of Education" in the colony (a new appointment), subject to Her Majesty's approval; to have effect from 11th May.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to June 14, *City of London*, *Larkins*, *Vibilia*, *Isabella*, and *Courier*, all from London; H.C. steamer *Kilkenny*, and *Munster Lass*, both from St. Helena; *Demerara Packet*, from Llanelly (at Simon's Bay); *Mary*, from Cork; *Levant*, from Boston; *Martina*, from Gottenburg; *William Ernest*, from Amsterdam.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to June 14, *Maria*, for Mauritius; *Ligonier*, for Breede River; *Challenger*, for Mauritius (from Simon's Bay); *Heber*, for N.S. Wales; *Larkins*, *Tweed*, and *Glasgow*, all from Calcutta; *Vibilia*, for Hobart Town; *Demerara Packet*, from Bombay; H.C. steamer *Kilkenny*, for Mauritius and Bombay; *Hope* steamer, for Algoa Bay; *Hilda*, and *Martina*, both for Batavia; *Friends' Good Will*, for Port Natal.

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—May 18. *Tigris*, from Table Bay; and sailed 20th for Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At Clanwilliam, Mrs. John Van Ryneveld, of a daughter.

May 12. At Graham's Town, the lady of Capt. MacLean, 27th regt., of a daughter.

Lately. At Cape Town, the lady of Geo. F. Rowan, Esq., of a son.

— At Cape Town, the lady of Wm. Homewood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 4. At Rondebosch, Mr. Joseph Robinson to Miss Margaret Butler.

May 10. At Worcester, D. H. Fraenkel, Esq., M.D., to Dorothea Klasena, eldest daughter of Dr. G. Glaeser, district surgeon at Worcester.

14. At Rondebosch, Mr. J. M. Burgess to Miss Amy Dixon.

17. At Cape Town, F. J. Freislich, Esq., to Miss Catharina Magdalena de Jongh.

27. At Rondebosch, Mr. George Peterson to Miss Catherine Thomas.

Lately. R. Daniel, Esq., R.N., to Harriet Mary, daughter of the late Mr. P. Dunsterville, of Plymouth.

DEATHS.

May 12. At Graham's Town, Mrs. Martha Painter, aged 29.

17. Miss Mary Rebecca Jury, daughter of Mr. James Jury, aged 21.

20. At Colesberg, aged 24, Eliza Henrietta, wife of Fleetwood Rawstone, Esq., resident magistrate for Colesberg.

21. At Cape Town, Willem Jan Klerck, Esq., aged 72.

24. At Newlands, V. A. Schonnberg, Esq., near thirty years a public servant of this colony, aged 51.

Lately. At Wynberg, Martha Ann, wife of Mr. R. C. Jones, aged 26.

— John, son of J. McDonald, Esq., master of H.M. ship *Melville*.

HER MAJESTYS FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Capt. G. H. Lockwood to be major, v. Slade dec; Lieut. M. Jones to be capt., v. Lockwood; Cornet J. Wyld to lieut., v. Jones (all 6 March); Cornet R. K. Escott, from h.p. 20th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Wyld (12th July).—Charles Bowles to be cornet by purch., v. Escott who retires 16 Aug.)

15th L. Drags. (on passage to Bombay). Ens. T. R. Crawley, from 45th F., to be cornet (19th June 39); C. E. Stuart to be cornet by purch., v. Beatty who retires (20 do.); H. Brett to be cornet by purch., v. Coventry who retires (21 do.); B. M. Read to be cornet by purch., v. Cherry who retires (22 June); H. Morgan to be cornet by purch., v. Harvey who retires (23 do.); Lieut. G. Horne, from 89th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Hall who retires (28th June).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. C. J. Foster, from 3d F., to be lieut., v. O'Grady who exch. (22 Dec. 38).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. H. C. Faulkner, from 86th F., to be lieut., v. Bennett who exch. (26 July 39).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Foster who exch. (22 Dec. 38).

4th Foot (at Madras). F. P. Haines to be ens. by purch., v. Bogle who retires (21 June 39).—Assist. Surg. James Mouat, from 44th F., to be assist. surg., v. Hunter dec. (9 Aug.)—Ens. A. G. Shawe, from 81st F., to be lieut., v. Yea app. to 98th F. (23 Aug.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. R. M. Bebee to be capt. by purch., v. Minton who retires; Ens. J. E. Robertson to be lieut. by purch., v. Bebee; and T. Bishton to be ens. by purch., v. Robertson (all 2 June).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. S. Cumming to be lieut., v. French dec. (21 Nov. 38); A. Taylor to be ens., v. Cumming (21 June 39).—Lieut. Lionel Hook, from 16th F., to be lieut., v. Pirie dec. (9 Aug.)

12th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. Chas. Granet, from 98th F., to be capt., v. Darley who exch. (2 Aug. 39).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. T. C. Squire to be major, v. Johnson dec.; Lieut. F. W. Stehelin to be capt., v. Squire; Ens. E. King to be lieut., v. Stehelin; Ens. R. E. Frere to be lieut. by purch., v. King, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; and Cadet E. B. Cureton to be ens., v. Frere (all 21 June 39); Ens. G. King to be lieut., v. Forbes dec. (29 Jan. 39); Ens. G. Mein to be lieut., v. King, whose prom. on 21st April 1839 has been cancelled (21 April); Ens. R. E. Frere to be lieut., v. Mein, whose prom. on 14th June 1839 has been cancelled (14 June); Ens. F. L. Bennett to be lieut. by purch., v. Frere, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (5 July); Cadet R. S. Parker to be ens., v. Bennett prom. (5 do).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. S. Lawson to be lieut., v. Hook app. to 9th F.; Cadet L. R. Elliot to be ens., v. Lawson (both 9 Aug.)—Lieut. C. H. Pierse, from h.p. of 19th F., to be paymaster, v. John Grant replaced on retired list (23 Aug.)

18th Foot (in Ceylon). A. W. S. F. Armstrong to be ens. by purch., v. Scroggs prom. (21 June); Lieut. C. J. R. Collinson to be capt. by purch., v. Cameron who retires; Ens. E. Jodrell to be lieut. by purch., v. Collinson; I. H. Hewett to be ens. by purch, v. Jodrell (all 12 July).

21st Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. W. Thain, from 33d F., to be capt. v. Bunbury who exch. (19 July).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Cadet M. Cane to be ens.,

v. Park (14 June 39); R. C. Jones to be ens. by purch., v. Cane app. to 20th F. (9 Aug.)

28th Foot (in N.S.Wales). Capt. G. Minter, from 45th F., to be capt., v. Kyle, who exch. (28 June).

31st Foot (in Bengal). E. W. Bray to be ens., v. English prom. in 62d F. (21 June); Ens. D. Mc Ilveen to be lieut. by purch., v. Chamberlain who retires; J. D. C. Smyth to be ens. by purch., v. Mc-Ilveen (both 12 July).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. R. Olpherts to be lieut. by purch., v. Morthmer who retires; M. R. L. Meason to be ens. by purch., v. Olpherts (both 21 June).—Lieut. John Dowman, from 86th F., to be lieut., v. Bennett who exch. (16 Aug.)

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. Pratt to be lieut. by purch., v. Langdale who retires (27 June); Ens. C. A. Morshead to be lieut. by purch., v. Gray who retires (28 do); G. W. Hessing to be ens. by purch., v. Pratt (27 do); C. T. Tuckey to be ens. by purch., v. Morshead (28 do.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). Wm. Primrose, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Mouat app. to 4th F. (9 Aug.)

49th Foot (in Bengal). H. S. Halfhide to be ens., v. Michell prom. (20 June); J. M. O'Toole to be ens., v. Gibbons prom. (21 do).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Assist. Surg. J. Reid, from 80th F., to be Surg., v. Dumoulin dec. (5 July 39).

51st Foot (at V. D. Land). Ens. E. Corbett to be lieut. by purch., v. Dickson app. to 70th F.; Cadet A. J. Otway to be ens., v. Corbett (21 June).—Ens. C. A. H. Rumbold to be lieut. by purch., v. Ker who retires; A. M. Harris to be ens. by purch., v. Rumbold (both 26th July).

54th Foot. Ens. S.L. Smyth to be lieut. by purch., v. Vane prom.; G. C. Miller to be ens. by purch., v. Smyth (19 July).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. G. Rawstone to be capt., v. Ellis dec. (10 Oct. 38); Ens. J. T. J. English, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Rawstone (21 June).—H. M. Hamilton to be ens. by purch., v. Keating prom. in 7th F. (9 Aug.)

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). A. C. Macnish to be assist. surg., v. Reid prom. in 50th F. (5 July 39).

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. J. B. Mann, from 12h F., to be capt., v. Rogers who exch. (2 Aug.)

91st Foot (at Cape). Ens. R.F. Middlemore to be lieut. by purch., v. Goulden who retires; Cadet H. C. B. Barton to be ens. by purch., v. Middlemore (both 12 July).—Assist. Surg. N. Morgan, from Staff, to be surgeon, v. Divin dec. (9 Aug.)

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.. 2d Lieut. H.G. Remmett to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Kelson who retires; Cadet J. B. Kersteman to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Remmett (both 23 June); Lieut. W. Dickson to be capt. by purch., v. Stewart who retires; 2d Lieut. H. T. Walker to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Morris who retires; 2d Lieut. H. A. Raitt to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Dickson; W. H. Hopson to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Walker; H. Lucas to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Raitt (all 4 and 5 July 39); Lieut. W. T. Layard to be adj., v. Johnson resigned (25 Jan.)—Lieut. T. Chute to be capt. by purch., v. Ingham who retires; 2d-Lieut. Henry Du Vernet to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Chute; and G. A. F. Ruxton to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Du Vernet (all 2d Aug. 39).—Lieut. W. T. Layard to be capt. by purch., v. Myllus who retires; 2d-Lieut. J. B. Stevelly to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Layard; and W. C. Vanderspar to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Stevelly (all 16 Aug.)

Unattached. Ens. W. S. Scroggs, from 18th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Elliott who retires (21 June); Maj. T. W. Nicholson, from 55th F., to be lieut.-col., v. Johnson, whose prom. has been cancelled (28 June); Lieut. C. B. Vane, from 54th F., to be capt. by purch. (19 July).—Lieut. J. G. Buchanan, from 18th F., to be capt. without purch. (2 Aug.)

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to have the temporary rank of Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining, *viz*.—Harry W. B. Bell, Harry Rivers, Thos. S. Irwin, and Wm. E. Morton (all 16 Aug. 39).

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, G.C.B., from the 46th, has been appointed colonel of the 43d Foot, in the room of Gen. Lord Howden deceased.

Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., has been appointed colonel of the 98th Foot, v. Lieut. General Ross appointed to the command of the 46th do.

The standard of recruits for all regiments of Infantry in India and Australia has been lowered another half inch; the recruits are now taken at five feet five inches.

The increase of troops voted by Parliament is to consist of 5,395 of the line.

The 19th Foot will embark for the Cape, to relieve the 72d regt., ordered home.

The 21st Fusileers (which arrived at Madras from Hobart Town in the *Fairlie* on the 27th April) has been transferred to the Bengal establishment, in consequence of the arrival of the 94th regt. from Ceylon at Cannanore.

The 94th regt., on removal to the India station, will have an augmentation of officers.

The mortality in the 39th Foot at Bellary has been very great. In April last 7 officers and 52 men died.

1st Lieut. W. J. Smythe, royal artillery, has been appointed surveyor-general of the new colony of New Zealand, and is about to embark immediately for his destination.

Lieut. Carnac, 21st Foot, is added to the staff of Sir James R. Carnac, Governor of Bombay, as second aid-de-camp.

The 42d Royal Highlanders, at present in Limerick garrison, are to embark in the spring for the Mauritius, to relieve the 87th Fusileers, ordered home.

It is not intended to augment the 54th regt. to the India establishment.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *Aug.* 13.

Idolatry in India.—The *Bishop of London*, on rising to move for the production of certain papers relating to idolatrous worship in India, said the question was one of vital importance to this country, as affecting the Christian character of this country, and as regarded the permanency of British dominion in India. He was aware that, in this country, there were persons who thought that the mooting this question at all was likely to bring the empire of Great Britain in the East into jeopardy. From that opinion he entirely dissented; on the contrary, he thought that nothing was so likely to shake the stability of that empire as the continuance of the existing most unsatisfactory state of things in that country; and he could not believe that a Government which not only tolerated, but sanctioned, the continuance of idolatry—which not only sanctioned and encouraged it among the natives, but com-

pelled a Christian people to give an unwilling sanction to it—could look for the blessing of Providence. It might be said, that the question of idolatry was one in respect to which the Government ought to observe a strict neutrality, and he admitted that the most effectual way of impeding the progress of Christianity was to offer violence to the prejudices and feelings of those amongst whom it was sought and desired to plant it. But, on the other hand, he believed it was the clear and incontrovertible duty of this Government, as Christians and members of a Christian state, to do nothing that should encourage the continuance of idolatry and superstition, still less to sanction by acts those proceedings which they knew to be inconsistent with Christianity. He believed the country at large, and he might include many of their lordships in the category, were but little aware of these idolatrous proceedings in India. About the year 1831, the subject began to occupy a considerable portion of public attention; and in consequence of the representations made by religious people and by some societies, the Court of Directors, in 1833, sent a despatch, which did them the highest honour, and which embodied directions that would, if carried out in practice, have spared him the necessity of now addressing their lordships. That despatch, it was now well known, was the production of a nobleman, eminent for his benevolence and piety—the noble lord lately at the head of the colonial department—who stated, in direct and distinct terms, the duty of the Government in India; and he (the Bishop of London) could not understand why that Government had deviated from the principles there recommended. The despatch was signed by the Chairman, and by thirteen of the Court of Directors, and he could not conceive that those individuals had not a *bonâ fide* intention that the direction contained in it should be carried out. If, however, they had merely signed it in their official characters, and with their hearts in an opposite direction, he could only say, that they had trifled with their consciences, and deluded the Christian public. He, however, gave the Directors full credit for entering into the spirit of the directions which emanated from the noble lord to whom he had alluded. The despatch so signed went out; three years elapsed, and it did not appear that any steps were taken during that time to carry the directions it contained into effect, and in consequence, the attention of the proprietors of the East-India Company had been called to the subject. After a further time, inquiries were again made as to what had been done in the matter, when it appeared that the Directors had sent out to India for information as to the connexion which the Government there had with the superstitions of the natives in relation to the pilgrim-tax, as to the employing troops in religious processions and festivals, and as to the financial interests of the country; but if the Court had been determined to carry into effect the directions of the despatch of 1833, they ought not to have suffered three years to elapse without requiring this important information. Their course of proceeding since had been of a retrograde character. He (the Bishop of London) had received from the noble viscount at the head of the Government the satisfactory assurance that a despatch, which should satisfy the public mind on this important subject, should go out to India. A despatch, it was true, had gone out, but so far as he could understand, it was anything but satisfactory, and, in point of fact, it contradicted and contravened the despatch of Lord Glenelg, so far as it related to the compulsory attendance of troops in processions and at festivals. There could not be a greater mistake than to suppose, that amongst the experienced public in India, there did not prevail any thing like unanimity on the subject; he was quite sure, that even if the public voice in this country had been silent, the opinions of the people in India would have made themselves heard. They were not aware of any such dangers as those held out by the Court of Directors and their friends, as likely to arise from carrying out the Christian directions of the despatch of the year 1833. One of the objections was to the connexion of the Government with the pagoda funds. Why not leave these pagoda priests to themselves? for it had not been even attempted to be shown that the slightest danger would arise from the Government divesting itself of the entire management of such matters. That had been done in one or two instances, to the entire contentment of the parties concerned, leaving them to the civil courts of the country if their rights were invaded. But why should he confine himself to the instances of one or two pagodas? for it had been done generally in the presidency of Bengal; there things were as they should be; the connexion of the Government with idolatry had been managed to be got rid of without danger in that great province, which comprised a population of fifty millions; and why could not the same be managed among twenty millions of people in Madras and Bombay? The next evil complained of was the sanction which the Government gave to religious processions and festivals, by the compulsory attendance upon them of Christian troops. He knew he might be told that this was done out of compliment to the

native prince when going to offer sacrifice in his temple. That was not the case. If a guard of honour was sent to accompany the Rajah in his progress, and to pause at the entrance to the temple, there would be not so much reason to complain. But it was not the Rajah alone that passed in procession; the idol came with him, and the idol was saluted by the troops. So far from the compliment being alone paid to the Rajah, he was sure if a native was asked to whom the salute was offered, he would reply, "To the idol," and not to the Rajah. Such was the answer given by the Brahmins on those occasions. Was this course of proceeding consistent with the desire to bring the millions of benighted people of that country to the pure faith? Was it consistent to make professions of that desire, while in practice the Government was ready to assist in paying homage to stock and stone? But why should Christian troops be compelled to assist in these ceremonies, so revolting to their consciences, when Mahommedan soldiers were not liable? That this was the case had been proved lately in the instance of a subahdar of a Mahommedan regiment in the British service, who refused to join in the processions, and had been brought to a court-martial. He urged reasons which would not have availed a Christian officer, and had suffered no inconvenience from his refusal. And yet at that time, the officer, whos ename appeared in the papers for which he (the Bishop of London) was about to move, found nineteen Christian soldiers in confinement for having refused to perform a similar act which was equally against their consciences. While India was under the government of Mahommedans, they never lent their troops in this way, neither did they interfere with the native religion, and he contended that nothing short of that course by the British Government would satisfy the public mind at home and abroad. There was another topic upon which he hardly knew how to speak in terms of moderation he alluded to the offerings to idols made on the part of the Government. It was notorious that such offerings were made by a Christian Government. He had lately heard of an instance which was of so gross a character that he could scarcely believe it true, and therefore he would not relate it at present. But there was no doubt of this fact, that offerings were actually made to idols in the most solemn and formal manner by the servants of the East-India Company on certain days of the year. Was it to be supposed that the Hindoos, who were not wanting in sagacity, indolent and ignorant though they might be, and immersed in the most degrading superstitions and immoral practices as they were, would not take notice of this inconsistency? Why, they were in the habit of taunting our missionaries with these very things. He was persuaded, that if the known principles of this country were regarded, we should more effectually advance and strengthen our influence with the heathen population by something like a consistent and firm maintenance of them, coupled with moderation, than we could by a compromise of those principles. The kind of influence obtained by means of a compromise of principle was such as their lordships might be certain would not stand in the day of trial. He would just allude to the case of a distinguished individual who had been treated, in connexion with this important question, in a manner, he would not say unworthy of a Christian government, but in a manner which was calculated to impede the progress of Christianity. In consequence of the despatch to which he had alluded, Sir Robert O'Callaghan issued an order that no troops should be so employed, except as a guard of honour to the Rajah, thereby marking out the course of duty to be followed. When Sir Peregrine Maitland went out to take the command of the troops at Madras, having heard of the order of Sir Robert O'Callaghan—having considered with some attention, and viewed with some apprehension, the compulsory attendance of troops at idolatrous festivals, and having received no new directions to depart from the instructions of the Court of 1833,—went out with the persuasion that it was his duty to carry out those instructions according to the spirit. He also consulted one of the directors on the principles which should govern his conduct in India, who put into his hand a book, in which he was informed he would find the principles laid down upon which the directors wished their officers to act. There was only one paragraph in that book which related to the subject under discussion, which set forth that while those who did not profess Christianity should not be exposed to persecution, but should be protected, Christians also ought not to be compelled to comply with practices which their consciences disapproved; and that the neutrality of the governmentin religious questions should be perfect, for while, on the one hand, they should not force Christianity on the people, on the other hand, they should not evince any approbation of idolatry. With this book placed in his hands, and when he found that Sir R. O'Callaghan had issued the order already mentioned, could he suppose that, in carrying out the principles therein set forth, he was incurring the displeasure of government? Sir P. Maitland, finding that he could not conscientiously proceed to dis-

charge the duties of the post he occupied, placed at the disposal of the court the command of the army at Madras and his seat in the council. The reply he received was understood to be to the effect, that he had tendered his resignation under an erroneous impression—nevertheless, his resignation was accepted. Amongst the papers for which he (the Bishop of London) now moved was the correspondence between the Court of Directors and Sir P. Maitland. He had already pointed the attention of their lordships to one conclusive fact, that the practices in Bombay and Madras were unknown in the other presidencies; and he could not understand why, since there was no difference in native habits or religion, or religious observances, there should be a difference as to the interference of the British troops with their religious practices. From the concurrent testimony of many wise and good men, who had lived in India, and well considered the subject, it was clear that hardly anything would more tend to cement the foundations and secure the continuance, and increase the influence, of the British government in that country, than a firm, consistent determination on the part of the government not to interfere with the superstitious practices of the people; not to thwart or hinder their wishes, nor to withdraw any means of protection to which, by treaty or law, they were entitled, but at the same time, to refrain from all interference which could by possibility be construed into a sanction of idolatry. He was bound to say that the government had taken one step of which he approved: they had given directions for the discontinuance of the pilgrim-tax, that source whence the government had drawn an immense amount of money, part of which went out again to the support of the idolatry, and part remained an unholy addition to the gains of the company. The tax was abolished in the district of Allahabad, but there were many other cases in which revenues were drawn from idolatry; and was it not to be deplored that a Christian government should seek to derive profit from the superstitions of idolatry, while professing to be the worshippers of the true God? And let it be remembered, that he spoke not merely of the worship of idols in simple distinction from the worship of the true God, but of a system which included obscenities, barbarities, and crimes which found no parallel in all the pages of classical mythology. Nothing could exceed the atrocities which were committed under the name of religion in India. The consequence was the entire degradation of the character of the natives, until they had become notoriously and proverbially regardless of truth and honour, so that no testimony given in a court of justice, by a native Hindoo, could be relied upon. He did not wish the prejudices of these people to be interfered with in any improper manner; but he would have every means used to let them see that we felt that we were in possession of a holier and happier religion, which, if they embraced it, would be the means of promoting their prosperity here as well as their happiness hereafter. He would not have anything done which would lead them to think it was a matter of indifference whether they should embrace the true religion or live in the practices of idolatry. That appeared to him to be so plain, so clear, and so faultless a course, that he could not anticipate what objections could be started against it, except those which were suggested by expediency. But if, indeed, we could secure our dominion of that vast territory—if we must be masters of that immense population—only at the expense of sacrificing the holiness of our own religion, he confessed he would rather give up all; nay, he believed all attempts to retain it would be in vain, if we acted upon such a principle; for he never could believe that a merciful Providence, which had entrusted us with that empire for the purpose of carrying out its benevolent designs towards mankind, would keep it in our possession that we should abuse our power and our privilege, and make that a dominion for Satan which we ought to convert into a kingdom for God. He would move for

Copies of so much of any despatches sent by the Court of Directors to India, since the 8th of August 1830, as relates to the abolition of taxes in India connected with religious observances of the natives, or to the employment of Christian troops in the religious processions and festivals of the natives. Also, copy of the memorial sent to the Governor-general from the presidency of Madras, on the subject of the attendance of Christian troops at the religious processions and festivals of the natives; together with the appendix to such memorial. And also, copies of the despatch of the 18th of October 1837, to the Governor-general in Council, No. 14, Revenue Department; and of Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter thereon to the Court of Directors, tendering his resignation of the command of the Madras army, and of his seat in Council.

Viscount *Melbourne* said, he hoped he felt as deeply impressed as any man with a sense of the serious nature of the subject upon which the right rev. prelate had descanted; its importance to this country, and to the great spiritual and future interests of the people concerned, as well as to the stability of that vast empire we now possessed in India. He did not in any respect disagree upon the general principles upon which that empire ought to be religiously governed. He agreed with the right rev. prelate that every respect should be shown to the religious prejudices of the country—that no disrespect or insult should be offered to the religious feelings of the in-

habitants—and that at the same time no undue honour should be paid, no unnecessary respect should be shown, to their superstitions; and that all practices which could be construed into giving any sanction to them, should be carefully abstained from. The right rev. prelate had given a history of the proceedings in connexion with this subject from the time of the despatch of 1833 down to that period of the last year, when he (Viscount Melbourne) did, unquestionably, in an answer to an observation of that right rev. prelate, inform him that measures were about to be taken by the Court of Directors, which he hoped would prove effectual in securing the object which the right rev. prelate so much desired, and answer the expectations of those in whose names he spoke. It was with great concern that he learnt from the right rev. prelate that he considered that pledge as remaining unfulfilled; because, as far as he understood the objection taken on the present occasion, and the reasons and principles laid down by the right rev. prelate, it appeared that the despatch sent out instructing the Governor-general of India, which had been laid before the house, did proceed upon the very principles laid down by that right rev. prelate. They all admitted the justice of those principles, and he believed it was the intention of the government here and in India to carry it into effect. The right rev. prelate had spoken of the pilgrim-tax; and what said the despatch? "In the same spirit we have again to express our anxious desire that you should accomplish, with as little delay as practicable, the arrangement already in progress for the abolition of the collection of the pilgrim-tax, and for discontinuing all connexion of the government with the management of any funds for the support of any religious ceremonies of the people. It is our wish that you should leave them exclusively to the management of their own priests." That was the course which the government had pursued, and was still pursuing, in order to effect the total discontinuance of all sanction on the part of the authorities to the religious ceremonies of the natives. The right rev. prelate had said, that they maintained all the pagodas; that they managed the funds, and that they supported the temples; and he had asked why the government did not discontinue this connexion, and leave those matters to be settled by the native priests? Now, he would ask, whether it was not fully shewn by the despatch to which he had alluded, that the government was anxious to adopt such a course, and to leave the management of the temples and revenues to the natives themselves? That despatch contained the following which shewed clearly what the intentions of the government were. It said:—"We wish it to be distinctly understood, that the management of the temples ought to be resigned into the hands of the natives, and that the intercourse of all the public authorities with the natives, in regard to those matters, ought to be regulated by the instructions contained in the despatch of 1833." Those instructions prevented the soldiers from being called on to take a part in the religious ceremonies of the natives; but he thought no alteration should be made in the practice as regarded escorts to the princes of the country, as it was evident that those escorts were in honour of the individual, and not of the occasion. The right rev. prelate had stated, that those escorts took part in the religious ceremonies, and that the honour was considered by the natives as paid to the idol, and not to the prince. Unquestionably it was his opinion, that every means should be adopted, and every precaution taken, to shew that this mark of respect was paid to the person, and not to the idol; but he must say, at the same time, that in his opinion it would not be prudent at the present time to discontinue the paying of that mark of respect to the native princes which had hitherto been paid. It was his wish, certainly, to see those religious ceremonies discountenanced, and the Christian religion established; but at the same time it was necessary, in seeking the attainment of that object, that they should proceed according to the dictates of prudence; for if they did not attend to what prudence required, their measures might not only endanger the loss of the country, but prove injurious also to religion itself. As regarded the papers which the right rev. prelate had moved for, he had to state that he had no objection to the production of the three first. As regarded, however, the letter to the Court of Directors from Sir P. Maitland, considering that it was the letter of a general officer, and that it contained a statement of the reasons which had induced him to resign his command, he would put it to the House whether it was a document which ought to be produced? That general officer had thought proper to tender his resignation, but there was no charge against his character or conduct, and there was nothing in the proceedings which called for a vindication of his conduct; and he would therefore put it to their lordships, without entering upon any further explanation of the transaction, whether this was a document of a nature or of a character which ought to be produced? There were other reasons against the production of this document, and he trusted the right rev.

prelate would not press for its production.

The *Bishop of London* would not press for the production of the document after what had fallen from the noble viscount.

Lord *Brougham* said, their lordships were all greatly obliged to the right rev. prelate for the able, eloquent, and touching manner in which he had brought this important matter under their consideration. He quite agreed in much that had fallen from the right rev. prelate, and thought that those religious ceremonies ought to receive no encouragement from the Government. He felt, however, that he should not be doing his duty, if he did not say that it was too unqualified a condemnation to state that the natives of India were not to be believed upon their oath in a court of justice. There were many natives of India of high character, and in whom implicit confidence might be placed. From his attendance before the Privy Council, where cases relative to India were decided, he was able to speak from experience on this subject, and he should have been unjust to the natives of that country, if he had not said this much in their defence.

The *Duke of Richmond* said, the noble viscount had not told them why, if it was safe to discontinue in one province all interference on the part of the authorities of India in the religious ceremonies of the natives, it was not equally safe to discontinue that interference in all. He held in his hand a document in which the character of those ceremonies was described. It was said in that document, that the religious rites and ceremonies of the natives might be well termed scenes of folly, licentiousness, and cruelty, for they were of a character from which the most abandoned persons in Europe would revolt with horror. He confessed that he had never before imagined that such scenes could have been sanctioned by a Christian government. It was certainly not his desire to employ force, and he only wished that the Government should afford facilities to the natives of becoming Christians, and that no encouragement should be given to their religious ceremonies. He must, however, say, that he could not understand the course which had been pursued by the Government, or by the Court of Directors. After the despatch which had been sent out in 1833, it appeared to him rather strange that such a course should have been adopted as had been pursued towards an officer who had resigned, because he had been prevented from carrying the intentions of that despatch into execution. He, therefore, wished to see the letter of his gallant relative produced, because, as it appeared to him, they ought to know the grounds on which that officer's resignation had been accepted. His gallant relative did not object to his resignation having been accepted, but the Government had said that he had been mistaken, and he thought some explanation of this matter was necessary. Whatever might have been the grounds for having accepted the resignation of this gallant officer, he was persuaded that Sir P. Maitland had only done his duty as a soldier and a Christian.

The *Duke of Wellington* had served in India for a considerable length of time, but he had never seen, he had never heard of, anything so revolting in the religious ceremonies of the natives as had been described by the noble duke and the right rev. prelate. The whole army, while he was in India, except about fifty thousand men, consisted of idolators, but they were as good soldiers as could be found any where. They performed in the best manner whatever service was required of them; and certainly at that time the object of the Government and of every man in the service of the Government, was to avoid not only to interfere, but even to seem to interfere, in any manner, in the idolatrous rites and ceremonies of the country. He had seen none of the despatches which had been alluded to, and he must say that he had seen too much in his own experience to encourage the practice of producing documents of this description. He begged their lordships to recollect, that with the exception of about twenty thousand of her Majesty's troops, and with the exception of the civil servants of the Government, and the few European residents, there was not a man in India who was not an idolator, to manage and to regulate the affairs of that most extensive and important empire. He would intreat their lordships never to lose sight of that fact. He knew, too, from experience, for he had seen the missionaries at work, the little progress which they made, and he knew at the same time that they created a good deal of jealousy. He warned the Government not to go too far in their measures against the idolatry of India, for the Indian empire was one of great importance, and they must not expect to convert 100,000,000 of idolators to our holy religion by the small means at their disposal. In regard to what had been stated by the noble duke (Richmond) relative to Sir P. Maitland, he could have no doubt that that gallant officer had resigned his command, as every honourable man ought, because he had found himself unable to perform what was required from him. There could be no doubt on that point. He had not seen the paper which had been alluded to, but he could have no doubt, from what he knew of Sir P. Maitland, that he had conducted himself as a man of honour and a

soldier. In his opinion, however, the papers relative to those transactions were of such a peculiar nature, and of so delicate a character, that they ought not to be produced here; for if they were produced in this country, they would certainly find their way to India. In his opinion, the noble viscount had not done quite right in consenting so readily to the production of those despatches.

The documents moved for were ordered, with the exception of the letter from Sir P. Maitland.

Parliament was prorogued on the 27th August by her Majesty in person. The speech from the Throne contained the following allusions to Eastern affairs:

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my Minister from the Court of Teheran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the Government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor-General of India has moved an army across the Indus; and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed; and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken will be finally obtained."

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 14th August, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India. On the 21st another Court was held, when the above officer was unanimously appointed an extraordinary member of the Council of India.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, has been nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order: date 12th Aug., 1839.

The Court of Directors have (July 17) given notice, that the rates of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal will, from that date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Co.'s rupee, and for bills upon Madras and Bombay, 2s. ¼d. the Co.'s rupee.

The Netherlands Government have decided upon equalizing the duties of importation on woollen and cotton stuffs to the Netherlands Indies without certificates of origin, without the surcharge of fifty to seventy per cent. for the produce of countries with which the Netherlands Government is not at amity.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has appointed the Rev. Alfred W. Street, of Pembroke College, and Craven Scholar, to the junior professorship in Bishop's College, Calcutta.

The *Triton*, Wesleyan Mission ship, recently purchased by a grant from the Centenary fund, is about to sail from Bristol, with fourteen missionaries, for different stations in the East,—the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, and the Friendly Islands.

The following has just been issued by the General Post Office:—"Many mistakes having occurred with letters addressed to India, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, and Alexandria, it is requested that all letters intended to be sent by the route of Falmouth, shall be marked '*viâ* Falmouth;' if not so marked, they will be retained, to be sent by the India and Malta mail, which is conveyed, under the new convention, through France, and forwarded from Marseilles in British packets once a month, as already announced. Those letters intended to be sent to India, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and Alexandria, *viâ* Marseilles, by the French packets sailing from that port on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month, in the ordinary French mail from London, should be addressed 'by French packet.'"

Some misapprehension having arisen respecting the construction of the term "a steam postage" chargeable upon posting letters in India for transmission to England by the overland mails, but addressed to any agent in Egypt, used in the order issued in Bengal on the 7th of March last, it may be useful to state, that a letter sent from Bombay for this country, but addressed to the care of any person in Egypt, is, in point of fact, a letter addressed to Egypt, and, if forwarded by packet from Bombay, would be delivered to the party to whose care it is addressed without charge, the packet rate of 1s. the single letter, which, in such case, is of necessity levied in India, having been paid by the sender in that country. The letter in question being afterwards reposted in Egypt, and arriving in this country *viâ* Marseilles, would not be a second time charged with the Indian packet rate, but would be treated as a letter originating in Egypt, and be delivered with a charge of 2s. 8½d. The special rate legally chargeable on all letters conveyed by the East India packets to places short of this country, from Bombay, can only be levied in India.—*Times.*

Capt. Hobson, of the Royal Navy, is appointed Governor of the colony to be formed at New Zealand. He will shortly proceed thither in the *Druid*, 44 guns, commanded by Capt. Lord J. Churchill.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 30. *Mermaid*, Chapman, from Bombay 26th Feb., Tellicherry 20th March, and Cape 24th May; at Deal.—*Reliance*, Robertson, from Bombay 19th March; at Liverpool.—*Clementina*, Gosselman, from Batavia 9th March, off Portland.—31. *Gunga*, Younghusband, from Manilla 24th Dec., Singapore 14th. Jan., Mauritius 15th April, and Cape 14th May; at Liverpool.—AUG. 2. *Augusta Jessie*, Edenborough, from V.D. Land 24th March, and Pernambuco; off Brighton.—3. *Juliana*, Parker, from Mauritius 25th April; off Folkstone.—5. *Viscount Melbourne*, Drayner, from China 23rd March; off Dartmouth. —*George McLeod*, Robertson, from Mauritius 20th April; and *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Stewart, from Bombay 18th March; both in the Clyde.—*Conway*, Male, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Brothers*, Lobban, from Batavia 24th March; off Liverpool.—6. *Hindostan*, Redman, from China 16th March; and *Sanobia*, Owen, from Bengal 29th March; both off Hastings.—*Lotus*, late Gore, from N.S. Wales 28th March; off Dartmouth.—*Coromandel*, French, from New Zealand; at Plymouth.—7. *James Pattison*, Cromarty, from Manilla; off Portsmouth.—*Grasshopper*, Billinghurst, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Calcutta*, Brown, from Bombay 7th March; off Liverpool.—8. *Warrior*, Douthwaite, from Ceylon 28th March, and Cape 20th May; at Deal.—*Julius and Edward*, Speidbury, from Batavia 4th April; at Cowes.—9. *Earl Grey*, Talbert, from Manilla 2d April; off Portsmouth.—10. *Rajah*, Ferguson, from Singapore 16th March; at Deal.—*Alfred*, Jameson, from Cape 1st June; off Kingsbridge.—*Christiana Agatha*, Fabius, from Batavia 13th April; off the Lizard for Amsterdam.—12. *Charles Heartly*, Hopper, from Bengal 28th Feb., and *Cove*. Palmer, from Bengal 28th do.; both at Deal.—*Earl Grey*, Pinder, from Bengal 9th April; at Liverpool.—13. *Sir George Arthur*, Tindall, from Hobart Town 4th March, and Bahia; at Deal.—14. *Sophia*, Mc Nair, from Bengal 14th March, Madras 3d April, and Cape 15th June; off Portsmouth.—*Mercury*, Hulton, from Singapore 1st April; off Kingsbridge.—15. *Cherub*, Matthews, from Ceylon 16th April; and *Felicity*, Small, from Cape 3d June; both off Salcombe.—*New Thomas*, Adams, from Cape 29th May; off Holyhead.—19. *Orian*, Vander Lindeir, from Batavia; off Portsmouth.—20. *Alexander*, Ramsay, from Bengal 21st March; at Deal.—*Catherine*, Evans, from Bengal 20th Feb., Madras 18th March, and Cape 3d June; off Brighton.—*Mary Ann Peters*, Roberts, from Bengal 23d March; off Liverpool.—*Jeanette Philippine*, Rudermaker, from Batavia 13th April; off Falmouth.—21. *Harrison*, Surtlen, from Mauritius 7th May; and *William Gray*, Scudder, from Batavia 3d May; both off Portsmouth.—*Stuat Amsterdam*, Blocksiel, from Batavia; in the Channel.—22. *North Briton*, Fayall, from Sourabaya 25th April; off Portsmouth.—24. *George Hendrick*, Hooge, from Batavia; off Dover (of Hamburgh) 26. *Admiral John Evertson*, Kray, for Batavia 8th May; off Brighton.—28. *Fairy Queen*, Cousens, from Cannanore 27th Feb., and Colombo 3d May; off Kingsbridge.—29. *Carolina*, Jacobson, from Batavia 16th May; at Cowes.—*Higginson*, Heath, from Bombay 4th May; off Liverpool.—*St. George*, Weakner, from Sourabaya; at Cowes.

Departures.

JULY 8th. *Kite*, Noble, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Shields.—25. *Sir William Heathcote*, Duthie, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—*Janet*, for Cape; from South Shields.—26. Elbe, Robson, for Hamburgh and Cape; from Gravesend.—29. *Tar*, Langley, for Cape; from Sunderland.—AUG. 1. *Lord Hungerford*, Saunders, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Ariel*, Austen, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Adrastus*, Day, for Cape; from Liverpool.—2. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Enmore*, Strickland, for Ceylon; and *Lady Feversham*, Webster, for Bombay; both from Deal.—*Olive Branch*, Lindsay, for Cape; from Sunderland (13th off Dartmouth).—*Elisabeth*, Cundy, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Cornubia*, Bell, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—3. *Thomas King*, Rounce, for N.S. Wales; and *Earl of Hardwicke*, Henning, for Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—*Cuba*, Newcomb, for New Zealand (3d expedition); and *Agnes*, Lamont, for Cape and St. Domingo; both from Deal.—*L'Amitie*, Delafosse, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—4. *Dryade*, Heard, for N.S. Wales; *Barossa*, Austin, for ditto (with convicts); *Oratava*, Watson, for Algoa Bay (with government stores); *Atlas*, Pigott, for Madras (with troops); and *Eleanor Russel*, Worth, for Ascension and Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Sir Robert Peel*, Auld, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—5. *Maidstone*, Wimble, for Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth. —*Pantaloon*, Candler, for Mauritius; from Deal. —*Cheerful*, Smith, for Batavia; from Liverpool. —6. *Robert Small*, Scott, for Bengal; from Portsmouth—*Samuel*, Smith, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*James Ewing*, for Batavia; from Greenock. —7. *Goshawk*, Laing, for Cape; from Shields.—8. *Cleveland*, Marley, for South Australia (H.M. Commissioners); and *Mary*, Macauley, for Cape and N.S. Wales (with emigrants); both from Plymouth.—*Malabar*, Dunlop, for Cape; from Greenock.—*Fanny*, Andrews, for N. S. Wales, from Deal.—9. *Argyll*, Cowan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—11. *Joshua Carrol*, Porter, for Launceston; from Deal.—12. *Sir Edward Paget*, Campbell, for Cape and Bombay; and *Euphrates*, Wilson, for N.S. Wales; both from Portsmouth.—*Countess of Durham*, Johnston, for Cape; *Eagle*, Patterson, for Cape; and *Trident*, Todd, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—13. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Geare, for South Australia; from Portsmouth.—*Mcg Merrilies*, Skinner, for Mauritius; from Deal. —*Orestes*, Smith, for N.S. Wales; from Bristol.—*Imogen*, Downes, for Bengal; and *Aden*, Ponsonby, for China; both from Liverpool.—14. *Derwent*, Riddell, for Hobart Town; and *Florentia*, Goodwyn, both from Deal.—*Frances Ann*, Hay, for China; from Liverpool.—15. *Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and Madras; and *Scotia*, Campbell, for Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—*London*, Adamson, for Bengal; and *Arab*, White, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—*Fifteen*, Dangerfield, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—*Minerva*, Brown, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Dublin.—16. *John Colvin*, Abercrombie, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Joseph Storey*, Spencer, for Cape; from Amsterdam.—17. *Ocean*, Patterson, for Cape; from Deal.—*Charlotte*, Forrester, for Hobart Town; from Leith.—18. *George Fyfe*, Pyke, for Mauritius; from Leith. —*Hopewell*, Reeves, for Cape; from Amsterdam. —19. *Sultana*, Lyall, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—21. *Richmond*, Hynde, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.—22. *Futima*, Fethers, for Bombay; and *Theseus*, Gayner, for Bengal; and *Thomas Lee*, Wolff, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—23. *Edinburgh*, Paterson, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—*Isabella*, Dickinson, for Mauritius; from Shields.—24. *Susan Crisp*, Fleming, for Cape; from Gravesend.—*Robert Henderson*, Mc Farlane, for N.S. Wales; and *Seymour*, Morton, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—25. *Windsor*, Nisbet, for Bengal; and *Carnatic*, Voss, for Madras; both from Portsmouth.—*Norfolk*, Mc Gildowney, for Mauritius; *June Blain*, Reid, for N. S. Wales; and *Lucy*, Wallace, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—26. *Arabian*, Cain, for Launceston; and *May Flower*, Headly, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.—*Friends*, Arnold, for Singapore; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Marion, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for July, p. 230)—additional: Master Goodfellow.—From the Cape: Mrs. Major Lawrence; Lieut. Paley, Bengal artillery; Mr. J. T. Buck. (Major Ainsworth died at sea.)

Per Zenobia, from Bengal: (see *As. Journ.* for Aug., p. 339).—From St. Helena: R. Williams, Esq., deputy commissary general.

Per Sophia, from Bengal and Madras: (see *As. Journ.* for July, p. 230).

Per Viscount Melbourne, from China: Mr. M. Smith; Master H. Elliot; Miss Elliot; (Miss Harriett Cotgrave died at sea).

Per George Cuvier, from Ceylon to Havre: Capt. J. W. Dalgety, H.M. 98th regt.; Lieut. and

Adj. C. M. Chester, 90th L. Inf.; 2d-Lieut. E. G. Holworthy, Ceylon Rifles.

Per Rajah, from Singapore: M. Rodgett, Esq.

Expected.

Per Robarts, from Bengal: Major Williams; Mrs. Erskine and child; Dr. Stevenson and family; Lieut. Hay, artillery; Lieut. O'Callaghan, H.M. 49th Foot; Mr. J. R. Kemp.

Per John Bagshaw, from Bengal: Mrs. Clucas, and Mrs. McCarthy.

Per Boyne, from Bombay: Mrs. Bourchier and child; Dr. and Mrs. Bowstead and child; Lieut. and Mrs. C. Grey and child; Capt. Burnett; Hon. Lieut. Hare, H.M. 7th Fusileers; Lieut. Thomas, of H.M.S. *Algerine*; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Fortescue, midshipman of H.M.S. *Wellesley*; Mr. Stokes.

Per Emu, from Hobart Town: Mr. Gibson; Mr. Crowther; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, &c.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Dauntless, for Bengal (sailed from Deal 8th July): 133 recruits, 5 women, and 3 children, under the command of Lieut. E. P. Bryant, of the 68th Bengal N. I.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Alexander, C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Lang, C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brownlow, C. S.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. Wilcox, 4th N. I.; Misses Clarke, Middlemist, Patton, and Siddons; Capt. H. Cheere, 74th N.I.; Lieut. C. Hogge, artillery; Messrs. Jardine, two Jenkins, Norton, Green, Seager, Prinsep, Aubert, and Pitman.

Per Robert Small, for Cape and Bengal; Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Bengal C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Gough; Mrs. O. Phillips; Mrs. Stanley Clarke; Mrs. H. Holroyd; Lieut. and Mrs. Knox, 6th L. C.; Mr. Steadman and party; Miss Featherstone; Lieut. Goddard, 44th N.I.; Messrs. Holroyd, Dick, Byng, and Davies; Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond.

Per Sir Edward Paget, for Ceylon and Bombay; Capt. and Mrs. Layard; Mrs. Mc Gillivray; Mr. and Mrs. Hockin, 6th Bombay N.I.; Mrs. Wyllie; Mr. and Mrs. Bate; Misses Miller and Lowe; Capt. Eames, 47th Madras N. I.; Messrs. Anderson, Bourdillon, St. Clair, Mc Culloch, Morrison, Mooyaart, Wray, Strachey, and Green.

Per Maidstone, for Bengal (additional): Mrs. Pybus; Mrs. Thompson; two Misses Faithfull; two Misses Nation; Miss Brown.

Per Wellington, for Madras; Capt. and Mrs. Rose, 50th N. I.; Capt. and Mrs. Strettell, 1st L. C.; Capt. and Mrs. Bates, 40th N. I.; Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Engineers; Dr. Mc Kenna; Messrs. Rich, Ansley, Wood, Fraser, Crewe, and Young; seven steerage passengers.—For the Cape: Major Mitchell; J. Ebden, Esq.; Messrs. Voght and Martin; six steerage passengers.—For Madeira: W. Park, Esq.

Per Scotia, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Flower; Mrs. Chapman; Lieut. and Mrs. Goad; Mr. and Mrs. Beckett; Mrs. Dr. Price and two daughters; Miss Richardson; Miss Clarke; Colonel Harris; Capt. Hill; Lieut. Creagh, 9th Foot; Lieuts. French and Shepherd; Rev. A. W. Sweet, professor, Bishop's College, Calcutta; two Messrs. Lyall; Messrs. Watson, Rumfry, H. Olphart, Tottenham, James, and Graham; detachment of troops.

Per Windsor, for Bengal: Col. Hodgson and nieces; Mrs. Davidson and family; Capt. and Mrs. A. Mc Dougall, 73d N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Durand and family; Mrs. Cragg; Mrs. Hedger; Lieut. T. Greene in command of troops; Lieut. John Stuart; Dr. Thompson; Messrs. Berford, Higginson, Pulman, Young, Gould, and Makeson; detachment of troops.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras: Mrs. Minchin; Mrs. Leitch; Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Crowe; Misses Purvis, Vance, and Lewis; Capt. Minchin; Rev. Alex. Leitch; Rev. E. Lewis; Rev. J. Hay; Messrs. Crowe, Jourdan, and Crichton; several servants.

Per Carnatic, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Yates, Nizam's Service; Dr. and Mrs. Smyth and family, Madras Estab.; Lieut. and Mrs. Russell, 22d. N.I.; Mrs. Kensington and daughters; Miss Browning; Miss Brown; Messrs. Maidman, Maddison, Longcraft, Tripe, Douglas, Burn, Comyn, and Hughes; Lieut. Burke, 4th Foot, in command of troops; Ensigns Smith and Marston, with troops.

Per Edinburgh, for Bengal: Major and Mrs. Gairdner; Lieut. and Mrs. Marsden; Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford; Dr. and Mrs. Finch; Mr. and Mrs. Grimes; Dr. and Mrs. Morrice; Mrs. Campbell; Miss Hughes; Capt. Stevens; Mr. Morgan; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Mann; 400 Company's recruits.

Per Richmond, for Cape and Bengal: Mrs. Hodges, child, and servant; Capt. Hodges, Bengal N. I.; Alex. Wallace, F. Pohmeller, and R. Tidmarsh, Esqrs., merchants; Lieut. John Sutherland, 56th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Trail, Bengal engineers; Lieut. Reid, Bengal artillery; Hugh Davidson, Esq., cadet; Miss L. M. Bennet; Miss C. Whatten; Mr. F. W. Bennett, late quarter master Spanish Legion.

Per Duke of Argyll, for Madras: Mrs. Spencer and family; Mr. and Mrs. Brewer; Mr. and Mrs. Morhead; Mrs. Cook; Mrs. Street; two Misses Maclean; Misses Watson, Morhead, and Robson; Ens. Tuckey, 41st Regt.; Mr. Morris and two nephews; Messrs. Phillips, Tweedie, Young, and Callow; two Masters Bond.—For Madeira: Mr. Western Wood and family; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

Per True Briton, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Hammond; Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson; Capt. and Mrs. Middlecoat; Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family; Dr. and Mrs. Eyre; Lieut. Fowle, 63d. F., in command of detachment of 4th Foot; Ensigns Barclay and Haines, in charge of troops; Messrs. Faith, Hart, Freese, Andrews, Scott, Finlay, and Purvis; seventy-two troops.—For the Cape: Mr Pellins; Dr. Scholtz.

Per La Belle Alliance, for Cape and Bombay: General De la Motte and family; Capt. and Mrs. Hockin; Rev. Mr. Tripp and family; Misses Harrison and Nesbitt; Lieut. Mead; Messrs. Herrick, Scott, Thomas, Gell, Ludwig, and Lye.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The American whaler *Gideon*, Barstow, is totally lost on the Cocos Islands: crew saved, and carried to the Mauritius by the American ship *Lucas*.

The brig *Napoleon*, belonging to the port of Singapore, was lost on the coast of Borneo 20th Dec. last: captain, officers, and crew saved, with the exception of one of the latter, and two young men, Messrs. Paterze and Cook, relations of the gentlemen of the firm to whom the vessel belonged.

The *Elizabeth*, Dewar, which sailed from Calcutta 20th May for Liverpool, was struck somewhere off the mouth of the Roymunteb River, and went to pieces. The captain and part of the crew returned to Calcutta 18th June, much exhausted after being four days in an open boat.

The *Bengal*, Majoram, put back to Calcutta 10th June from sea, having been struck by a heavy sea, and the cargo supposed to be on fire. All hands obliged to keep the deck.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 29. At Walthamstow, the lady of Edward Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Ludlow, Salop, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Colvin, C. B., of the Bengal engineers, of a son.

— In Park Village West, Regent's Park, the lady of R. E. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 3. At North Foreland Lodge, Thanet, the lady of Capt. Isacke, of a son.

4. At Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of R. Du Pré Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

7. In Sloane Street, the lady of Capt. William Hamilton Halford, Bengal army, of a daughter.

— At Grove-house, Little Bealings, Suffolk, the lady of Alexander Colvin, Esq. late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

9. At Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. Charles Garrett, 9th regt. Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

13. At Bury St. Edmonds, the lady of Dr. A. R. Jackson, Bengal medical service, of a son.

15. At Edinburgh, the lady of John Gordon, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

20. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.Col.Pearce, of a son.

27. At Norwood, Surrey, the wife of I. D. Smith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. At Rosebank, Wick, Capt. A. R. Rose, 50th Madras N. I., to Christiana, widow of the late Lieut. R. T. Coxe, 12th Madras Infantry.

26. At Edinburgh, Capt. John St. Clair Jamieson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay, to Marion, eldest daughter of the late David S. Buchanan, Esq., of Cuningham head.

27. At Marylebone Church, Capt. Charles F. Maxwell, of the 82d Regt., nephew and military secretary of His Exc. Sir Henry Bouverie, governor of Malta, to Thomasine Tonia, third daughter of Col. Sir Frederick Hankey, G. C. M. G.

29. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Algernon Charles Percy, Esq., eldest son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

30. At Watford, Herts, the Viscount Newry and Morne, son of the Earl of Kilmorey, to Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B.

— At Rothsay, William Gregory, Esq., M. D., professor of medicine, King's College, Aberdeen, to Lisette Barbara, second daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., master attendant of Prince of Wales Island.

— At Broughty Ferry, Wm. Tydd Taylor, Esq., to Margaretta Lucy, daughter of the late Alexander F. Lind, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

Aug. 1. At Edinburgh, Major W. J. Gairdner, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal, to Jane, daughter of the late Patrick Wishart, Esq., W. S.

5. At Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Capt. Patrick Wood, Madras army, to Jane, daughter of the late John Fraser, M. D., Berwick.

6. At St. Marylebone Church, Stephen Ram, Esq., of Ramsfort-park, Gorey, Wexford, to Mary Christian, second daughter of James A. Casamajor, Esq., of Manchester Square.

7. At Edinburgh, Archibald Gerard, Esq., of Rochsoles, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Gerard, Adjutant general to Lord Lake's army, to Euphemia, eldest daughter of Sir John Robison, K. H. Sec. R. S. E., &c.

8. At Pitmedden Dyce, Aberdeenshire, Mr. W. Aiken, to Jane, daughter of the late Alexander Gibb, Esq., of the Medical Board, Calcutta.

9. At Harrow-on-the-hill, Mr. William Webb, to Miss Maria Powell, previous to their embarkation on a mission to the Friendly Islands in the South Seas.

10. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. C. W. Ireland Jones, of Loddeswell, Devonshire, to Anna Maria Eliza, daughter of the late Vnyr Burges, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and of the Wilderness, Reigate, Surrey.

20. At Kensington Church, Nathaniel Handford, Esq., of Chelsea, to Mrs. S. Davids, mother of the late Arthur Lumley Davids, Esq., of Old Brompton.

21. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Orton Lucas, Esq., of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, son of the Rev. Gibson Lucas, of Filby-house, Norfolk, to Mary Rachel, only daughter of the late William Orton Salmon, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and president of the Board of Revenue for the central provinces of British India.

22. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut. Henry F. Gustard, of the Madras army, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Stafford Northcote, Esq., of John street, Bedford-row.

24. At Torquay, Devonshire, Hugh Colquhoun, Esq., of Calcutta, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Hogue, Esq., of Barrow-house, Somersetshire.

26. At All Souls, J. Forbes Royle, M. D., vice-president of the Royal Society, to Annette, youngest daughter of Edward Solly, Esq., late of Curzon-street, May-fair.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Madeira, Miss Jane Wood, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Wood, C. B., of the Bengal Engineers, aged 17.

April 12. On her passage from India, on board the *William Money*, Madeline, wife of Lieut. Alex. Humfrays, of the Bengal horse Artillery; and on the 25th, Emily, their only child.

June 4. At Sea, on the passage home from N.S. Wales, in his 38th year, Capt. George F. Gore, of the ship *Lotus*, fourth son of Robert Gore, Esq., of Walthamstow.

23. At Djoun, in Syria, after a long illness, Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, in the 64th year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl Stanhope.

July 6. At Coppet, near Geneva, Capt. James Tweedale, aged 73, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

19. At Paris, Jane T. Wilson, eldest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., Chief Justice, Mauritius.

23. At Cheltenham, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., C. G. H., in his 80th year.

24. At Edinburgh, James Bell, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment.

26. At Brighton, Sarah, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. James Henry Frith, C. B., of the Madras artillery, and commissary general of ordnance.

— At Paris, Catherine, wife of S. N. May, Esq., formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

30. At Manor-house, Hexley, Lieut. Gen. Sir D. Latimer Tingley Widrington, K. C. B. He was nearly thirty years a general officer, and served his country in almost every part of the world.

Aug. 1. Drowned accidentally, while fishing in the pond at Belcamp-house, Ireland, in the 14th year of his age, Charles Stewart, only son and heir of Lieut. Col. Steele Hawthorne, of the Bengal army.

7. At Alnwick, Edward B. Blackburn, Esq., late Chief Justice at the Mauritius.

8. Octavia Ramsay, infant daughter of G. W. Dunsford, Esq., of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 5 weeks.

9. At Darlington-place, Bath, John Guy, Esq., aged 82, many years in the home service of the Hon. East-India Company.

— At Brighton, in her 69th year, Henrietta Maria, wife of Capt. Raincock, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Maritime service.

— At Woolwich, in his 62d year, Colonel Rogers, C. B., of the Royal artillery.

11. At Baford House, near Cheltenham, Edward Ironside, Esq., of Houghton-le-spring, in the county of Durham, and late Member of Council at Bombay.

12. At his residence, at Bath, rather suddenly, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, G. C. B., of the Madras Cavalry, in his 81st year.

13. In Gordon Place, Lieut. General Anthony Walsh, in the 78th year of his age.

— At Edinburgh, Ann Pender, wife of the Rev. James Hutchison, LL.D., retired chaplain of the Hon. E. I. Company.

16. At Isle of Man, Lieut. Gen. James Cuming, in the 73d year of his age.

18. At Bath, Rear-Admiral Master, aged 69.

20. At his seat, Stone-house, near Broadstairs, Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., one of the Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

21. In Vauxhall Walk, at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Smyth, Charles Arnold Doveton, Esq., of the Bengal army.

Lately, at Blackheath, John Russel, Esq., late of Calcutta, in his 44th year.

— At sea, on board the *Viscount Melbourne*, on the passage from China, Miss Harriett Cotgrave.

— At Cashel, W. B. L'Hunt M'Craith, Esq., only son of Col. Robert M'Craith, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Postscript.

At the moment of our going to press, we received an overland despatch, bringing papers from all the presidencies; those of Bombay down to the 4th July. For this unexpected supply, we (in common with the public) are indebted to the indefatigable zeal and activity of Mr. Waghorn.

The accounts from Candahar are to the end of May. The harvest had then commenced, and it was expected that the inconveniences sustained from the want of grain and stores, from which the army had suffered, would cease. The Candaharees appear not to have molested the advance of our troops; the affair mentioned in our last journal, as occurring between the Candahar troops and Brig. Sale, turns out to have been an invention. A letter from a native officer in Shah Shooja's army, indeed, represents "twelve thousand Candaharees, with their chiefs, were drawn up about two coss on this side of the city; we formed line and advanced upon them; when we got within shot they fled, and went off towards Herat; we entered the town, and the gates of the fort were immediately opened to us." The armies had, however, to struggle with severe difficulties and privations arising from the climate and nature of the country, which was destitute of forage and provisions; the cavalry brigades alone lost four hundred horses on the march from Shikarpore to Candahar; camels innumerable were exhausted and abandoned, and the whole army was reduced to half and quarter-rations. The natives are described as a fine, frank, independent people, who speak their sentiments without reserve. They did not expect we should have succeeded in crossing the Indus, and penetrating the passes; the want of union amongst the chiefs is evidently the great cause of our rapid success.

A letter from Candahar, dated 10th May, states that the Bombay force had joined, and all the troops were encamped round the town. The people were friendly, but supplies were not plentiful; the men were still on short allowance, and the horses got no grain whatever. The sirdars had fled to Girishk (their native place), half-way to Herat, a walled town of some strength, with a citadel, where it was reported, they intended to make a stand, and a force under Brig. Sale was to have commenced its march thither on the 12th. Letters from Ravettah, however, up to the 13th May, mention that the Candahar sirdars had come in, and that all was settled. The heat is said to be dreadful; the thermometer is never under 100°, generally 104°, in the day; but the mornings are delightful, and the evenings tolerable.

Candahar is described as a very large town, surrounded with a mud wall; there are no minarets or lofty buildings. The country round is a garden, with groves of fruit-trees, and the fields yellow with corn,—yet the troops are suffering from want of grain.

Timoor Shah, the son of Shah Shooja, had defeated the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, and taken possession of Cabool: the latter chief had fled no one knew whither.

A general order issued by Sir J. Keane, the Commander-in-chief, dated "Camp Candahar, May 4," congratulates the army on the triumphant, though arduous march they had accomplished, with a regularity and discipline which is much appreciated by him, and reflects upon themselves the highest credit. "The difficulties surmounted have been of no ordinary nature; the engineers had to make roads, and, occasionally, in some extraordinary steep mountain passes, over which no wheeled carriage had ever passed, a work requiring science and much severe labour; but so well has it been done, that the progress of the army was in no manner impeded. The heavy and light ordnance were alike taken over in safety, by the exertions and good spirit of the artillery, in which they were most cheerfully and ably assisted by the troops, both European and native, and in a manner which gave the whole proceeding the appearance that each man was working for a favourite object of his own."

A further order directs the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of his majesty, Shah Shoojah, taking posession of his throne, and receiving the homage of his people, at Candahar, on the 8th of May. A platform was to be erected for his majesty, in the midst of the troops, on which the Shah was to take his seat, under a salute of 101 guns, and surrounded by the British Envoy and Commander-in-chief, with their suites; the Affghan sirdars, syuds, and moollahs, who were to present their *nuzzurs*. Owing to the indisposition of Sir W. Cotton, Major Gen. Willshire commanded the line. After this "splendid spectacle," a further order announces "the deep sense his majesty entertains of the obligations he owes to the army of the British nation. A private letter states, that there was no crowd (as expected) at this ceremony; and in another letter, the inhabitants are described as cool and indifferent, and the Shah as having no influence beyond what the fear of our arms

produced. A third describes his majesty's entry into the city, as, without exception, the most heart-stirring scene the writer ever beheld. "There could not have been less than sixty or seventy thousand people assembled. The balconies were crowded with women, the streets lined with men, and from all quarters the universal shout of welcome proceeded. The general tone of exclamation ran thus —'Candahar is ruined by the Barukzyes'—'May your power endure for ever!'—'We look to you for protection!'—'May your enemies be destroyed!'—'Son of Timour Shah, you are welcome!' Succeeding these, flowers were thrown at his majesty, and, in several instances, loads of bread were cast before him, and became the spoil of the beggars in attendance. After passing through the city, the king descended from horse, and proceeded to the shrine containing the shirt of the prophet, and offered up thanksgiving. From thence he went to the tomb of his grandfather, and prayed, and on both these occasions he took the British officers with him."

Letters from Candahar, dated 19th May, state that the army will remain there for a month, when they will proceed on to Cabool. The troops continued in high spirits, and the most lavish praise is heaped upon the climate, which is stated to be delightful, and conveying to the European portion, all the heaven of their own bracing skies. Provisions were procurable, but dear.

A party, under Major Todd, was about to leave Candahar for Herat, in charge of the guns destined for Shah Kamran, and accompanied by several experienced engineer officers, to assist in putting the place in a complete state of defence. Rumours are still rife of the Persians being on the march against it a second time; but they obtain no credit.

There are no late advices of the movement of the Sikh force destined to co-operate in the attack on Cabool, farther than that the Kyber Pass would not be disputed, and that they would, in all likelihood, reach Cabool without opposition.

Regular passage-boats have now been established between Ferozepore and Bukkeer; and from Bukkeer to the sea, the Indus is always open, so that we may hope speedily to see this become the channel of an extensive commerce.

The Bengal Commissariat expected to be able to march for Cabool about the 5th or 7th of June (later accounts say the 15th or 16th); one of the Shah's regiments was to occupy Girishk. Dost Mohamed had fled to Bokhara. The reports from Cabool were most satisfactory. Sir John Keane was quite resolved to take on the Bombay troops with him, though contrary to Mr. Macnaghten's opinion that the Bengal division was amply sufficient for the undertaking. The Bengal brigade, under Gen. Nott, was still at Quetta. The *Bombay Courier* of June 29, says: "Our letters state that a great many officers had suffered in health from bad diet and hard work, and become so thin, that a want of tailors to reduce clothes and take in sword-belts began to be felt. Sir John Keane himself had been affected with bleeding at the nose." The force was considered very healthy, numbering only about seven per cent. sick, without including those left at the top of the pass.

In a general order, dated Candahar, the 14th of May, published in the *Bombay Courier* of July 2, Sir John Keane states that Major Griffiths, of the 37th N. I., had quitted Dadur with three companies of that regiment, without the sanction of the Commander in Chief, "although aware of the reasons which induced his Exc. to order him and the detachment to occupy that post, and also contrary to the express desire of Lieut. Col. Dennie, distinctly communicated to him by that officer."

A letter from an officer in the service of Runjeet Sing states that he is deprived of speech and otherwise so disabled, as to be incapable of communicating with his European officers; on the other hand, it appears that Mr. Clarke reached Lahore on the 4th May, and on the subsequent day had an interview with Runjeet, who, though very weak, was much improved in health.

Maun Singh, of Jodpoor, has at length complied with the terms offered by the British agent.

The *Hurkaru*, of June 18, says: "Yesterday's dawk brought disastrous news from more than one quarter respecting indigo. The river Kosee and little Gunduck had come down with such force, that the Ganges rose three feet in one night, and much timber had been carried away or buried by this sudden and unexpected rise. Many thousand beegahs of plant were also swept away, and the great bund at Rajeshahi had burst and inundated the whole country. We fear that part of Purneah and much of Malda must have suffered heavily, and that the two next posts will bring in a sad tale of prospects blighted and plant destroyed. The ruin must have been general, for the Damooda and Roopnarain rivers have also come down in force. The following is an extract of a letter from a planter in the Purneah district: "The Kunkuly a mountain stream that comes from the Morung hills, rose upwards of seven feet during the night of the 8th and 9th June, overflowed its banks, and all my embankments, and in less than twelve hours the greater part of my cultivation was under water."

The Sudder Nizamut have brought in Pertab Chund guilty of "personation," and fined him Rs. 1,000.

Cornet Chapman, 9th Bengal cavalry, is under arrest, and about to be sent to the head quarters of his corps at Nusseerabad.

The Bombay papers state, that the tumult created by the Parsees, in consequence of two of their number being converted to Christianity, has been allayed.

Letters from Poonah state, that tranquillity is restored in the neighbouring district, at least for the present. The conspirators were to be tried, and it was supposed that some severe examples will be made. Lieut. Rudd, commanding the Poonah police corps, had returned from his expedition. Some parts of the country he had found in open insurrection, the poor deluded ryots having been persuaded, no doubt by professed emissaries of disorder, that our "raj" had actually terminated. Many of the patells had begun to take security-bonds in the name of "the new government!" There is little doubt, it is said, that the ex-Peishwa, Bajee Row, is connected with these proceedings.

Sir James Carnac, the new governor, was extremely popular, especially with the natives.

Famine still continues to desolate the province of Kattiawar; and the inhabitants are flying in great numbers, and parents selling their children for a few measures of grain.

The utmost anxiety prevails at Bombay for further news from China. It is believed the admiral only waits fresh advices, before proceeding with the whole force under his command to Canton. He has the whole now concentrated at Trincomalee.

Intelligence had been received from Karrack to the 9th of May. All apology had been peremptorily refused by the Persian Government, for the insult offered, by its officers, to the British resident at Bushire, and, it is feared, that there is little prospect of concession from that quarter. Reports have been busily circulated, and universally credited, around the shores of the Gulf, that our power was rapidly declining, and that of Russia increasing in the same proportion. The departure of the resident was regarded as a flight, and our passively looking on at the encroachments of Mahemet Ali was considered as wholly proceeding from our weakness.

Advices from Burmah state, that Capt. M'Leod had been admitted to an audience with Tharrawaddi, but the British envoy was informed he was to consider it of a private character, and no acknowledgment of his diplomatic functions. The dissatisfaction against the *de facto* king was spreading, and troops had been ordered into the Shan country, to suppress a revolt there. Capt. M'Leod had received some slights from the ministers, which were considered inauspicious.

Quedah has been recovered by the Siamese.

Dr. Richardson has had a highly distinguished reception from the King of Siam.

Intelligence has been received in Calcutta from China to the 18th of April. No amendment had taken place in the state of matters, the whole foreign community being still prisoners at Canton, and all communication between that place and Macao cut off. The ships were all lying in Macao roads, anxiously waiting the result of the commissioner's proceedings. The *Rob Roy* was expected to be the first to sail with despatches. A letter from Macao, of the 18th April, mentions that half the stipulated number of chests of opium had been given up to the Chinese authorities by the British, and that the remaining quantity was to be delivered over by the end of the month; and also that a pledge had been given by the English, that they would not again engage in any traffic in the drug with the Chinese, or in any manner introduce the pernicious article into China for the future. It is stated, in Corbyn's *India Review* for June, that a five per cent. loan will be opened immediately, in consequence of the abolition of the opium trade with China.

The Singapore papers, of the 23d of May, mention that the Siamese authorities had made a seizure of opium, which is an illicit article, though the law against its introduction had been hitherto inoperative.

A letter from Upper Cochin China, dated January 3d, gives a lamentable account of the persecutions of the Roman Catholic missionaries and converts in that kingdom and Tonquin. Two Dominican bishops, three Spanish clergymen, and seven native priests had been beheaded, and a number of converts had been strangled,

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SURRENDER OF CANDAHAR.

Fort William, June 3, 1839.—Authentic intelligence of the surrender of Candahar having been received, the Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to order, that a royal salute may be immediately fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of the event.

THE AUGMENTATION TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Fort William, June 15, 1839.—In conformity to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, published in G. Os. of the 20th ultimo, authorizing an augmentation to the Corps of Engineers, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions: date of commissions, 20th May 1939:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—*To be Majors.*—Captains W. N. Forbes, (Brev. Maj.) Archibald Irvine, C.B., and Edmund Swetenham.

To be Captains.—1st-Lieuts. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Goodwin, Alex. H. E. Boileau, P. W. Willis, G. B. Tremenheere, W. H. Graham, and W. M. Smyth.

To be 1st-Lieuts.—2d-Lieuts. W. Abercrombie, J. A. Weller, J. N. Sharp, J. R. Western, Henry Rigby, Thomas Renny, Geo. H. Fagan, Lawrence Hill, Henry Siddons, Edm. J. Brown, John Trail, and J. D. Cunningham.

Supernumerary 2d-Lieuts. T. H. Sale, Alex. Cunningham, J. L. D. Sturt, N. C. MacLeod, James Spens, and William Jones.

The following supernumerary officers are brought on the effective strength of the corps, as 2d lieutenants, with their present dates of rank, their standing with reference to the transfer to this presidency of such of the supernumeraries in the Corps of Engineers at Madras and Bombay, as may avail themselves of the option given them, will be in the order in which they passed at Addiscombe, as directed in the Hon. the Court's instructions:

Supernumerary 2d-Lieuts. C. L. Spitta, Stephen Pott, Robert Pigou, J. S. Broadfoot, and C. B. Young.

CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL.

Fort William, General Department, June 17, 1839.—The Hon. Colonel William Morison, C.B., having retired from the Council in India, in consequence of the completion, on the 16th instant, of the period of five years to which his appointment was limited—the Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq., has this day, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor General, taken his seat as President of the Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

Major Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B., nominated by the Hon. the Court of Directors to succeed upon the retirement of the Hon. Colonel W. Morison, has also taken his oaths and seat as a member of the Council of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq. has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor General, to be deputy governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and deputy governor of Fort William, and of the Town of Calcutta.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, as a mark of public respect due to the character and services of Col. Morison, that all the honours and distinctions to which he was entitled as President of the Council and deputy governor of Bengal, shall be continued to him while he may remain in Calcutta.

The Hon. the President of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to make the following appointments:

Capt. H. Rutherford, of the artillery, to be private secretary to the President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Dashwood, of the artillery, to be military secretary to the President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, and aid-de-camp.

Lieut. W. Pillans, of the artillery, to be aid-de-camp.

H.M. 21ST FUSILEERS.

Fort William, June 17, 1839.—Her Majesty's 21st regiment, or Royal Scotch Fusileers, having been transferred from the establishment of Fort St. George to that of Fort William, is to be considered attached to this presidency from the 27th April last, the date of the arrival of the head-quarters in the Madras Roads.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 27. Mr. H. Vansittart to officiate, till further orders, as an assistant to political agent at Umballa, with powers of a joint magistrate.

30. Mr. H. B. Harrington to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Gorruckpoor, during absence of Mr. G. P. Thompson on leave, or until further orders; date 18th March.

Mr. M. Smith to officiate as register of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, during absence of Mr. H. B. Harrington on deputation to Goruckpoor, or until further orders; date do.

May 2. Mr. A. Spiers to be civil and sessions judge of Cawnpore.

Mr. C. B. Tulloh to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Azimgurh.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jounpore.

3. Mr. G. F. Cockburn to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Malda, during illness of Mr. Houlton.

20. Major T. Robinson, 1st-assistant to resident at Indore, to be political agent at Kotah. Major Robinson will continue to officiate as political agent at Meywar, until further orders.

Capt. J. W. Douglas, 2d-assistant, to be 1st-assistant to resident at Indore.

Lieut. W. T. Eden, 3d-assistant, to be 2d-assistant to ditto ditto.

June 1. Assist. Surg. J. Macansh, attached to civil station of West Burwan (Bancoorah), to be registrar of deeds under Act No. XXX. of 1838, in Bancoorah.

Mr. G. W. Battye to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Nuddea, during absence, on leave, of Mr. R. P. Nisbet, or until further orders. Mr. Battye to make over charge of joint magistracy and deputy collectorate of Monghyr to Mr. E. Latour, who will officiate temporarily in those offices.

Mr. G. F. Houlton to officiate as collector of Patna.

4. Mr. A. Grant to be civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, v. Mr. Abercrombie Dick promoted. Mr. Grant to continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Raikes, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. He is to be attached to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, writer, was pronounced qualified for the public service, and attached to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, under date the 22d May.

Capt. E. Clutterbuck, 30th Madras N.I., took charge of his appointment of officiating junior assistant to the commissioner for the government of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, on the 9th May.

Capt. H. W. Trevelyan received charge of Harowty political agency from Capt. Ludlow on the 25th March 1839.

Furloughs, &c.—May 16. Mr. W. H. Woodcock, leave for nine months, to enable him to proceed to sea, with permission to remain at Simla, till commencement of ensuing rainy season.—24. Mr. F. S. Head, for six months, for purpose of visiting the hills, for health.—31. Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, leave of absence for two months, to proceed to sea, for health.—*June* 4. Mr. R. P. Nisbet, leave for three months, to proceed on the river, for health. —Mr. G. H. Smith, leave for six months, to visit the hills, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor General).

Simla, April 23, 1839.—Capt. W. Grant, 27th N. I., to be major of brigade to troops at Ferozepore.

Lieut. A. Sanders, 44th N.I., late an officiating deputy assist. qu. mast. general, with 2d division of Army of the Indus, to officiate as a deputy assist. qu. mast. general of 2d Class, during absence on leave, to sea, of Lieut R. P. Alcock, and from date on which his late duties at Ferozepore may have terminated.

April 25.—Assist. Surg. John Hope, surgeon to Residency of Gwalior, app. to Gwalior Reformed Contingent. This arrangement to take effect from date of arrival of Mr. Hope's successor at Gwalior.

April 27.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Ginders app. to medical charge of Jaloun Legion. The appointment to take effect from date of Mr. Ginders being relieved by Mr. Hope of charge of Scindiah's Contingent.

May 9.—Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 28th N.I., and acting adj. of 1st Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, to be adjutant, v. Lieut. Shaw.

May 20.—Mr. R. H. Irvine, M.D., assist. surgeon at Ajmere, app. to medical charge of Residency at Gwalior.

Assist. Surg. William Jameson app. to medical charge of Umballa Political Agency.

May 24.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Dunbar, M.D., app. to medical duties of Civil Station of Azimgurh.

May 27.—Lieut. W. J. H. Charteris, 45th N.I., app. to be 2d Subaltern of 2d Regt. of Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force.

May 28.—Col. Shelton, of H.M. 44th Foot, to be a brigadier of 2d Class, and to command troops at Kurnaul, while the head quarters of Sirhind division are fixed elsewhere.

The Major of Brigade at Ferozepore, to repair to Kurnaul, to which station he will be attached, while the services of the Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. of the division are required at Ferozepore.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, June 3, 1839.—1st Lieut. Robert Napier, of Engineers, to officiate for Lieut. J. Gilmore in superintending construction of roads in the vicinity of Darjeeling.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. T. H. Sale, of Engineers, to take charge of Burrisaul division of public works, during Lieut. Napier's absence, or until further orders.

Cadet of Cavalry O. Hamilton admitted on estab., and prom. to Cornet.

Mr. Wm. Young admitted to service as cadet of Cavalry on this establishment; his rank of cornet was assigned in G.Os. of 6th Aug. 1838.

June 10.—36th *N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. C. Carleton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. A. Carleton to be lieut., from 27th May 1839, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. P. C. Humfrays dec.

Cadets of Infantry C. Jackson, T. Gordon, A. S. O. Donaldson, L. A. Cook, S. C. A. Swinton, and F. Aubert admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Duncan McRae and Alex. C. Macrae, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist.-surgeons.

June 17.—The following appointments made consequent on accession of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Casement, K.C.B., to Supreme Council of India:

Lieut. Col. James Stuart, 39th N.I., to be Secretary to Government of India in Military department.

Maj. William Cubitt, 18th N.I., to be deputy secretary to Government of India in Military department.

Capt. R. J. H. Birch, 17th N.I., to be assistant secretary to Government of India in Military department.

Major Cubitt, deputy secretary, to officiate as secretary to Government of India in Military department, during absence of Lieut. Col. Stuart in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor General, or until further orders.

The boundary disputes and other matters at issue between the Sikhim Rajah and State of Nepal, having been so far adjusted as to render it unnecessary to retain Lieut. Col. Lloyd on that frontier, his services are placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces.

The undermentioned officers of Artillery and Infantry to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, 65th N.I., from 13th June 1839; Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th do., from 17th do.; Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 42d do., from do; Lieut. Edmund Buckle, Artillery, from do.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters, Meerut, April 30, 1839.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. T. Plumbe, 27th N.I., to act as station staff at Ferozepore; date 18th April.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Davidson app. to med. charge of detachment of 42d Madras N.I., from 11th March; date Baitool, 1st April.

May 1.—Ens. J. Chambers to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 21st N. I., during absence, on detached duty, of Lieut. Besant; date 22d April.

Major Gen. T. Newton permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances, within Meerut circle of payment, instead of at Benares.

May 24.—Capt. H. W. Farrington, 2d N.I., to take charge, and superintend construction, of all public buildings at station of Ferozepore, from 1st May.

May 25.—Lieut. S. J. Saunders, doing duty with Hurrianah Light Inf. Bat., at his own request, permitted to rejoin 41st N.I., to which he belongs.

Ens. Edward Forbes, of 26th, at his own request, removed to 19th N.I., as junior of his rank.

May 28.—Lieut. H. J. Michell, 73d N. I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six months (by sentence of a general court-martial).

Ens. W. Hampton (recently admitted to service) to do duty with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., removed from 49th N. I., and posted to 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

May 29.—Surg. W. S. Stiven, 19th N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon to Meerut circle of superintendence, during absence, on leave, of Superintend Surg. Playfair, as a temp. arrangement; date 5th May.

13*th N. I.* Lieut. C. F. Bruere to be adj., *v.* Edwardes promoted.

65*th N.I.* Lieut. C. I. Harrison to be interp. and qu. master, *v.* Whiteford prom.—Lieut. R. Y. B. Bush to be adj., *v.* Harrison.

May 31.—Surg. G. T. Urquhart, 7th L.C., to afford medical aid to 19th N.I., in room of Surg. W. S. Stiven, app. to officiate as superintending surgeon; date Meerut 25th May.

Veterinary Surg. J. Purves, 4th, to afford professional aid to 5th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Veterin. Surg. J. Willis: date Kurnaul 6th May.

Lieut. W. McCulloch to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I., *v.* Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke permitted to resign the appointment: date 24th May.

June 1.—Lieut. Col. F. Young (on staff employ) removed from 56th to 31st N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Pemberton (new prom.) posted to 56th N.I.

June 4.—The undermentioned assist. surgeons to do duty under Superintending Surgeons of circles as stated, *viz.*—Assist. Surgs. K. W. Kirk, M.D., Dinapore; N. Collyer, and H. Irwin, Kurnaul; C. M. Henderson, M.D., Meerut; J. S. Haig, Agra.

June 5.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne, arrived from Presidency at Meerut with a detachment of H.M. troops, app. to medical charge of 19th N I.: date 1st June.

Assist. Surg. C. G. Andrews to do duty with H. M. 21st regt. or Royal Fusileers, at Chinsurah: date 21st May.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Guise, doing duty with H.M. 16th Foot, app. to medical charge of right wing of 44th N.I., at Etawah: date 27th May.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito, arrived with a detachment of European recruits at Agra, to do duty in artillery hospital: date 30th May.

Ens. J. P. Caulfield, 57th, at his own request, removed to 3d N.I., as junior of his rank.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—June 3. Capt. R. A. McNaghten, 61st N.I., on pension of his rank, from 16th July 1839.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 3. Capt. Arch. McKean, 42d N.I., for health.

To visit Madras.—May 27. Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Sept. 1839, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JUNE 7. *Justina*, from London; *Eden*, from Isle of France; *Nine*, from London and Mauritius; *Mary Somerville*, from Liverpool; *Ann Lorkerby*, from Liverpool; *Jumna*, from Liverpool; *Lady the Naghten*, from Sydney; *Susan*, Neatly, from Plymouth.—8. *Gentoo*, from Boston; *Vectis*, from Cape.—9. *Petrel*, from Liverpool.—10. *Bengal*, put back from sea.—13. *Poppy*, from Singapore.—15. *Susan*, Payne, from Liverpool.—*Perfect*, from Sydney.—16. *Tamerlane*, from London; *Jessy*, from Penang.—18. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, from Mauritius.—19. *Clarissa*, from Madras.—20. *Brigand*, from Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

JUNE 13. *Antigua Packet*, for London.—15. *John Woodall*, for Liverpool.—19. *Severn*, for Bombay; *Maitland*, for London; *Cashmere Merchant*, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

MAY 30. *City of Aberdeen*, for London.—31. *Frances*, for Liverpool.—JUNE 8. *Auguste and Meline*, for Bremen; *Tenasserim*, for Penang and Singapore; *Thetis*, for Coringa; *Governor Doherty*, for Madras; *Timor*, for Boston.—9. *Robarts*, for London; *Lady Kennaway*, for London; *John Bagshaw*, for Liverpool; *William Turner*, for Liverpool.—10. *Woolsington*, for London; *Wilson*, for Liverpool; *Rover*, for Singapore.—11. *Thomas Lowry*, for London.—12. *Blundell*, for Mauritius.—13. *Condor*, for Boston; *Eden* for London; *Golden Fleece*, for Liverpool; *Coromandel*, for London; *Snipe*, for Moulmain; *Patriot*, for Madras; *Packet*, for Cape.—15. *Martha*, for Mauritius.—16. *Gallardon*, for Hobart Town and Sydney; *Medusa*, for Mauritius; *Pero*, for Sydney.—18. *Catherine*, for Cape.

Freights to London and Liverpool (June 21)—Saltpetre, £3. 15s. to £4. per ton; Sugar, £4. to £4. 4s.; Rice, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £4. 15s. to £5.; Hides, £4 8s. to £4. 10s.; Shell Lac, Lac Dye, Jute, Cotton, and other Gruff goods, £3. 10s. to £4.; Indigo, £5. 10s. to £6.; Silk Piece Goods, £6.; Raw Silk, £6. 6s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Burkinyoung, 5th N.I., of a daughter

3. At Pundoul Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of John Gale, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Chowringhee, the lady of Francisco Pereira, Esq., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Kittoe, a son.

22. At Simla, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Erskine, B.C.S., of a daughter.

24. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. J. A. Scott, of a son.

25. At Jhansi, the lady of Capt. Sandeman, 33d N.I., of a daughter.

June 2. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Charles, senior chaplain of the Scotch Church, of a son.

4. At Cheera Poonjee, the lady of W. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. P. M. Stavers, of the *Cowasjee Family*, of a son.

10. At Dhobah, the lady of C. H. Blake, Esq., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Peters, of a son.

20. Mrs. H. Andrews, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 9. At Calcutta, James Black, Esq., to Miss Maria Wolf.

22. At Agra, G. E. Weston, Esq., son of the late Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston, to Anna DeSilva, eldest daughter of Dr. Jasper DeSilva, of the Jeypore service.

30. At Luttipore, Bhaugulpore, Walter Landale, Esq., to Anna Caroline, only daughter of the late Capt. W. S. Skitter.

June 3. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Broadhead to Mrs. E. P. Mitchell.

4. At Dacca, the Rev. W. Robinson, Baptist missionary, to Miss Eliza Sturgeon.

6. At Calcutta, James H. Young, Esq., civil service, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Swinhoe, Esq., of Calcutta.

10. At Calcutta, Johannes Carrapiet, Esq., of Penang, to Anna, second daughter of A. C. Gasper, Esq., of Calcutta.

11. At Calcutta, W. Robarts Turner, Esq., to Miss Anne Teulon.

DEATHS.

May 5. At Gowhautty, at the house of Dr. Scott, Charles Brownlow, Esq.

9. At Dacca, W. H. Kerr, Esq., third son of H. N. Kerr, Esq., of St. Anns, Forfarshire, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Fanny Emily, daughter of Maj. Gen. J. A. Paul Macgregor, aged 19.

10. At Dum-Dum, Miss A. W. Hughes, aged 18.

22. Found dead, at Mussoorie, Mr. Flood, of the Buffs, who lately obtained his commission. He went out at 3 o'clock P.M. on the 20th, and nothing

further was heard of him until his body was discovered in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed that he must have gone off in a fit.—*Delhi Gaz.*

23. At Cawnpore, Capt. Gouldhawke.

25. At Mussoorie, Henry Tierney, son of J. Tierney, Esq., civil service, aged 14.

26. At Pooree, the Rev. Richard Arnold, district chaplain, Cuttack.

27. At the head-quarters of the Sylhet frontier field force, Major S. P. C. Humfrays, of the 36th N.I., brigade-major to the troops.

June 7. At Cawnpore, James William Muir, Esq., of the civil service, aged 26.

8 At Calcutta, Robert William Paulin, Esq., late of the 5th N.I., aged 30.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Peters.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. W. P. Sandford, of the preventive service, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Shefford, aged 28.

17. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. John Currie, firm of Macfarlane and Co., aged 21.

Madras.

CIVIL SERVICE.

E. B. Wrey, Esq., is permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service, from the 1st May.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1839.—*Infantry.* Major Vincent Mathias, from 14th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Low retired; date of com. 4th May 1839.

14th N.I. Capt. Charles Farran to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Todd to be capt., and Ens. W. Youngson to be lieut., in suc. to Mathias prom.; date of coms. 4th May 1839.

7th L.C. Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellew to be qu. master and interpreter.

Assist. Surg. James Hamlyn to be zillah surgeon of Chingleput.

Surg. J. Brown, M.D., 8th L.C., to act as surgeon to residency of Travancore, during absence of Surg. Dalmahoy on leave, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, May 8, 1839. — Lieut. H. Congreve removed from 4th to 3d bat. artillery, and Lieut. H. Lawford from latter to former corps.

May 9.—Capt. J. H. Bean, 15th N.I., to take charge of undermentioned Ensigns proceeding to join their respective corps:—A. T. Wilde, doing duty with 15th N.I.; Willoughby Crewe, do. 45th do.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—May 8. Capt. Adam Cuppage, 27th N.I., for health.

To Neilgherries.—May 10. 2d-Lieut. R. R. Little, artillery, from 10th April to 31st Oct. 1839, for health.—Ens. W. F. Blake, 36th N.I., in continuation till 15th Oct. 1839, for health.—Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison, 7th N.I., from 18th April 1839 to 30th April 1840, for health.

To Cannanore.—May 10. Cornet M. W. Isacke, d. d. 8th L.C., from 5th May to 5th Nov. 1839, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Previous to JUNE 20.—*Marquiss of Camden*, from London; H.M.S. *Algerine*, from Trincomallee; *General Kyd*, from London; *Strath Eden*, from London.

Departures.

MAY 8. *Theresa*, for Calcutta.—9. *Union*, for Northern Ports; *Indian Queen*, for Moulmein; *Abercrombie Robinson*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Hossingabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. E. V. G. Holloway, 42d M.N.I., of a daughter.

28. At the French Rocks, the lady of Major Howard Dowker, 2d N.I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

May 24. At Masulipatam, Kauvaly Venecata Letchmiah, a very learned Brahmin, for many years the associate and friend of the late Col. Mackenzie, Surveyor General of India, in whose antiquarian researches he took a deep interest. Kauvaly Vencata Letchmiah was well known, and in correspondence with many of the learned in Europe; he was a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and President of the Hindoo Literary Society of the presidency.—*Madras Herald.*

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 18. Mr. E. Montgomerie to be deputy collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, and to continue to act as deputy civil auditor and mint master until relieved by Mr. Grant.

Mr. C. Sims to act as deputy collector of customs and land revenue, during Mr. Montgomerie's employment in audit and mint departments.

22. Mr. Henry Willis, having returned to Bombay on 9th May, permitted to resume charge of his office as French and Dutch translator to Government.

June 25. Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, assistant, to act as superintendent of roads, &c. during Capt. Foster's absence, on special duty at Aden.

26. Mr. A. A. C. Forbes to act as third assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. S. Jenkins, ditto, Candeish.

Mr. C. Forbes, ditto, Dharwar.

Mr. S. Babington, ditto, Belgaum.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 17. The Rev. A. Stackhouse, M.A., to be chaplain at Surat, visiting Broach occasionally.

The Rev. James Jackson, A.M., to be acting chaplain of Byculla, acting chaplain of Colaba, and the harbour, from date of Rev. M. Davies' departure for Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 18, 1839.—*European Regt.* (left wing.) Capt. J. P. Cuming to be major, Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson to be capt., and Ens. R. W. D. Leith to be lieut., in suc. to Meriton retired; date 10th Jan. 1839.

9th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Purves to be capt., and Ens. C. Halkett to be lieut., in suc. to Farquharson prom.; date 28th June 1838.

The undermentioned officers (not arrived) are promoted to ensigns, and ranked from dates specified, and posted to following regts., *viz.* Joseph Pyke, from 20th April 1838, to 9th N.I., v. Halkett prom.; G. F. Thorne, from ditto, to right wing European Regt., to complete establishment.

The services of Lieut. T. Postans, 15th N.I., and Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th do., placed at disposal of Government of India, for service in Upper Scinde.

May. 20.—Cadet of Infantry A. W. Lucas admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Brev. Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N.I., to command detachments at Trombay, Sion, and in the districts, from 12th May.

Surg. W. Gray to be acting garrison surgeon of Bombay during absence of Surg. Downey on med. cert.

June 24.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Durack, at his own request, permitted to resign his app. as acting deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. N. D. of army, and directed to resume charge of his duties as line adj. at Satt[illegible].

The undermentioned Invalid Officers directed to be struck off strength of Invalid Estab., and placed on Pension list, subject to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors;—Lieuts. E. Hunt, J. Munt, W. Edwards, and F. Ashworth.

June 25.—Brev. Capt. P. Farquhar, 6th N.I., to act as interp. to 3d L. C., and Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th N. I., to 6th do., on departure of Lieut. Mylne from station, as a temp. arrangement.

Surg. W. B. Taylor, 3d N. I., to perform executive medical staff duties at Mhow, during period Surg. Sinclair may be acting staff surgeon

Capt. W. J. Browne, 8th N. I.. resumed charge of commissariat department at Baroda, from Capt. Hobson, on 7th June.

Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th N. I., resumed charge of commissariat department at Rajcote, from Lieut. Jessop, on 5th June.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

May 20, 1839.—Assist. Surg. Nicholson to be attached to head quarters of 13th N.I. at Surat (instead of proceeding to Kurrachee), and directed to join without delay.

May 21.—Surg. Tawse to receive medical charge of right wing and head quarters of 13th N.I. at Surat, on departure of Assist. Surg. Bowstead, as a temp. arrangement; date 10th May.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 18. Ens. C. Grey, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. C. Wells, 15th N.I., for health. —Lieut. H. Wood, engineers, for one year, as a special case, without pay, on private affairs.

To Sea.—May 18. Surg. C. Downey, garrison surgeon of Bombay, for six months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 20.—Mr. F. St. L. Pratt admitted to service as a volunteer for Indian Navy.

June 25.—Mr. James Tronson admitted to service as a volunteer for Indian Navy.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE.—*William Harris*, from London; *Thetis*, from London; *Johnstone*, from Liverpool; *Hector*, from Llanelly.—21. *Columbo*, from Suez.—25. *British King*, from Sydney; *Ida*, from London.—27. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden (with London mail of 11th May, and via Marseilles 15th do.—30. *Hannah*, from Aden.

Departures.

JUNE 8.—H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Bussorah (with a mail of 8,456 letters, and no passengers).—5. *Bonne*, for London.—27. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, to sea; *William*, for Calcutta.—28. *Ann*, for London.—30. *Surrey*, for London.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Hannah, from Aden: Major Jones, 3d N.I.; Captain Denton, I.N.; Dr Gray; Capt. Fraser, E.R.; Lieut. Massey, artillery; Lieut. Prendergast, 10th N.I.

Freight to London and Liverpool (July 2)—£3 per ton.

DEATHS.

May 15. Alexander Bell, junior, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

24. At Dapoolee, Capt. Wm. Keys, of the Invalid Establishment.

June 21. At Colaba, Mr. Montagu, an officer of H.M. 6th regt. His death was awfully sudden.

July 1. At Bombay, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. George Rousseau, chief clerk to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, aged 35.

LONDON MARKETS, August 27.

Sugar.—The West-India Sugar-market has become very quiet. The demand from the grocers during the past week has been limited. The accounts received from the West Indies yesterday differ little from those previously come to hand. There was a steady demand for Mauritius in the middle part of last week, particularly for the lower sorts, and previous rates were fully maintained. A good demand has prevailed for Java, chiefly for shipping; and prices have improved 1s. per cwt. Manilla was in good repute in the middle part of last week, principally for exportation, and full prices were paid. Of Siam, none has been offered at auction; but privately, some purchases have been made at stiffer rates. Cochin-China has been sold in small parcels, rather above former prices. In Bengal, a fair business has been done privately.

Coffee.—British Plantation, of middling and good clean quality, have been in fair request, and have brought previous rates. There has been less business doing in Java for home consumption. For Mocha, the demand has been only for smalls. In Ceylon, the purchases have been limited by private contract.

Tea.— The auctions which commenced yesterday were well attended by the trade. The quantity brought forward amounted to 37,500 packages, the principal part Congou. There was a good demand for home consumption for Congou, Campoi, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Imperial, and the advanced prices established at the last auctions were fully maintained. For Flowery Pekoe, however, there was less animation in the biddings, and prices gave way 2d. to 3d. per lb. as compared with those of the late auctions. Accounts from Canton are anxiously looked for. At the Bristol Tea-sale, prices advanced 1d. to 3d. per lb., and there was a good demand for most descriptions.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the July public sales of indigo, which commenced on the 9th, and closed on the 18th:

"The quantity declared for sale was 8,133 chests, which presented the following assortment:—730 chests fine shipping quality, 1,040 middling to good ditto, 1,600 middling shippers, 1,700 fine consumers and ordinary shippers, 1,000 middling to fine consumers, 255 Oude, 667 Madras, 267 Kurpah, 472 Manilla. Previous to the opening, and during the progress of the sale, 1,904 chests were withdrawn by the proprietors. The sale began without spirit, and although proprietors gave strong support to their marks, middling, ordinary, and all defective qualities were either sold or bought in, at a discount of 3d. to 6d. per lb. on last sale's prices; good and sound sorts however brought very near last sale's valuations. On the second day, biddings were more animated, and all the qualities fit for shipping realized last sale's prices; the ordinary and low sorts, however, continued comparatively neglected. From the third day to the close of the sale, shippers bought freely, home consumers came forward with more confidence, and the rates previously established were fully supported, except in the marks bought in former sales, and put up again in this, which, as it has been the case of late, sold, notwithstanding the support given by proprietors, with less spirit, and at prices rather lower those obtained for new goods. The bulk of the Madras in the sale was of ordinary and very mixed quality, and sold very irregularly at 3d. discount for ordinary, at par for middling, and about 3d. advance for the few lots of good and fine. A fair proportion of Kurpah was of good quality, and sold with spirit for export at prices fully equal to Bengal descriptions. Manilla went off without spirit at about last sale's prices. The total quantity bought in by the proprietors was 1,850 chests, of which about 350 have been placed; leaving 4,700 actually sold, of which about 3,400 are for export, and 1,300 for home consumption."

East-India is not to be purchased under the rates established at the last quarterly sale; but the demand continues limited, and is confined to only small parcels.

N.B. The letters P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅔ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, May 16, 1839.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors .....Co.'sRs. cwt.	12 0	@	19 0
Bottles 100	12 0	—	13 0
Coals .....B. md.	0 5	—	0 11
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..F. md.	33 14	—	34 2
—— Brasiers', ...do.	34 4	—	34 10
—— Ingot .....do.	31 4	—	31 8
—— Old Gross .....do.	32 0	—	32 4
—— Bolt .....do.	35 0	—	36 0
—— Tile .....do.	30 8	—	31 8
—— Nails, assort..... do.	50 0	—	——
—— Peru Slab.....Ct.Rs. do.	31 4	—	32 10
—— Russia .....Sa.Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas .....do.	2 8	—	2 10
Cottons, chintz .....pce.	3 0	—	7 0
—— Muslins .....do.	0 15	—	2 14
—— Yarn 20 to 170 .....mos.	0 3⅜	—	0 6½
Cutlery	15D.	—	20D.
Glass Ware.....	20 to 32D. to		P.C.
Ironmongery	30	—	35D.
Hosiery, cotton.....	14A.	—	25A.
Ditto, silk	20D.	—	40D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq..Co.'sRs. F. md.	5 6	@	5 8
—— —— flat .....do.	5 4	—	5 6
—— English, sq. .....do.	3 12	—	3 14
—— —— flat.....do.	3 12	—	3 13
—— Bolt .....do.	3 11	—	3 13
—— Sheet .....do.	5 0	—	6 0
—— Nails .....cwt.	10 0	—	16 0
—— Hoops.....F. md.	5 0	—	5 8
—— Kentledge .....cwt.	1 0	—	1 4
Lead, Pig .....F. md.	7 7	—	7 9
—— unstamped.....do.	7 4	—	7 5
Millinery.....	7 D.	—	16 D.
Shot, patent .....bag	4 4	—	4 12
Spelter .....Ct.Rs. F. md.	8 9	—	8 10
Stationery	25 A.	—	50 A.
Steel, English.....Ct.Rs. F. md.	5 12	—	6 0
—— Swedish .....do.	7 12	—	8 4
Tin Plates ..... Sa.Rs. boxs	18 8	—	19 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..yd.	4 0	—	9 0
—— coarse and middling....	0 13	—	3 8
—— Flannel fine.....	1 0	—	1 6

BOMBAY, June 1, 1839.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors .....cwt.	10	@	15
Bottles, quart.....doz.	1	—	1.4
Coals .....ton	8	—	15
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ....cwt.	56.8		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's..do.	58		——
—— Plate bottoms .....do.	60		——
—— Tile .....do.	49		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.....	——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.....	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0.7	—	0.12
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.20		——
Cutlery, table.....	P.C.		——
Earthenware	60A.		——
Glass Ware.....	40D.		——
Hardware.....	P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose.....	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish .....St. candy	60	@	——
—— English .....do.	38.4	—	40
—— Hoops.....cwt.	7		——
—— Nails .....do.	10	—	12
—— Sheet .....do.	8		——
—— Rod for bolts .....St. candy	36		——
—— do. for nails .....do.	47	—	47.8
Lead, Pig.....cwt.	12.4		——
—— Sheet.....do.	13		——
Millinery	25D.		——
Shot, patent .....cwt.	14		17
Spelter .....do.	12.8		——
Stationery	40D.		——
Steel, Swedish .....tub	11.8		——
Tin Plates .....box	16		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..yd.	6.10		——
—— —— coarse	2		——
—— Flannel, fine.....	1.8		——

CANTON, March 12, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.....piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths .....do.	4	—	4.70
—— Muslins, 20 yds.....do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 48 yds .....do.	5	—	8
—— Handkerchiefs .....do.	1.10	—	2.10
—— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40.....pecul	22	—	26
Iron, Bar .....do.	4		——
—— Rod .....do.	4¼		——
Lead, Pig .....do.	6¼		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts .....pecul	45	@	55
Steel, Swedish .....tub	3½		——
Woollens, Broad cloth .....yd.	0.80	—	1.45
—— do. ex super .....yd.	2.5		——
—— Camlets, at Whampoa.....pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. at Lintin.....do.	26	—	27
—— Long Ells .....do.	7½	—	9
Tin, Straits.....pecul	21		——
Tin Plates .....box	9	—	10

SINGAPORE, April 4, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors .....pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles 100	4	—	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing .....pecul	34½		——
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd.. 33-36 pcs.	2	—	2½
—— Ditto .....24 ..... 40-44 do.	2½	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	5
—— —— —— do. do.... 40-43 do.	4½	—	5
—— —— —— do. do.....45-60 do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	4½
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours* do.	2	—	3½
—— —— —— *two colours* .....do.	2½	—	3
—— —— —— Turkey reds .....do.	6	—	8½
—— —— —— fancies .....do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pcs.	1¼	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 .. 45 ....do.	1½	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 42 ...do.	1	—	1¼

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble..corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat .....doz.	1½	—	2½
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 ..pecul	32	—	42
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers..do.	——		——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..do.	103	—	110
Cutlery	saleable.		
Iron, Swedish .....pecul	5½		——
—— English .....do.	3	—	3½
—— Nail, rod .....do.	3½	—	3¾
Lead, Pig .....do.	7	—	7½
—— Sheet .....do.	7	—	7½
Spelter .....pecu	6½	—	7
Steel .....tub	4½	—	5
Woollens, Long Ells .....pcs.	6	—	8½
—— Camblets .....do.	20	—	30
—— Bombazetts .....do.	4½	—	5

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA

Calcutta, June 14, 1839. — Our money market has been without animation during the week now closing. The uncertainty of affairs in China, and the non-receipt of any fresh intelligence, causes much anxiety, and keeps our market in its present depressed state.—Sales of Mule Twist, to a fair extent, have been effected since our last, but the prices of the day show a fall of about 1 to 3 pice per morah on former quotations. Orange Yarn has been sold at a shade of decline. Chintzes, single coloured sets, Bengal stripes, Neutrals and Pines, are saleable, but without any improvement in prices. Turkey Red Twisted Cloth is inquired for: Ginghams are neglected. There has been inquiry for medium qualities of Long Cloth, Cambrics, and Jaconets, but without improvement in prices: Lappets, Honey Combs, and Mulls, are less inquired for, and prices are falling. The market for Woollens is still very dull, and we see no prospects of its improving shortly. Sales of Copper are very limited, and we have hardly any improvement in prices to notice. Few sales of Iron were effected the past week; the prices of the day show a slight rise on English flat, square, and round Rod, and a fall on Sheet and Hoop. Steel without sale, and the assortments remain at former quotations. Lead also without sale, but the prices of the day exhibit a fall on Sheet and a rise on Pig. Spelter has fallen in price. Tin Plates are saleable at quotations.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, June 25, 1839.—Much complaint prevails in the bazaar of the great dulness of trade, and the difficulty of collecting cash, which the distrust and want of confidence arising from the great sacrifices of property in the opium trade withholds from circulation.— Metals are inclined to fall, as they usually do at this season, when stocks accumulate, and there is no outlet.—A further arrival of Beer has taken place, and the market is greatly depressed.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, May 23, 1839.—Cotton Goods, Plain, Printed, and Coloured, no importations since our last. Stocks generally are heavy, but the demand continues pretty good, and as the supplies may be expected to be moderate for some time, some improvement in the prices of Plain Goods may be looked for. At present, however, prices both of Plain and Fancy Goods are very low.—Grey Mule Twist, stock still continues very large, and demand dull. Coloured Twist is in some request. Turkey Red, Nos. 34 and 40 have been sold at Sp. Dols. 85 and 90 per pecul.—Woollens: Camblets inquired for, and a small importation, suitably assorted, would bring quotations; Long Ells continue almost without inquiry.—Metals: Iron, English, 709 pcls. of Flat Bar, and 170 pcls. Nail Rod, have been sold at Sp. Drs. 3, and 200 pcls. Flat Bar at Sp. Drs. 3 per pcl.; stock of Flat Bar large, and demand rather dull. Nail Rod is in good demand at quotations. Round, Square, and Sheet, seldom wanted. Hoop, small sizes, inquired for. Swedish Flat Bar, market heavily supplied; last sale Sp. Drs. 1¾, but an importation of 50 tons would not likely bring over Sp. Drs. 1¾ per pecul. Lead, Pig and Sheet, a small supply wanted. Spelter, retailing slowly at quotations. Steel, small sizes, saleable.—Eathenware, stock large, and no demand.

China, April 18, 1839.—Business is entirely at a stand still, and all communication between Canton and Macao is entirely cut off.—Before the stoppage of the trade, considerable sales of Piece Goods were made, namely, upwards of 5,000 pieces of White Long Cloths at Drs. 4-40 to Drs. 4-70 per piece, being at an advance of 25 cents. per piece; of Grey ditto, 10,000 pieces and upwards, of various qualities, at Drs. 2-20 to Drs. 4-10 per piece. Of Cotton Yarn, 100 bales and upwards, at Drs. 26 to Drs. 31 per pecul. Of Woollens, 7,000 pieces and upwards, at Drs. 1-20 to Drs. 1-40 per yard. Long Ells had improved nearly 50 cents per piece.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 20, 1839.

Government Securities.

		Buy. Sa. Rs.	Sell. Rs.
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. prem.	10 0	10 8 per cent.
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151 to 15,200 according to Number — to buy pm.	1 0 0	0
	— to sell	0 0 2	8
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.. prem.		2 0	2 6
4 per cent..... disc. Co's Rs.		6 0	6 2

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. . 2,000 *a* 2,100
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) New 290 *a* 300

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; to sell, 2*s.* 2¼*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, March 20, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—¼ to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—8 disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2*s.* 2¼*d.*; to sell, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, June 29, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 1¼*d.* per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23——Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.8 to 111.12 per do.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.12 to 112 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 105.4 to 105.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.4 to 98.8 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8 Bom. Rs.—nominal.

Singapore, April 4, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4*s.* 6*d.* per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 9*d.* per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4*s.* 8*d.* per do.

Canton, March 26, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 11*d.* to 5*s.* per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs., selling at — per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, August 27, 1839.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3	18	0	@	4	6	0
—— Samarang	3	5	0	—	3	12	6
—— Cheribon		—				—	
—— Sumatra	2	1	0	—	2	18	0
—— Ceylon	3	14	0	—	4	0	0
—— Mocha	4	7	0	—	6	15	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5¾
—— Madras	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	5½
—— Bourbon		—				—	
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica .....cwt.	4	10	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	3	8	0	—	3	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
—— Unrefined	2	10	0	—	2	18	0
Camphire, in tubs	10	5	0	—	10	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	4	—	0	3	1
—— Ceylon	0	0	10	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds .....cwt.	3	18	0	—	5	0	0
—— Lignea	2	18	0	—	3	3	0
Castor Oil ....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	9
China Root.....cwt.	18	6	0	—	23	0	0
Cubebs.....	2	6	0	—	2	10	0
Dragon's Blood.....	2	0	0	—	20	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	9	10	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic	1	10	0	—	3	6	0
—— Assafœtida	2	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Benjamin	4	0	0	—	46	0	0
—— Animi.....	2	5	0	—	8	10	0
—— Gambogium.....	5	10	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh	4	10	0	—	14	0	0
—— Olibanum	1	0	0	—	3	0	0
Kino.....	6	10	0	—	11	10	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
—— Dye.....	0	3	3	—	0	4	0
—— Shell .....cwt.	3	5	0	—	5	10	0
—— Stick	1	0	0	—	3	10	0
Musk, China .....oz.	0	10	0	—	2	0	0
Nux Vomica .....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	8	0
Oil, Cassia .....oz.	0	6	0	—	0	7	6
—— Cinnamon.....	0	3	0	—	0	8	9
—— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2	2	6	—	2	3	6
—— Cajaputa .....oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	6
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3½
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Opium.....		none				—	
Rhubarb.....	0	2	2	—	0	4	9
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
Senna .....lb	0	0	2	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	12	0
—— Bengal	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
—— China.....		—				—	
Galls, in Sorts		—				—	
——, Blue		—				—	
Hides, Buffalo .....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	4½
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	8
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0	9	0		0	9	6
—— Fine Purple.....	0	8	9		0	9	0
—— Fine Red Violet.....	0	8	6		0	8	9
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	3		0	8	6
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	7	9		0	8	3
—— Good Red Violet	0	8	3		0	8	6
—— Good Violet and Copper	0	7	0		0	7	6
—— Mid. and ord. do.	0	5	9		0	7	0
—— Low consuming do. ..	0	5	0		0	5	6
—— Trash and low dust..	0	2	6		0	4	6
—— Madras.....	0	3	1		0	6	6
—— Oude.....	0	1	6		0	5	9

July Sale's Prices.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0	@	4	0	0
Nankeens .....piece	0	2	0	—	0	5	4
Rattans 100	0	2	4	—	0	4	6
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	12	6	—	0	14	6
—— Patna.....	0	16	6	—	0	18	6
—— Java.....	0	10	0	—	0	14	0
Safflower.....	2	0	0	—	3	10	0
Sago	14	0	0	—	16	0	0
—— Pearl	17	0	0	—	20	0	0
Saltpetre.....	23	6	0	—	27	0	0
Silk, Bengal Novi .....lb	0	13	6	—	1	2	0
—— Organzine		—				—	
—— China Tsatlee	1	0	6	—	1	5	6
—— Taysam	0	19	6	—	1	1	6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	3	6	—	0	7	9
—— Cloves	0	1	1	—	0	2	0
—— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	6	7
—— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	5	6
—— Ginger .....cwt.	16	0	0	—	20	6	0
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	4½
—— White	0	0	11	—	0	1	10
Sugar, Bengal .....cwt.	3	5	6	—	3	11	0
—— Siam and China	1	2	0	—	1	9	6
—— Mauritius	2	19	0	—	3	7	0
—— Manilla and Java	1	0	0	—	1	11	0
Tea, Bohea .....lb	0	1	6	—	0	1	11
—— Congou	0	1	5	—	0	2	8
—— Souchong	0	1	3	—	0	3	8
—— Caper	0	1	5	—	0	2	3
—— Campoi	0	1	3	—	0	3	3
—— Twankay	0	1	8½	—	0	2	0
—— Pekoe	0	1	5	—	0	4	0
—— Hyson Skin	0	1	2	—	0	1	8½
—— Hyson.....	0	1	11	—	0	5	4
—— Young Hyson	0	2	0	—	0	3	2½
—— Imperial.....	0	2	5	—	0	3	3
—— Gunpowder	0	2	10	—	0	5	6
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	16	0	—	3	17	0
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	17	0	—	1	11	0
Vermilion .....lb	0	4	9	—	0	5	0
Wax.....cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	10	0
Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	8	0	0	—	9	10	0
—— Ebony		—				—	
—— Sapan.....	6	10	0	—	13	10	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
Oil, Fish.....tun	24	0	0	—	26	10	0
Whalebone .....ton	110	0	0	—	115	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Combing .....lb	0	1	5	—	0	2	10
Clothing	0	1	3	—	0	2	9
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Combing	0	1	5	—	0	2	10
Clothing	0	1	3	—	0	2	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes .....cwt.	2	2	0	—	2	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, und ....lb		—				—	
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Hides, Dry .....lb	0	0	3¾	—	0	0	5
—— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
Oil, Palm .....cwt.	1	19	6	—	2	0	0
Raisins		—				—	
Wax	7	10	6	—	9	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best..pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wool ..... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	2

PRICES OF SHARES, August 27, 1839.

DOCKS.	Price. £.	Dividends. £.	Capital. £.	Shares of. £.	Paid. £.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East and West-India....(Stock)....	111	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	——
London .....(Stock)....	65	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	107	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	44	0 15 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian).....	66	8 p. cent.	5,000	—	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9	——	10,000	100	17½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.				
Exmouth (troops)	750 tons.	Warren	Sept. 1.	Gravesend.
*Vernon** (steams)	1000	Denny	Sept. 10.	Portsmouth.
St. George	750	Williams	Sept. 10.	Bristol.
Zenobia	581	Owen	Sept. 15.	Portsmouth.
Queen	765	Warden, B. P. E.	Sept. 15.	Limehouse.
Clifton	580	Green	Sept. 15.	
MountstuartElphinstone(trps.)	800	——	Sept. 16.	
Repulse (troops)	1424	Pryce	Sept. 20.	
Walmer Castle (troops)	800	Close	Oct. 5.	Portsmouth.
Viscount Melbourne (troops)	700	McKerlie	Oct. 1.	Gravesend.
FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.				
Thomas Grenville (troops)	1000	Thornhill	Sept. 12.	Portsmouth.
Marion (troops)	800	Pope	Sept. 20.	Portsmouth.
Duke of Buccleugh	650	McLeod	Oct. 15.	Portsmouth.
FOR MADRAS.				
Mermaid (troops)	600	Chapman	Sept. 15.	
Lady Flora (troops)	800	Ford	Sept. 20.	
FOR CAPE AND MADRAS.				
True Briton (troops)	800	Consitt	Sept. 3.	Portsmouth.
FOR BOMBAY.				
Cleopatra	765	Saunders, I. N.	Sept. —	Blackwall.
Magistrate (troops)	520	Allan	Sept. 16.	
Berkshire	600	Clarkson	Sept. 20.	Portsmouth.
Sesostris	876	Moresby, I. N.	Oct. 25.	Blackwall.
FOR CEYLON.				
Symmetry	450	Mackwood	Sept. 20.	
FOR LINTIN (CHINA).				
Tobago	154	Ramsay	Sept. 3.	
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.				
Henry	420	Walmesley	Sept. 4.	
Alfred	716	Flint	Sept. 8.	
Bencoolen	500	Stamp	Sept. 10.	
Lord Eldon	350	Worsell	Sept. 10.	
Eweretta	500	Gilmore	Sept. 15.	
Thomas Bold	631	Croughan	Sept. 25.	
William Money	834	——	Oct. 1.	
FOR HOBART TOWN.				
Hygeia	400	Hannah	Sept. 15.	
West Indian	328	MacArthur	Sept. 15.	
Augusta Jessie†	400	Edenborough	Sept. 20.	
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
Arab	400	Hedges	Sept. 15.	
Orissa	323	Brown	Sept. 15.	
FOR NEW ZEALAND.				
Aurora	600	Heal	Sept. 10.	
Adelaide	639	——	Sept. 10.	
Oriental	506	Wilson	Sept. 10.	
Duke of Roxburgh	417	Thompson	Sept. 14.	Plymouth.
Bengal Merchant	550	Hemery	Sept. 17.	Greenock.

* Touching at the Cape. † Also to New South Wales.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, for sending the Indian Mail through that country, Mails will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on the 16th September, 14th October, and after that time, on the 4th of every month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day.

For the present, a Mail will be made up for India, *vid Falmouth*, according to the *existing Regulations*, on Saturday, the 28th of September, and Letters intended for that conveyance must be specially addressed by that route.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXII.

THE occurrences in the north-west of India are becoming, every month, more and more important. The Anglo-Indian Government had never, even during the administration of Lord Wellesley and Lord Hastings, to manage, on so large a scale, a state of affairs so critical as that which Lord Auckland and his Council have to deal with at the present moment. Our empire in India is, probably, through the uncontrollable tide of events, on the eve of acquiring a fresh impulse, an increased influence, perhaps a new character. The horizon of its political power has now approached the limits of Persia and Transoxiana on the one hand, and the frontiers of Burmah and China on the other, and at each of these points new quarrels seem to be preparing, which may involve us in fresh hostilities, and, what is still more to be dreaded, protract still further our political relations, if not our territorial acquisitions. The Government of British India is placed in circumstances somewhat analogous to those of civilized settlers amongst savage tribes; the law of self-preservation imperiously demands a constant expansion of possessions. It is consolatory, and even a sublime speculation, in a state of things so pregnant with peril to British interests, to reflect that this prodigious enlargement of our rule in the East, caused by no appetite for inordinate power, but by a course of events which we could not control or resist, may be designed as the means whereby a large portion of the human race shall eventually be redeemed from intellectual darkness, and a social bondage that seems to be susceptible of no other cure or mitigation.

The long-expected and oft-reported death of the ruler of the Punjab, at this critical epoch—which has removed the only really independent native potentate of India—is an event of great moment. The peculiar circumstances in which this event has taken place, may disappoint the prognostics which have been so confidently formed with respect to its consequences to the peace of India. Our armies are now in the field; a large force may without inconvenience (rather the contrary) be promptly marched into the Sikh dominions; our Government is engaged jointly with that of the Punjab in an enterprize from which the latter expects to reap some advantage, either by the addition of new territory, or by being secured in the possession of that conquered from the Affghans; and the recent intercourse between the Governor-General of British India and Runjeet Sing, and the stipulations made by treaty respecting the succession to the Sikh *gadi*, are sureties for the maintenance of tranquillity. On the other hand, the weak character of Kurruck Sing, the legitimate heir, and the ambitious qualities of Shere Sing, the adopted son, who expected to succeed Runjeet, will supply elements of discord and contention. On the decision of the Sikh army, or of its commander, General Ventura, much will depend. It would appear from the latest advices (p. 94), that the adverse partizans had already come to blows. In respect to our operations in Cabool, the death of Runjeet Sing has been timely; it will open to us an easy and direct route to

the Indus, through a country abounding with supplies; and had it happened earlier in the campaign, Dost Mahomed would doubtless have availed himself of the opportunity to engage in a popular war with the Sikhs, in order to recover Peshawar and invade the Punjab.

The military operations in Caboolistan continue unimpeded by any other obstacles than those of the climate, and want of supplies. Complaints are made that our Government has been deceived, in respect to the actual capacity of the country to subsist an army; it is certainly less abundant in the necessaries of life than persons who deny the practicability of an invasion of India had even calculated upon. Some deductions must be made from these complaints on the score of present suffering; and it must be remembered that our army is accompanied by a large body of supernumeraries, who consume provisions, though they do not fight: the Bengal division, consisting of seven thousand men, have twenty-eight thousand followers!

It appears that the conquest of Candahar, and the establishment of Shah Shooja in the ancient capital of his family, have been accomplished without a struggle,—nay, it seems, from the official despatches of the British envoy, Mr. Macnaghten, that the Shah had merely to take quiet possession; that, when in advance of the troops, and accompanied only by the mission and his personal retinue, he was met at every hundred yards by bands of well-mounted and well-armed men, all tendering their allegiance to his majesty, "whilst the peaceable inhabitants of the country assembled in crowds, and manifested their joy at the Shah's restoration in the most unqualified terms." The sirdars of Candahar are either vagabonds without troops, and almost without retainers, or fugitives in Persia; and Dost Mahomed has quitted Cabool, and, probably, on the approach of our troops, will fly from Ghizni. Neither of those chiefs seems to have possessed any hold upon the affections of his subjects; they governed upon Asiatic principles, which are destructive of every other bond of attachment than that species of instinct which reverences a particular family, and to that they had no claim.

There is some reason to suspect, what indeed might have been easily foreseen, that the Ameers of Scinde repent of their submission to the humiliating terms imposed upon them, and are ready to re-engage in hostilities against us.

On the other side of India, the movements of the Burmese are evidently warlike. If the usurper of Ava has a motive or object for a quarrel with us, he will act with great indiscretion if he omit to profit by the present moment, when a large part of our army is at a distance, and when a reverse would be attended with most disastrous consequences to us. These considerations, probably, influence the Scindean Government, as well as the refractory states of Rajpootana (pp. 102-103), and even those malecontents, who, in various parts of our own territories, seem labouring to produce intestine disturbances. A formidable conspiracy has (p. 117) been detected and put down in the Deccan; incendiaries are said (p. 106) to be in motion in the Bengal provinces, and the specimens given in p. 81 of the ballads current amongst our native subjects, show that the nature and extent of the hazards to which English supremacy is exposed do not escape their notice, or excite much of their sympathy.

The domestic incidents at the several presidencies demand no particular comment. The excitement produced by the measure of resuming rent-free lands, is likely to be allayed by a conciliatory Act of the Legislative Council, in the nature of a compromise, whereby the amount of revenue assessed on resumed tenures is not to exceed one-half the rent paid by the tenant. The policy of this law, however liberal its enactments, is questioned (p. 80) on very plausible grounds. The notorious Kisto Lal, *alias* Pertab Chund, has been convicted of "personation," an offence under the Mohamedan law punishable at discretion, and he has been fined Rs. 1,000. He is acquitted of the other charges. This whole affair, from beginning to end, is full of strange incidents and anomalies. It seems that this individual intends to persevere in maintaining his claims. A proposed law (p. 85), to give jurisdiction to a single magistrate of Calcutta to try cases of simple larceny to the extent of Rs. 20 (or 40*s*.), and, on conviction, to sentence the offender to transportation or imprisonment, though calculated to relieve the Courts, juries, prosecutors, witnesses, and even prisoners, from inconvenience, expense and delay, has provoked a violent outcry. A report of the state of crime in Bengal (p. 91) affords some curious results. Europeans will read with some incredulity the account (p. 91) of no less than 144 children having been carried off by wolves in the city of Agra in two months,—at the rate of two or three a day! Apprehensions of a scanty crop of grain are entertained, and in Kattiawar famine still thins the land and subdues the feelings of natural affection. The prospects of a free navigation of the Indus have already given an astonishing impetus to native commerce. "If boats could be procured," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "so anxious are the merchants of Umritsir, Loodiana, and Umballa, to commence a traffic on that line, that the river would be alive with trade."

There is a somewhat acrimonious controversy going on in the papers of the three presidencies respecting the alleged supersession, by Sir John Keane, of Major-General Nott, of the Company's service, in favour of Major-General Willshire, of the King's, which is deeply felt by the Company's officers, who complain that too marked a preference is shewn to King's officers. This is an old and frequent grievance. In the present instance, we are not in possession of sufficient facts to form a candid opinion. Major-General Nott, it is said, has remonstrated, which shews that he deems the measure unjust, and Sir John Keane, it is also said, pleads the autograph of Lord Auckland, which would imply that he can only justify it on the ground of obedience to superior orders.

The opium question still continues to be a subject of great interest and excitement, not only on the spot, and in India, but at home. The papers of Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, abound with articles of various complexions on this important question, some of which have been republished by a London journal of great influence, on account of the vast interest which attaches to the subject in a moral, commercial, and political view.

From the particulars we have given under the head of "China," it will appear that a surrender of upwards of 20,000 chests of opium, valued at

£3,000,000, has been made to the Chinese authorities, and that, agreeably to their stipulations, the foreign merchants have been released (including the sixteen, who had been detained as hostages), and trade has been re-opened, not, however, with the same good feeling as before the occurrence. Capt. Elliot, the British superintendent, in his last "notice," requires (and it is almost the only part of the document we can clearly understand) that the British merchants should wholly withdraw from Canton,—probably in the expectation that the Government of India would readily comply with his invitation to send some men-of-war to revenge the "outrages," as he terms them, of the Chinese commissioner.

Meanwhile, a notion is still entertained by some that the trade may be continued, in defiance of the Government of China, and, we may add, of the opinion of the civilized world. A plan, devised by Mr. H. Piddington, of Bombay, has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, and published apparently under its sanction, wherein it is proposed to form *entrepôts* for opium at different places, within so short a distance of the coast of China, though not in its territories, that the small fishing-boats, called *lorchas*, at Macao, as well as larger vessels, could safely run over. The present prospects of the opium trade may, however, be inferred from the prices which the drug fetched at the Calcutta sale on the 27th May, when the average of the Bahar was Rs. 235 a chest, and of Benares Rs. 196. Bahar has been known to sell for Rs. 4,545, and Benares for Rs. 4,367. Meantime, the parties whose property has been surrendered, and whose prospects of gain in this illicit trade are at an end, are labouring to make out a legitimate claim for compensation. It is an undertaking which, considering the presumptions against them in such a case, would have been a difficult one but for the pledge given by the British superintendent, who has assumed, on behalf of the crown, a temporary liability. How this liability is to be discharged is a question. The convenient fund, which the territorial revenues of India offer, and have offered, on other occasions, for the discharge of claims such as that of the creditors of the Zemindar of Nozeed, which, though "void by *laches* and tainted with fraud," were unscrupulously saddled by Act of Parliament upon those revenues, has been, no doubt, looked to, and we are not surprised to see in some quarters attempts made to establish a *lien* on those revenues, by implicating the East-India Company in the opium traffic, because the drug was grown in their territories, and they collect a revenue by passing it through their sales! We shall be prepared to show that such attempts are futile; that even in a moral point of view the Company are utterly unconnected with this execrable traffic, against which we have always raised our voice; that, to use their own words, in one of their public despatches, "Were it possible to prevent the use of opium altogether, except strictly for the purpose of medicine, they would gladly do it, in compassion to mankind; but this being absolutely impracticable, they can only endeavour to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated."

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD.

No. V.—Political State of Japan.

The government of Japan is usually supposed to be, like that of most Oriental states, despotic; and so in fact it is, although the received idea of despotism requires some little modification to render it perfectly applicable to the sovereign ruling authority of Japan. We must especially abstract from that idea one of its greatest evils, and one which is habitually, whether or not justly, conceived to be inseparable from, if not an essential part of, despotism—namely, its arbitrariness. Liberty is, indeed, unknown in Japan; it exists not even in the common intercourse of man with man; and the very idea of freedom, as distinguished from rude licence, could, perhaps, hardly be made intelligible to a native of that extraordinary empire. But, on the other hand, no individual in the whole nation, high or low, is above the law; both sovereigns, the supreme *mikado*, and his lieutenant-master the *ziogoon*, seeming to be as completely enthralled by Japanese despotism as the meanest of their subjects, if not more so. If it be asked, how despotism can exist, unless wielded by a despotic sovereign, either monarch, oligarchy, or democracy, which last may be interpreted *demagogue*; the answer is, that, at least at this present time, law and established custom, unvarying, known to all, and pressing upon all alike, are the despots of Japan. Scarcely an action of life is exempt from their rigid, inflexible, and irksome control; but he who complies with their dictates has no arbitrary power, no capricious tyranny to apprehend.

Japan is a feudal empire, according to the very spirit of feudality. The *mikado*, as the successor and representative of the gods, is the nominal proprietor, as well as sovereign, of the realm; the *ziogoon*, his deputy or vicegerent. His dominions are divided, with the exception of the portion reserved to the crown, into principalities, held in vassalage by their respective hereditary princes. Under them, the land is parcelled out amongst the nobility, who hold their hereditary estates by military service.

The utter impotence for good or for evil of the nominally all-powerful *mikado*, has been sufficiently shown in a former paper, as also the perpetual thraldom in which he is held by the very honours paid him. It is, probably, the ever-recurring annoyance of these troublesome honours, that still induces the *mikado* frequently to abdicate in favour of a son or a daughter. If even by this step they gain very little that can be called liberty, they at least escape from their task of diurnal immobility, and are no longer, it may be hoped, actually restrained from all locomotion.

The next personage to be noticed, in speaking of the political condition of Japan, is the *mikado's* vicegerent, the *ziogoon*, or *koebo*, the names being indifferently given him, without any clear explanation of diversity of signification between them. Klaproth, however, indicates *ziogoon* as the more appropriate title. This supposed virtually-absolute sovereign, who is still so called by many writers, we find, upon carefully examining the details given by those same writers, to be nearly as destitute of real power, as much secluded from the public eye, and enmeshed in the inextricable web of law and custom, as his nominal master.

The *ziogoon** scarcely ever stirs beyond the precincts of his spacious palace

* Fischer.

enclosure; even his religious pilgrimages, and his journeys to Miyako to do homage, or, in Japanese phrase, make his compliment, to the *mikado*, being now performed by deputy. The business of government is represented as wholly unworthy of engaging his thoughts; and his time is said to be so skilfully occupied, as scarcely to leave him leisure, had he the wish, to attend to the affairs of the empire.

The mere official duties of ceremony imposed upon the *ziogoon*—the observances of etiquette, the receiving the homage, or compliment, and the presents of those permitted and bound to offer both, upon frequently recurring festival days and the like—are represented as sufficient fully to occupy three individuals. These important ceremonies are regulated and conducted by a host of courtiers, holding what we should call household offices, and always about the person of the *ziogoon*. But lest any notion of degradation in this actual nullity, any perception of being, like the *mikado*, but the shadow of a sovereign, should germinate in the imperial breast, or be planted there by some ambitious favourite, both the *ziogoon* and his court are constantly surrounded and watched by the innumerable spies of the council of state, which now constitutes the real executive power.

The members of the council of state are differently given by different writers; but the best authority makes them thirteen—to wit, five* councillors of the first class, uniformly selected from the princes of the empire, and eight of the second class, selected from the nobility. Other ministers are mentioned, who do not appear to be comprehended in the council; these are the temple lords, who seem to be laymen, though the actual regulators of all religious matters, and the two ministers, called by some writers commissioners for foreign affairs, by others lieutenants of police, or heads of the spies; and, indeed, the concerns of Japan with foreigners should naturally belong rather to the police department than to any especial minister. The councillors of both classes are almost uniformly chosen from amongst the descendants of those princes and nobles who distinguished themselves as partisans of the founder of the present *ziogoon* dynasty, during the civil war that preceded, and the intrigues that assisted his usurpation. Over the council presides a councillor of the highest class, and he is invariably a descendant of Ino-Kamon-no-Kami, a minister who rendered an essential service to the same usurper's posterity. This president is entitled Governor of the Empire; and his office, if resembling that of an European premier, or rather of an Oriental vizier, appears even to transcend both in authority. All the other councillors and every department of administration are subordinate to him; no affair can be undertaken without his concurrence; and a notion is said to prevail in Japan, that he is individually empowered to depose a *ziogoon* who should govern ill, and to substitute another, of course the legal heir, in his place; but this is manifestly a mistaken or confused conception of a power vested in the whole council, though possibly exercised by their president, which will presently be explained, and which it will then appear is not held gratuitously.

This council of state transacts the whole business of government; decides upon every measure, sanctions or reverses every sentence of death pronounced by an imperial governor, appoints to all efficient offices, corresponds with the local authorities; and, upon the occurrence in any part of Japan of any affair in which the course to be pursued is not clearly marked out by law or precedent, must be consulted, and pronounce its decree, before a single step be taken by even the highest local officers. Each councillor has his own specific

* Siebold.

department, for which, in the common routine, he alone is responsible; but the measures of which, upon any important point, must be discussed, and adopted or rejected, by the whole body of his colleagues, headed by their president.

When any proposition has been duly investigated and determined upon by the council, the resolution taken is laid before the *ziogoon* for his sanction. This usually follows, as a matter of course, nine times in ten without the monarch's even inquiring what he is called upon to confirm. But if, by some extraordinary accident, he should chance to trouble himself about the concerns of his empire, and, either upon rational grounds or through caprice, withhold the sanction requested, the proceeding consequent upon the difference of opinion between the monarch and his ministers is prescribed by law. The measure is not at once abandoned, as might be imagined by persons thinking of the *ziogoon* as a despotic sovereign; it is, on the contrary, referred to the arbitration of three princes of the blood, the nearest kinsmen of the monarch, his probable heir, in default of a son, being one, if of sufficient age. The sentence of these arbitrators, whatever it be, and whatever be the question submitted to them, is not only final, but fraught with important, and, to European minds, painful results.

Should the verdict be in favour of the council, the *ziogoon* has no alternative; he may not revoke his previous refusal, and yield to the united judgment of his ministers and the arbitrators, but must immediately abdicate in favour of his son or other legal heir. Such an abdication, for various causes, is an act so constantly recurring, that it bears a specific name, *inkioe;* and a regular habitation for the abdicating *ziogoon* is as established and essential a provision of the Yedo court, as a jointure-house for a queen dowager in this country. To this inferior abode the *ziogoon*, against whose opinion the arbitrators have decided, instantly retires, and his successor takes possession of the vacated palace.

Should the arbitrators pronounce in favour of the monarch, the consequences are yet more serious, inasmuch as the minister who proposed and most strongly urged the obnoxious act, if not every member of the council, headed by the president—whose supreme authority should involve responsibility—is under the necessity of committing suicide, according to the Japanese mode, by ripping himself up. When to this always possible, if not often recurring, necessity, is added, that the whole council, collectively and individually, is surrounded by spies, known and unknown, employed by superiors, inferiors, rivals, and each other, it will be evident that these seemingly absolute ministers cannot venture upon the infraction of any law, or upon any deed of violence, of rapacity, or of arbitrary tyranny, except with the sword of Damocles, it may be said, literally as well as metaphorically, hanging over their heads.

Turn we now to the vassal princes of the empire, whose power appears to be the chief object of apprehension to the *ziogoons* and their council.

There were originally sixty-eight principalities, hereditary, but subject to forfeiture in case of treason. Of this penalty advantage was taken by successive usurpers during the civil wars, to weaken apprehended rivals by the subdivision of their dominions. The consequence of these proceedings is, that there are now said to be 604 distinct administrations, including great and small principalities, lordships, imperial provinces, and imperial towns.

The princes, called *kok-syoe*, or lords of the land, are divided into two grades, the *daimioe* ('very much honoured'), who hold their principalities directly of the *mikado*, and the *saimioe* ('much honoured'), who hold theirs of

the *ziogoon*. Both *daimioe* and *saimioe* are nominally absolute in their respective states. They govern with all the forms and organization of actual sovereignty, and each, by means of his noble vassals, maintains his own army. But they are entangled in a net of suzerain policy, which disables even the mightiest from attempting aught against the *ziogoon* or his council; and so completely and annoyingly are they controlled, alike in their public duties and in their private enjoyments, that in no class of Japanese is the practice of (*inkioe*) abdicating in favour of a son so prevalent as amongt these grandees. A reigning prince of advanced age is never seen in Japan.

The actual administration of every principality is conducted, not by the prince himself or ministers of his choice, but by two *gokaros*, or secretaries, appointed by the Yedo council, the one to reside in the principality, the other at Yedo, where the family of the absent secretary is detained in hostage for his fidelity. These double appointments extend to all high provincial posts, and it is only by the regular annual alternation of situation of the two colleagues that men holding such posts ever see their families. Nor are the secretaries, thus obtruded on their nominal master, allowed to act as their own or the prince's judgment may dictate. They are, in fact, the mere delegates of the council, whose orders are transmitted by the secretary at Yedo to the secretary at the capital of the principality.

Either every alternate year, or the half of every year, the princes are compelled to spend at Yedo, and that is the only time during which they can enjoy the society of their families, there kept as hostages. During their residence in their own dominions, they are not only separated from those families, illegitimate as well as legitimate, but strictly prohibited from holding any species of intercourse, innocent or criminal, with the other sex. The ceremonious observances that fill their time, as the *ziogoon's*, are prescribed from Yedo. They may not appear without their palace-walls, except at stated times and according to stated forms; nay, the very hours of their down-lying and up-rising are imperatively pre-ordained by the council. That no infraction of these intolerable restrictions can escape the knowledge of the council through the instrumentality of their spies, every prince and his household are well aware; but it is said that into some of the principalities those spies penetrate at the hazard of their lives; from one, Satzuma,* hardly any are said ever to return, and the Yedo government, never acknowledging them as its servants, never inquires into or avenges their fate

But all this does not afford sufficient security in the opinion of the government. Lest the princes should, even at the sacrifice of all that is dear to them, confederate against the *ziogoon*, neighbouring princes are not allowed to reside simultaneously in their respective dominions, unless, indeed, ill-will should be known to exist between them, in which case their mutual jealousies are sedulously fomented, by affording them occasions of collision. But the plan chiefly relied upon for insuring their subjection, is to keep them dependent by poverty. To reduce them to the required state of indigence, many means are employed.

Nearly the whole military duty of the empire is thrown upon the princes; they are required to maintain troops rateably, according to the extent of their dominions, and to furnish even those required for the imperial provinces, the administration of which is avowedly in the hands of the Yedo council. Thus, at Nagasaki, which during the last two centuries has been the only seat of foreign commerce, the whole profit of which is devoured by the *ziogoon*,

* Doeff.

council, governors, and their understrappers, and which for that very purpose was dismembered from a principality, and converted into an imperial city, the duty of guarding the bay falls altogether upon the princes of Fizen and Tsikuzen, whose dominions the bay divides. The two centuries of profound peace, which Japan has enjoyed since the adoption of the exclusive system, have naturally lessened the need of troops. The consequent diminution of expense is felt to be a great object; but neither the princes nor their subjects are the persons destined to profit by the saving thus effected. The number of troops to be maintained by each prince is, indeed, reduced in just proportion to that originally allotted them; but the sum which the troops so dispensed with would have cost them, they are required to pay into the Yedo treasury.

Other modes of impoverishment there are, to which, when necessary, recourse is had. One is, that of obliging the princes to display extravagant pomp and magnificence during their residence at Yedo, involving them in every imaginable expense. Should these ways of draining his exchequer prove insufficient with some extraordinarily opulent or prudent prince, two resources are kept in reserve, which have never yet failed. One of these is the *ziogoon's* inviting himself to dinner with his inconveniently wealthy vassal, at his Yedo palace; the other, the obtaining for him, from the *mikado*, some highly coveted post at the *dairi*. The expense of duly entertaining the *ziogoon*, or of receiving the investiture of an exalted *dairi* office, is such as no Japanese fortune has yet proved able to stand.

Of the lordships, it may suffice to say, that they seem to be merely very inferior principalities, the government of which is managed and controlled in a manner perfectly analogous to that just described.

The provinces and towns retained as imperial domains, are administered by imperial governors, appointed by the Yedo state council, and whose fidelity is similarly secured. To every government, two governors are appointed; one of whom resides at Yedo, the other at his post, his family remaining as hostages at court, and he himself being subjected to the same restrictions and annoyances as the princes in their principalities: the two governors annually relieve each other in their governments. Their authority in their governments is equal to that of the princes, or rather of the princes' secretaries in the principalities; except that a governor cannot inflict capital punishment until the sentence has been ratified at Yedo, whilst the princes may freely exercise this act of sovereignty. But neither prince nor governor likes to pronounce sentence of death, lest the perpetration of crimes requiring such punishment should be imputed to connivance, negligence, or general mal-administration on their part.

The governor is assisted by an official establishment, appointed by the council of state, most of the members of which are subject to the same restrictions as himself; and their number would be incredible, were we not told that the principle of Japanese government is to employ the most persons possible of the higher and middle classes. The official establishment of Nagasaki, the only one of which the Dutch writers have personal knowledge, may be worth giving as a sample.*

The governor has under him two secretaries, and a number of *gobanyosis*, or superior police-officers, to each of whom is allotted a department, for which he is responsible, and a number of *banyooses*, or under police-officers, to execute his orders. All these are subject to the governor's authority; but the

* Doeff and Meylan.

following officers are wholly independent of him: the treasurer, a sort of district chancellor of the exchequer, who is second in rank to the governor, and has an accountant to assist him in his labours; and the military commandant of the town and district, the third in rank. Of all these official persons—the *banyooses*, who are of a very inferior degree, excepted—only the treasurer and the military commandant are permitted to have their families at Nagasaki. It is needless to repeat, that all these are surrounded by spies.

And here, having again occasion to mention the ever-recurring spies, it may be worth while to pause, in order to say a word or two further upon this mainspring of Japanese government. Their Japanese name of *metsuke*, is interpreted by Dr. von Siebold to mean 'steady looker,' or observer; by the Dutch writers, 'lookers across.' They are of every rank in life, from the lowest to the highest, beneath that of a prince, since even the proudest noblemen undertake the base office, either in obedience to commands which it were death—that is to say, imperative self-slaughter—to disobey, or impelled by the hope of succeeding to the lucrative post of him in whom they can detect guilt. Those spies at Nagasaki, who are subject to the governor, are entitled to demand an audience of him at any hour of the day or night; and woe betide him, should he, by postponing their admission, incur the risk of their reports being transmitted to Yedo otherwise than through himself. But there are other spies, not officially known, upon himself; and this, which, notwithstanding the constant mention of spies as official public characters, it is self-evident must be the case, is further proved by the following anecdote of the success of a high-born spy. The incident did not, indeed, fall under the personal observation of the Dutch factory, inasmuch as it occurred in another and remote government, Matsmai; but it is given upon good authority, and is general in its application.

"Complaints* of the governor of this province had reached the court, which took its own measures for ascertaining their truth. The agreeable tidings that the governor was displaced were speedily received; but it was not without astonishment that the capital, Matsmai, recognized in his successor a journeyman tobacco-cutter, who, some months before, had suddenly disappeared from his master's shop. The journeyman tobacco-cutter had been personated by a noble of the land, who had assumed that disguise in order to exercise the office of a spy, for which he had been sent to Matsmai by the court."

To return to Nagasaki. The officers hitherto mentioned are all government officers; but the affairs of the town itself, its own police, &c., are managed, not by them, but by separate municipal authorities—to wit, a council of nine, something akin to a mayor and aldermen, but holding their offices hereditarily. The resolutions of this council must, however, be unanimous; if not, they are submitted to the governor. The municipal council employ, as their ministers and servants, a regiment of *ottonas* and *kasseros*, to whose superintendence the peace and good conduct of every street in the town is committed: a superintendence much facilitated by closing the gates of every street at a certain hour of the evening, after which no one can pass in or out, without an especial permission from his *kassero* or *ottona*.

But all this organization of watchfulness does not satisfy the care, despotic or paternal, of the government, or perhaps we should say of the institutions, for the safety of the people. Every town and village in the realm is parcelled out into lots of five houses, the heads of which are made answerable for each other; each is bound to report to his *kassero* every and any misdemeanour, irregula-

* Meylan.

rity, or even unusual occurrence, in any of his four neighbours' houses, which from the *kassero* is transmitted through the *ottona* to the municipal council; so that it may be said, not that one half, but that each half, of the nation is made a spy upon the other half, or that the whole nation is a spy upon itself. The householders are further bound to exercise the same vigilance over the portion of the street before their houses; any disaster that may there happen, in a chance broil among strangers, being imputed to the negligence of the adjoining householders. Any neglect of interference or report is punished, according to the occasion, with fine, stripes, imprisonment, or arrest in the offender's own house; which last is a very different thing in Japan from what it is in other countries. In Japan, the whole family of the man sentenced to domiciliary arrest is cut off from all intercourse with the external world; the doors and windows of the house being boarded up, to insure the seclusion. The offender is suspended during the whole time, if in office, from his office and salary; if a tradesman or artisan, from exercising his trade; and, moreover, no man in the house may shave, a disgrace as well as an inconvenience. How the subsistence of the family is provided for during this long period of inaction and non-intercourse, does not appear.

One consequence or necessary concomitant of this system of mutual espial is, that a man should have some power of chusing the neighbours whom he is to watch and be watched by. Accordingly, no one can change his residence without a certificate of good conduct from the neighbours he wishes to leave, and permission from the inhabitants of the street to which he would remove to come amongst them. The result of this minutely ramified and complete organization is said to be that, the whole empire affording no hiding-place for a criminal, there is no country where so few crimes against property are committed; and doors may be left unbarred, with little fear of robbery.

The population of Japan, which is variously estimated by different writers at from 15,000,000 to 40,000,000 of souls, is divided, if not exactly into castes, yet into nearly hereditary classes. It is held to be the duty of every individual to remain through life in the class in which he was born, unless exalted by some very peculiar and extraordinary circumstance. To endeavour to rise above his station is somewhat discreditable; to sink below it, utterly so. These classes are eight.*

Class 1, is that of the *kok-syoe*, or princes, including both *daimioe* and *saimioe*, whose condition has been already sufficiently explained.

Class 2, is that of the *kic-nien*; literally, 'noblemen.' These noblemen, as before said, hold all their lands in fief, by military service, due to the several princes, or, in the imperial provinces, to the *ziogoon*. The number of warriors due from each nobleman is regulated by the size and value of his estate; and they provide for the performance of this duty by the under-granting, or subinfeudation of their lands. From this noble class are selected the ministers who are not princes, the great officers of state, governors, generals, &c. &c.; and the universal passion for these offices serves, in great measure, to keep the nobility dependent upon the court, but not sufficiently so to satisfy the jealousy of government. Many of the precautions employed towards the princes are likewise resorted to with respect to the nobles. They are not, indeed, deprived of their families, except when holding provincial office; but they are compelled to spend a considerable part of every year at Yedo, and are there required to display a magnificence, which, if not quite equal to that exacted from the princes, is so far beyond their means, that it doubly weakens

* Meylan.

them; first, by actually impoverishing, and secondly, by inducing them to lessen the number of their military vassals, in order to derive a larger income from their estates. In the profound peace Japan has for two centuries enjoyed, this is probably esteemed safe policy.

Class 3, consists of the priesthood of Japan, Sintoo and Buddhist alike. Of these, it will be more convenient to speak in an account of the religion of Japan.

Class 4, is that of the *samlai*, or military, and consists of the vassals of the nobility. The service by which they hold their lands is now, and has long been, if not altogether nominal, yet very easy, as they have only to furnish troops sufficient to give guards and splendour to the courts of the *mikado*, the *ziogoon*, and the princes, to preserve internal tranquillity, and to watch the coast. In former times, prior to the closing of the empire against foreigners, and confining every native within its limits, the Japanese soldiery are said to have been well known and highly valued throughout Asia, where, as soldiers of fortune, they served every potentate and state willing to engage them. That practice is now forbidden; and their military prowess must have died away, since it has had no field of action. But still, this class, useless as it may now appear, ranks in general esteem next to their feudal superiors. The *ziogoon* is said to maintain, besides the *samlai* of the imperial provinces, a body of armed men called the *dozin*, included in this class, but considered very inferior to the *samlai*, and bearing more affinity to the French *gens-d'armerie* than to regular troops.

It should be observed, whilst upon this subject, that Capt. Golownin, in his account of his captivity in Japan, says the imperial soldiers were so superior in rank and appearance to those of the princes, that he at first mistook the imperial privates for officers. No writer of the Dutch factory mentions any such difference; and, generally speaking, Golownin's situation—a prisoner in a remote province, conversing only through rude and ignorant Kurile interpreters, or by teaching his visitors Russian—rendered him so obnoxious to error, that when he differs from those who have better, though still very imperfect, means of information, his testimony can have little weight; but upon this subject, having been almost wholly guarded by military, it is at least possible that he should be better informed than upon most others, and that such a difference may exist.

These four classes constitute the higher orders of Japanese, and enjoy the especial, the envied privilege of wearing two swords, and the *hakama*, or petticoat-trousers.

Class 5, comprehends the upper portion of the middle orders of society. It consists of inferior officials and professional—that is to say, medical—men; persons deemed respectable, or, to borrow an expressive French phrase, *comme il faut*, and permitted to wear one sword and the trousers.

Class 6, comprises the lower, or trading portion of the middle orders; as merchants, and the more considerable shopkeepers. In this class, regarded with ineffable disdain, are found the only wealthy individuals in Japan. Far from being, like their superiors, forced into extravagant ostentation for the purpose of impoverishment, these persons are not allowed to imitate that ostentation. The degree of that splendour they may display is strictly limited, and they can spend their money only in those luxuries, comforts, and pleasures, which their superiors are obliged to forego, in order to support their station. The degrading step by which alone, if he aspire to ape his superiors, the richest merchant can, as a nominal menial, evade these sumptuary laws, has

been already noticed; and even when thus indulged with one sword, never may he, under any circumstances, aspire to the trousers.

Class 7, is composed of petty shopkeepers, mechanics, and artisans of all descriptions—one trade, of which presently, excepted—and including, strange to say, artists. The general appreciation of this class it is not easy to fix, as every separate genus, and even species, appears to be differently valued, according to the different occupations and trades; as, for instance, we are told that goldsmiths and painters rank much above carpenters and blacksmiths; but whether any difference be made between artists and house-painters does not appear.

Class 8, consists of the peasantry, and day-labourers of all kinds. Of the former, the greater part appear to be, in fact, the villeins, or serfs of the landed proprietors; and even those who make some approach to the condition of an English farmer, or rather of a continental *metayer*—that being the Japanese mode of letting land—are said to be so heavily burthened with contributions, that indigence keeps them in a state of complete degradation.

To these recognized eight classes might be added a ninth, to locate the exception from the seventh above alluded to. This exception consists of the tanners, curriers, and all unhappy beings connected in any way with the leather trade. From some peculiar prejudice, originating probably in the Sintoo doctrine of defilement by contact with death, these dealers in hides or leather are the very *pariahs*, or outcasts of Japanese society. They are not permitted to dwell in towns or villages with other men, but inhabit villages exclusively their own, whence they are called into the towns only to discharge the functions of executioners and gaolers, in which, if they need assistance, the tea-house proprietors are bound to supply it. They are not allowed to pollute an inn or public house with their presence, but, if in need of refreshment on a journey, they are served with what they purchase outside, and the landlord would rather throw away than take back a vessel from which one had drunk. Finally, they are not numbered in a census of the population; and, what is yet more whimsical, their villages, when situated upon the high road, are not measured into the length of that road*—are subtracted from it, as nonentities—so that, in paying by the distance, between town and town, the relays of men and cattle stationed at the post-houses, the traveller is actually carried *gratis* through a village inhabited by makers of leather.

The Japanese laws are very sanguinary, admitting but little distinction between different shades of guilt, and none that turn upon the magnitude of theft. They admit of no fines—except, perhaps, in some trifling† misdemeanour amenable to municipal jurisdiction, because, in the opinion of the Japanese legislators, such pecuniary punishments would give an unfair advantage to rich over poor criminals.

Due pains are likewise taken to make the laws known to all classes alike. In every town and village is a spot, enclosed by palisades, where, from a scaffold, every new law is proclaimed to the people; and where it is afterwards placarded, for the benefit of such as may have been absent from the proclamation. The code of police regulations is constantly placarded there.

In fact, the administration of justice is said to be extremely pure, making no distinction between high and low, rich and poor. If offences against the state are more certainly punished than those against individuals, it is only because the officers of government would risk their own lives by neglecting to

* Siebold. † Meylan.

prosecute a state criminal, whilst the prosecution of crimes of the second class rests with the individual injured, who may not think it worth his while, for the mere gratification of taking a fellow-creature's life, to add the expense and trouble of a law-suit to the evils he has already endured.

Minor complaints and offences are carried before the *ottonas*,* who act, in a manner secretly, as police magistrates, under the advice and control of the spies. The fairness of their adjudications is further insured by a right of appeal to the public tribunals. But to afford means of escaping such publicity is one main object of the authority intrusted to these municipal delegates, who redress grievances and punish small transgressions *nayboen*, thus sparing the character and feelings of many an offender.

The public tribunals are very solemn, diligent, and astute in their proceedings, and seldom fail, we are assured, to elicit the truth. But to effect this, when evidence and other means are wanting, they have recourse to torture. From their verdict there is no appeal.

Capital punishment, and even sentence of death, necessarily involve confiscation of property, and disgrace to the family of the criminal. Hence, a man of the higher orders, publicly accused, and conscious of guilt, prevents his trial by at once ripping himself up. If the criminal be arrested too suddenly to allow of this step, and the family excite sufficient interest to induce the judicial and prison authorities to incur some little risk for their sake, recourse is had to two *nayboen* forms of death before sentence. When most kindness is felt, the prisoner is privately supplied with a weapon with which to rip himself up; but this is a rare indulgence, because attended with considerable risk to the friendly agent. The more ordinary course is, to order the prisoner to be tortured, for the purpose of extorting confession; at the same time, causing an intimation to be given to the executioner, that should the operation prove fatal, no questions will be asked. In either case, the prisoner is reported to have died of disease; and, being presumed guiltless, because unconvicted, the body is delivered to the family for interment, and the concomitant evils of conviction are avoided.

The criminal who, not having thus eluded or forestalled his fate, is sentenced to death, is bound with cords, set upon a horse, and thus led to the place of execution—an open field without the town,—his crime being published both by word of mouth and by a flag. Upon his way thither, any person who pleases may give him refreshment—a permission seldom made use of. Upon reaching the appointed spot, the judges, with their assistants, take their places, surrounded by the *insignia* of their office, and by unsheathed weapons. The prisoner here receives from the executioner a cup of *sakee*, with some of its regular accompaniments, as dried or salted fish, roots, mushrooms, fruit, or pastry; and this he is allowed to share with his friends. He is then seated upon a straw mat, between two heaps of sand, and his head is struck off with a sword.

The severed head is set up upon a stake, to which is affixed a placard, announcing the crime that had incurred such punishment. It is thus exposed for three days, after which the relations are allowed to bury as much of the corpse as the birds of prey have left.

This is the description given by the Dutch writers of an execution, and doubtless is what they have witnessed at Nagasaki. But a conjecture may be hazarded, that the forms are those practised only towards criminals of the

* Fischer.

lower orders, founded upon what was said in a former paper of the mode of putting high-born offenders to death; and perhaps a second, not improbable, conjecture might be added—to wit, that however precise the laws of Japan, much is left to the pleasure of the judge, in relation of the mode of inflicting the immutable doom. But whatever be thought of the ideas here thrown out, it is very clear that both of these are the merciful forms of execution, as we elsewhere learn that prisoners are frequently and publicly tortured to death, and that the excellence of an executioner is measured by the number of wounds—sixteen is said to be the maximum—that he can inflict without causing death.* Upon these occasions, it is reported that the young nobles habitually lend the executioner their swords, as a trial of the edge and temper of a new blade. It is further asserted, that they take great delight in witnessing executions, especially such as are enhanced by torture. One species of torture, in which a shirt of reeds, the criminal's only garment, is set on fire, is considered so superlatively entertaining from the sufferer's contortions, that it has acquired the name of "the death-dance."†

While speaking of executions, it should be said that, in the Annals of the *Ziogoons*, the abdomen-ripping is spoken of as a mode of punishment commanded by the monarch. This statement, though at variance with every other upon this subject, derives a character of authenticity from the book's Japanese origin. Yet, when it is considered that the nominal translator, Titsingh, was very little acquainted with Japanese; that his translation was, in fact, made by native interpreters with their imperfect knowledge of Dutch; that the scientific philologist, Klaproth, finds the *opperhoofd's* other translation full of blunders; and, finally, that the work was first published long after Titsingh's death, in a French version, the probability may be suspected of an imperial hint to a great personage, that he would do well and wisely to perform the *hara-kiri*, being converted into a command.

The prisons for slight offences, and the treatment therein, are very tolerable. Capt. Golownin describes the worst in which he and his companions were confined, at Matsmai, as a row of cages in a building like a barn; and, despite his bitter complaints, it is evident, from his own account, that the cages were reasonably airy, with provision for cleanliness and warmth; also, that the prisoners were reasonably well fed, according to the dietary of the country, though inadequately for Russian appetites. That this was the ordinary prison is likewise evident from several circumstances; such as his having been told, when about to be removed thither from another place of confinement, that he was now to be in a real prison; his finding in one of the cages a native culprit under sentence of flagellation; and the name, *roya*, 'a cage,' given by Golownin as designating this building, and also by old Kaempfer as the name of a prison.

But this description by no means applies to prisons destined for heinous offenders, tried or untried, and which every account represents as frightful, and appropriately named *gokuya—Anglicè*, hell. In these prisons,‡ or dungeons, fifteen or twenty persons are crammed together into one room, situated within the walls of the government-house, lighted and ventilated only by one small grated window in the roof. The door of this dungeon is never opened, except to bring in or take out a prisoner. The captives are refused books, pipes, and every kind of recreation; they are not allowed to take their own bedding in with them, and their silk or linen girdle is exchanged for a straw band, the

* Titsingh. † Moylan‡ ‡ Fischer.

wearing of which is a disgrace. The filth of the dungeon is removed through a hole in the wall, and through that same hole the victuals of the prisoners is introduced. These victuals are of the very worst description; and although the prisoners are allowed to purchase or to receive from their friends better food, no individual purchaser or receiver of supplies can derive any benefit from his acquisition, unless it be sufficient to satisfy the appetites of all his chamber or dungeon-fellows. The inmates of this detestable abode, a detention in which might be punishment adequate to most offences, being left wholly to their own government whilst confined there, have established the law of the strongest, and that in its worst form; a ruthless democratic tyranny, where the weakest is the minority.

AWAKINGS.

A SERIES OF PICTURES.

SECOND COLLECTION.

CONTENTS:

The dawn of poetry in the mind of childhood; the birth of Apollo, who is fed with nectar; the growth of the intellectual faculties, their glory and cultivation; the poets of Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, England; a character of Dyer; the ubiquity of Genius; the mysterious revelations of Nature; the true poet, a champion of Religion against unbelief; his renown and happiness; conclusion.

Pillow'd upon the verdant ground*
Of Delos, young Apollo lay;
Each Goddess, wondering around,
Hail'd the bright Lord of Song and Day:
Over his shining limbs they wound
White garments, and a golden zone
Upon the flowing vestment bound;
And Beauty claim'd him for her own.

He, at a thousand shrines ador'd;
He, by a thousand minstrels blest;
He, of the lyre, and bow, and sword—
He hung not at his mother's breast;
But Themis brought her crystal urn,†
With pure Elysian nectar stored;
And his red lip began to burn
With the ambrosial stream she poured.

When fair Latona's child had drain'd
The juice of that celestial vine,
The spirit of the god, unchain'd,
Spoke with a majesty divine—

* Homer says, that the ground smiled under his mother Latona:—

—— μειδησε δε γαι' υπενερθεν.

The description of his birth, and of his being clothed by the goddesses, is very picturesque:—

Ενθα σε, κιε Φοιβε, θεαι λουον υδατι καλῳ
Αγνως και καθαρως, σπαρξαν δ'εν φαρει λευκῳ,
Λεπτῳ, νηγατεῳ, περι δε χρυσειον στρεφον ηκαν.
† Αλλα Θεμις νεκταρ τε και αμβροσιην ερατεινην
Αθανατησιν χερσιν επηρξατο.

Already in his hand of might
The harp resounded, and his shrine
Beamed with a flood of emerald light—
"THE LYRE AND PROPHECY BE MINE."*

So to the poet's cradle comes
The Angel-Muse, with coloured plume;
While round his lips the wild-bee hums,
She sprinkles all his face with bloom.
For the fair child her Graces bring
Garments, their heavenly fingers wove;
Sultana! softer than thy wing!—
Green Tempe! sweeter than thy grove!

He knows her voice! his flushing cheeks
With joyful dimples seem to smile;
He hearkens to each word she speaks,
His little hands stretch'd out the while.†
Holding aloft the crown of Fame,
With amaranthine flowers entwin'd,
She breathes a blessing on his name;
He hails the mother of his mind!

Perchance, beside his infant bed,
Scowl'd Poverty, with frown severe;
And o'er his cheek was often shed,
In wintry eves, his mother's tear:
Tear, soon by Fancy's sunshine dried,
That balmiest sunshine of life's spring;
He thinks not that he ever sighed,
Warm'd by the Muse's silver wing!

II.

It is a glorious, stirring sight,
When summer's day-rise has begun,
Down the dark ridges of affright,
With shields and standards in the sun,
To trace the legion's long array;—
The war-horse ploughing up the ground;
And Fame, the herald of their way,
Startling the vallies with the sound.

And beautiful the note of praise,
That welcomes to his grateful home
Some conqueror, whom the cannon's blaze
Has lighted o'er the ocean foam:

* Apollo claims for himself the bow also, in the Homeric poem:—

Εμη μοι κιθαρις τε φιλη, και καμπυλα τοξα,
Χρησω τ' ανθρωποισι Διος νημερτεα βουλην.

Apollonius, in some picturesque verses, represents the Grecian heroes unable to look upon the countenance of Apollo, from its dazzling splendour. The brilliancy of the eyes always denotes an Immortal in the Homeric battles. Spence supposes a certain brightness to have been diffused over the face of Apollo, in the old pictures of him, as we observe in the sacred delineations of Correggio and Raphael.

† No classical poet has exceeded Virgil in the beauty of his pictures of childhood. The exquisite line in the fourth Eclogue is on every lip:—

Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem.

Catullus has a sketch of equal delicacy and tenderness; and the festive fancy of Horace seemed to catch an additional lustre from the sunshine of infancy.

The very houses seem to ring
With gladness, and the heaving sea
Of men rolls round him, thundering:—
Dearer the Poet's pomp to me!

Flush'd with the fever of renown,
The Priest of Fancy moves along,
His temples throbbing with the crown;
And through the glittering Gates of Song
The tide of splendour seems to flow:
Not Hyperion's march more bright,*
When darting from the silver bow
His arrows at the face of Night.

By ev'ry book his flame is fann'd:
Whether the Grecian Thunderer† roar
With all his storms; or Tully's hand
The soul of harmony explore;
Or Livy's graceful pencil draw
The Mauritanian with his dart;
Or Tacitus, with fiery claw,
Tear out each passion of the heart.

Thee most he loves to linger o'er,‡
To Macedonia's chieftain dear;
Thee, whom the Grecian Isles adore;
Thee, whom the bard invokes to hear:
He loves to see the cloud unroll'd
From Learning's misty caves, and Day
Open her burning eye of gold,
Poet of Scio, from thy lay.

And oft he treads the echoing stage,
What time the Attic Shakspere rolls
The tempest of his noble rage,
And flashes horror round our souls:
Or he, with milder eye of power
Calming the elemental strife,
Who wakes the minstrel in her bower,
To warble in the storm of life.§

* It is curious that Gray, the most learned of our poets after Milton, and the most devoted to classical accuracy, should have been guilty of a false quantity. He introduced "Hyperion" twice—in the Ode on the Progress of Poesy, and in the Hymn to Ignorance. Jortin has shown that the old English poets—particularly Spenser, profoundly versed in the literature of Greece as he was—paid no attention to quantity. Among English writers who have accented Hyperion correctly, I may notice Akenside, in his Hymn to the Naiads:—

When the might
Of Hyperion, from his noon-tide throne,
Unbends their languid pinions.

† Demosthenes.

‡ Since this stanza was written, I find that Beattie describes his Minstrel as chiefly entranced by the music of Homer and Virgil:—

Fain would I sing (much yet unsung remains),
What sweet delirium o'er his bosom stole,
When the great Shepherd of the Mantuan plains
His deep majestic melody 'gan roll:
Fain would I sing what transport storm'd his soul,
How the red current throbb'd his veins along,
When, like Pelides, bold beyond control,
Without art graceful, without effort strong,
Homer rais'd high to heaven the loud, th' impetuous song.

Minstrel, book ii. st. 60.

§ Sophocles poured rays of beautiful tenderness and fancy upon the darkest scenery of the passions.—See his *Œdipus*.

Or, Pindarus, from thy mighty mouth*
To him the thundering torrent flows;
Or all the gardens of the South
Look pale unto the Ceian rose;
Or, through the dewy shades of night,
The placid Rhodian Star appears;†
Or he, whom Pity taught to grieve,
Dissolves his fancy into tears.‡

III.

Thy garments, sunny Muse of Spain,§
Are sweet with bloom of Araby;
For thee the Genii wake again,
At Harûn's dazzling chivalry:
And lovely Bagdad's palace gate,
And India's bowers that scent the air,
And haughty Persia's golden state—
He turns thy page—they glitter there!

But thou hast children of thine own,
Fierce children of the bow and lyre,
Whose lips the battle-peal have blown;
Whose songs have swept thy fields with fire:
The mother toss'd her eager boy;
The red sword in the scabbard hid
Woke up with tumultuous joy,
Before the singers of the Cid.

His spirit, with a dark affright,
Herrera's solemn harp imbues:
The rich cathedral's painted light
Bathes gentler Leon's sacred muse;
Mendoza's graceful wisdom flows;
And Boscan fans the amorous flame;
With arms the savage forest glows,
Daring Ercilla, at thy name.

* *Immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore.* Horat. od. iv. 2, fi.

† Apollonius, whom the cold praise of Longinus and Quinctilian has consigned to comparative oblivion. It is a very curious circumstance, that the Roman critic should commend the imitator of Apollonius, Valerius Flaccus, in a very respectful criticism.

‡ Simonides.

§ Sismondi, in his most elegant criticism of Spanish poetry, dwells upon its Oriental character: "Si nous considérons la littérature Espagnole comme nous révélant en quelque sorte la littérature Orientale, comme nous acheminant à concevoir un esprit et un gôut si différens des nôtres, elle en aura à nos yeux bien plus d'intérêt; alors nous trouverons heureux de pouvoir respirer, dans une langue apparentée à la nôtre, les parfums de l'Orient et l'encens de l'Arabie; de voir dans un miroir fidèle ces pâlais de Bagdad, ce luxe des califes, qui rendirent au monde vieilli son imagination engourdie, et de comprendre par un peuple d'Europe, cette brillante poésie Asiatique qui créa tant de merveilles."—*De la Littérature du Midi*, tom. iv. p. 258.

The features of the poets alluded to are sufficiently indicated, I hope, in the following stanzas. The Spanish ballad has been naturalized in England by Mr. Lockhart, who may be said, in the metaphor of Ben Jonson, to have invaded that province of literature with the air of a conqueror. Leon was a religious Horace, fond of breathing the air of the Sabine Farm, yet sanctifying his fancy by holier contemplations than the accomplished friend of Virgil could inspire. Bouterwek considers Horace to excel Leon in *art*, and Leon to surpass Horace in *nature*. Herrera presents the same severe and dignified physiognomy of genius. He is vehement, elevated, and laboured. The *Araucâna* of Ercilla was introduced to criticism by Voltaire. Mr. Mathias thought his narrative powers worthy of comparison with Homer and Ariosto, the last of whom, in the opinion of a French writer, he took for his model.

And Lusitania's lyre re-calls
For him each faded martial form;
And summons from his cloudy halls
The threatening Genius of the Storm!*
And, like the shadow of a dove,
The enchanted Island of the deep,
With all its luxury of love,
Shall rest upon the poet's sleep.

Nor will he scorn the clust'ring vine,
O France, thine elder Muses train'd,
When Ronsard wove the learned line,
And Gelais' tuneful lip complain'd:
When laughter, soften'd into mirth,
Played o'er thy joyous face, Marôt;
And April brightened all the earth
With verdure in thy song, Belleau!†

But sweeter to his lip the grape
Enkindled by the Tuscan ray;
And lovelier dawns each beauteous shape
Through Ariosto's crystal lay:
Gardens of silver blossoms; bands
Of faëries glistening like the spring,
And ladies from enchanted lands,
Rise at the magic of the Ring.‡

* Few readers are so familiar with the *Lusiad*, as to render unnecessary any particular allusion to the sublime apparition of the Spirit of the Cape:

Naõ acabava quando hua figura
Se nos mostra no ar, robusta e valida,
De disforme e grandissima estatura,
O rostro carregado, a barba esquálida:
Os olhos encovados, e a postura
Medonha e md, e a côr terrena e pálida:
Cheos de terra e crespos os cabellos
A bora negra, os dentes amarellos.

I quote the original, for Camoens is not to be judged by the *travesti* of Mickle. No writer depends more upon an adequate appreciation of that magic of words, which, Southey observes, is as untranslatable as the *Sesame* in the Arabian tale. Of this very noble poetical conception, Mr. Hallam says, in his recently published *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, that, considered by itself, the idea is impressive and sublime; it is a combination, he thinks, which strikes us with the force of novelty, and which we are unable to resolve into any constituent elements. But Camoens degrades his creation by a puerility of fancy. Like Tasso, his pencil continually deviated from the simple outline of majestic genius. The other passage in the *Lusiad* to which I have referred—the beautiful island prepared by Venus—occurs in the ninth canto. Here the voluptuous fancy of the Portuguese minstrel expatiates with an abandonment of colouring, that seems to emulate the richest pictures of Titian. Sismondi remarks that Ovid—who, in the brilliancy and many-coloured hues of his pencil, out-shone every Latin and Greek poet—has produced nothing more exquisite in its style than this magical picture. He very justly calls it "un épisode, plein de graces, mais très extraordinaire." In one of the odes of Louis de Leon, the greatest lyrical poet of Spain, the Genius of the Tagus is represented, with great beauty, forewarning Rodrigo of the destruction which his vices will bring upon his country.

† Belleau might be styled the poet of April. No one has sung the charms of that month in a sweeter strain. To Gelais has been attributed, by some writers, the introduction of the sonnet into France. His principal reputation arose from his epigrams, which were thought to rival those of his contemporary, the joyous and tender Marôt. The growing fame of Ronsard frightened him into Latin verse. Ronsard, indeed, has preserved a wider celebrity. The unfortunate Queen of Scotland sent him presents, and the great Scaliger inscribed to him a book. The appearance of Malherbe extinguished his lustre.

‡ La magie et la sorcellerie, qui jouent un si grand rôle dans l'Arioste, et qui sont devenues en quelque sorte le merveilleux consacré des poètes Chrétiens, sont en grande partie empruntées des contes Arabes, et avaient été transmises aux Latins par leur mélange avec les Orientaux.—*Sismondi*, tom. ii. p. 71.

IV.

In England's woods and vallies green,
  Upon the moonlit turf he dwells;
Down the dim glades his steps are seen;
  And by the lone and mossy wells
Of hoar Antiquity; the strain
  Of olden minstrel pondering long;
Or, 'neath the glow of storied pane,
  Breathing the treasur'd bloom of song.

Then, ev'ry wingéd Form, that waits
  In Nature's glorious temple, leads
The Enthusiast to the ruby gates
  Of costliest altar, where she feeds
Her votary with the golden fruit,
  Gather'd from that inspiring tree
The Muses water, while the flute
  Binds him in chains of harmony.

Now Nature, from her inner shrine,
  Over the awe-struck soul of youth,
With voice more soft than honey'd line,
  Breathes the "dim oracles of truth."
She speaks! and from the bosom's caves,
  Fountains of purer wisdom start;
And every blade of grass that waves,
  Can point a moral to his heart!

The morning's saffron veil undrawn;
  The rainbow spanning castle-tower;
The moonbeam sleeping on the lawn;
  The dew-drop sparkling in the flower;
Green orchards, and the yellow grain;
  Sweet bird the rustic stops to hear;
The black cloud sailing o'er the plain;—
  With livelier, dearer charm appear!*

By thoughts for sorrow far too deep,
  His sadden'd, pensive heart is stirr'd;
And tenderest notes, that seem'd to sleep,
  From Nature's waken'd harp are heard:
Through all the changes of the year,
  He bends to each mysterious tone,
And talks with all her children here:—
  The friends of Nature are his own!

Fondly he weaves the myrtle crown,
  Meek bark of Eyam! for thy head;
And o'er the limpid stream of Browne,
  Beholds the leafy branches spread:

* Be present, all ye Genii! who conduct
The wandering footsteps of the youthful bard,
New to your springs and shades, who touch his ear
With finer sounds, who heighten to his eye
The bloom of nature, and before him turn
The gayest, happiest attitude of things.
Pleasures of Imagination, book i.

Or, through the "long, long vale withdrawn,"
With Ferdoun's poet,* in the ray
Of early summer's reddening dawn,
Delights to take his dewy way.

V.

Thy lay of softest tune he loves,
Thy rustic melody of peace;
Thy fields and springs, thy woods and doves,
Sweet Poet of the Fleece!

No fiery strains thy lips rehearse;
No stormy scenes thy pencil suit;
But mild, as breath of May, thy verse;
Thy heart alone inspires thy lute.†

He knows thy gentle eye could trace
The clear brook, tinkling through the glen—
Each varying hue on Nature's face—
Thou Gainsborough of the pen!

Whether on throne of pearl, the Day
Glisten upon the shaded rill;
Or Twilight wave her banner gray
On Grongar's purple hill.

The whiten'd cottage, leaf-embower'd;
The smiling garden-plat before;
The porch, round which the red-rose flower'd,
With childhood singing at the door:—

The linnet's nest, the ivied cell;
The village-steeple in the sun;
The groves where Quiet loves to dwell;
The rivers flashing as they run:—

The shadowy path of trees in June;
The white sheep shining like a shield;
The full-orb'd silver harvest moon,
Lighting the farmer late a-field:—‡

* Beattie.

† I believe Dyer to be the earliest English poet who has employed the beautiful metaphor of the "*heart listening*." The passage occurs in one of the classical pictures of the *Fleece*, a poem remembered by many only in the censure of Johnson, but abounding in touches of pure imagination, exquisite in diction, and harmonious in versification. Some of the happiest lines of Wordsworth re-call the clear and simple music of Dyer:

Beneath each blooming harbour all is joy,
And lusty merriment; while on the grass,
The mingled youth in gaudy circles sport,
We think the golden age again return'd,
And all the fabled Dryades in dance.
Leering they bound along, with laughing air,
To the shrill pipe, and deep remurm'ring chords
Of th'ancient harp, or tabor's hollow sound.
The old apart, upon a bank reclin'd,
Attend the tuneful carol, softly mixt
With every murmur of the sliding wave,
And every warble of the feather'd choir;
Music of Paradise! which still is heard,
When the heart listens.

‡ This beautiful picture is taken from the *Fleece*.

Such gentle images as these
Before th' enamour'd poet pass;
And all that cheer'd thine eye he sees—
Of water, flower, bird, or grass!

VI.

Thus, busy through the fervid hour
Of Youth's bland summer-time, he winds
Into the bosom of each flower;
And every honey-drop he finds,
Shining on Fiction's colour'd leaf,—
Into the hive of Memory brought,
He treasures, like some precious sheaf,
To cheer the wintry night of thought.

He lives in every distant clime;
He sees the present—saw the past;
Into the blackest wave of time,
He dares his sweeping net to cast:
He walked upon the terraced height
Of Babylon's embattled wall;
He shuddered at the words of light,
That blazed upon the Syrian's Hall!

A warrior, with the warrior, he:*
His eyes were kindled with the flame
Of Pallas, at Thermopylæ;
And oft he swelled the loud acclaim
Of thousands, round the Bema pour'd;
Oft with the martyr's bleeding frame,
On the red sand, his breast was gored,
In the mad tyrant's dreadful game.

He floated down the burnished stream,
The fond Egyptian Queen beside;†
His face was painted by the gleam
Of Cupid's pinions, blossom-dyed:
With all the glowing thirst of sight,
He drank that sunny vision in,
And watch'd the lowering cloud of night
Sweep o'er the pageantry of sin!

He heard the crimson flood of war,
Troy, through thy crashing barriers roar;
He gazed with Hero at the star,
That lit her lover to the shore.
He shook before the spectral form,
The silent phantom of the tomb:
The Dead, like sea-birds in a storm,
Sweeping with clangour through the gloom.‡

* The poet identifies himself with every page he reads, and with every picture he beholds. Thus; he weeps with Thucydides at the Olympic Games; he pines with Tasso in his dungeon, and fights by the side of Dante at Campidoglio; or applauds Demosthenes at Athens, or suffers and bleeds with the victim in the circus at Rome.

† Cleopatra.

‡ The classical reader will recognize an allusion to one of the grandest passages of the *Odyssey*, in the eleventh book, the authenticity of which has, however, been questioned. Ulysses is describing the apparition

Poet! an arduous task is thine!
A messenger by virtue sent;
For ever should thy armour shine;
For ever should thy bow be bent.

Nor faint, although the Muse may guide
Thy feet along a weary road;
Their midnight lamps have often died,
On whom the Muses' temple glow'd!
Bear witness, ye! whose chariots blaze,
Instinct with Fancy's solar flames;
Who pour upon our darkened days
The deathless splendour of your names!

Long time beside thy mighty sea,
Imagination! he may roam,
Ere the pure form of Poetry
Emerges from the bright'ning foam:
Ere, from the perilous path, he sees
The Bower of Beauty often sought;
Or hears sweet voices, through the trees,
Proclaim the Paradise of Thought!

Then, radiant from the lofty theme
Of holy musing, he descends;
While Inspiration's lustrous beam
Circles his forehead; and the friends
Of Virtue raise the triumph-hymn;
And meek Religion, mildly sweet,
Issuing from her cloister dim,
Scatters palm-boughs before his feet!

High deeds of prowess now declare
The Poet-Champion's hallow'd might;
Unaw'd, undazzled by the glare
Of breast-plate on the Paynim knight:
He moves before the silent throng;
He dares the giant with a sling;
He hurls the thunderbolts of song;
He lightens from the sounding string.

apparition of Hercules. The lines are also extremely interesting, as relating to the "system of Apotheosis of mortals," a doctrine of which no traces have been discovered in the *Iliad*:

Αμφι δε μιν κλαγγη νεκυων ην, οιωνων ως,
Παντοσ' ατυζομενων· ὁδ', ερεμνη νυκτι εοικως;
Γυμνον τοξον εχων, και επι νευρηφιν οιστον,
Δεινως παπταινων, αει βαλλοντι εοικως. *Od.* xi. 600.

Thus rendered by Cowper:

The might of Hercules I next survey'd—
His semblance; for himself their banquet shares
With the immortal gods, and in his arms
Enfolds neat-footed Hebe, daughter fair
Of Jove and of his golden-sandall'd spouse.
Around him, clamorous as birds, the Dead
Swarm'd turbulent; he, gloomy-brow'd as night,
With uncas'd bow and arrow on the string,
Peer'd terrible from side to side, as one
Ever in act to shoot.

Thrice happy poet! whose purg'd eye
From Contemplation's sacred steep
Hast seen, in Faith's unclouded sky,
The Christian Canaan round thee sweep!
Thrice happy, happy poet! blest
With heavenly wisdom, from thy page
The balm of Gilead shall be prest,
The wounded spirit to assuage!

Serene thy morn, but sweeter far
The coming of thine evening hours;
From Nazareth's holiest home, a star
Shall shine upon life's dying flowers.
And though the Muse no more appear
From costly vase her gifts to shower,
A kinder, gentler Friend is here,
To bless thee with a richer dower!

And though no pleasant hum of bees
About thy glimmering pillow sound;
No chain of pearl from Indian seas
By Graces on thy head be bound:
Yet heed it not! a softer lay
Upon thy drowsy ear will break;
A brighter robe thy limbs array—
"Good and faithful servant,"—WAKE!

LINES FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

Two ears, and but a single tongue,
By nature's law to man belong:
The lesson she would teach is clear—
"REPEAT BUT HALF OF WHAT YOU HEAR."

گوشِ تو دو دادند زبانِ تو یکي
یعني که دو بشنو و یکي پیش مگو

THE WOMEN OF HINDOSTAN.

No. IV.

THERE is a certain civil and religious contract, which, more than all other contracts or bargains, of whatsoever kind, would appear to engross the interest and speculation of all people, whether of Asia or of Europe; perchance also of Africa, and certainly of America. It forms, in fact, a very important clause in the law of nations, and enjoys a better observance than most others, being greatly honoured by all conditions of men above the mark of savage life. To some pleasant consideration of its mysteries, as touching the women of Hindostan, the writer is naturally led by his foregoing remarks upon modesty and domestic excellence.

Marriage, it need hardly be said, is the civil and religious contract here alluded to—an institution under the express sanction of Heaven, and one which could hardly be regarded with too much respect by men, if only upon the selfish consideration, that through it woman, with all her possessions, with all her charms and endowments of mind and person, with all her graces and excellences, with all the honours and immunities appertaining to the sex, is transferred wholly and almost irrevocably *in potestatem viri*. It being presumed that all persons think very carefully, very deeply, and very continually, upon this momentous and fascinating subject, it could hardly be suffered that any individual should arrogate to himself the ability to write thereupon acceptably to others, unless, indeed, he should haply enjoy the advantage of drawing his supplies of thought from some vast store of original knowledge gleaned upon an extraordinary field of nuptial experience. Taking this reflection, then, as a *caveat*, the writer will pass at once to an examination of some of the peculiarities affecting the marriage state in India, venturing only, by the way, to remind his courteous reader of a few of the most indefeasible common benefits which accrue to all communities from the use of this conventional restriction. These are, in brief, social order, as supported by individual comfort; the general peace of society, as affected by a fair and equal distribution of marital privileges among all men; the subaction of government, in the authority of heads of families; excellence of education; the encouragement of industry; and, lastly, what perhaps should have been firstly, the rearing of the finest and most numerous progeny.

Among the Hindoos, it would appear that marriage is not only esteemed honourable, but is in truth the prime object and most essential boon of a respectable life; and when a man arrives at years of discretion without having been married, or otherwise, by divorce or the loss of a former partner, is at liberty to take unto himself a new wife, in this one object, all his hopes, all his dearest schemes of aggrandizement, appear to be centered; and even his proverbial love of power gives way before the influence of his philoprogenitiveness. Indeed, so necessary is matrimony considered, that a bachelor is regarded as an utterly useless member of society, and, in some parts of India, is actually treated with as much severity as were the unhappy votaries of celibacy among the ancient Lacedæmonians. A law also exists which, like that of the Athenians, forbids any office of public trust or responsibility being assigned to an unmarried man. A widower no less is considered to have lost importance, until the marriage state be resumed. Contemptible as bachelors are accounted, however, their condition is happy and enviable when compared with that of the unmarried woman; and, on this account, the most assiduous pains are taken

by every parent to dispose of, or, as the phrase will have it, to "get off," their daughters at all risks; and, therefore, owing to the early espousals in vogue, it very seldom happens that a female remains single until womanhood; an old maid is, in fact, a *rarissima avis* in Hindostan. Choice they have none, of course; even infants are not permitted to behold the person of the *intended*, until the knot has been tied. In all negociations of this kind, the friends of the girl are chiefly solicitous about the amount of fortune to be inherited by the bridegroom, with perchance a passing thought concerning the temper of the intended mother-in-law; while the anxieties of the boy's relatives are entirely devoted to the obtainment of purity of caste and health. As is customary among the most civilized communities, the *onus* of proposal, or, to be more technical, of *popping the question*, rests upon the suitor or his friends; but, as is *not* usual among these same more civilized communities, after the presents have been offered and the object of the visit declared, the friends of the young lady invariably defer accepting or rejecting the offer, until some omen, which is anxiously looked for, shall declare the will of Heaven concerning it. Thus, if the match be in all other respects desirable, the chirping of a lizard, the lowing of a cow, or the song of any sweet-voiced bird, would ensure the infant suitor's happiness; but if an evil omen should arise, by the presence of a cat, a fox, a serpent, or by the cry of any screaming bird, the proposed alliance, however advantageous and promising in all other respects, would assuredly be declined. These precautions before returning an answer would appear to be somewhat unnecessary, inasmuch as the friends of the girl might be well assured that sun, moon, and stars, no less than the whole mundane creation, had been ransacked by witch, soothsayer, and astrologer, and auspicious prognostics obtained, before the munerary overture could have been ventured upon, even by the least superstitious of Hindoo parents; and, surely, what would in such case be for the happiness and advantage of the bridegroom, would be no less so for the bride.

It is upon record, that the betrothing of infants, often not more than three or four years of age, has been customary in Hindostan from the earliest periods of history; arising, as is evident, out of the mutual interests or inclinations of parents. Thus it frequently happened that, either for the sake of aggrandizement, or from the more worthy motive of personal esteem and friendship, parties were led to desire an alliance between their families; and, as the most effectual bond of such an alliance, were induced to seek a marriage between their respective children. Now, as this wish was frequently formed before the children were of an age proper for such an union, and as intermediate advantages would have been lost by delay, they had recourse to the invention of a matrimonial troth, containing this saving clause, "unless (which may the gods forbid!) our inevitable destinies should carry us into deadly enmity." This was undoubtedly the most available method of procuring the alliance; but it was not always found the most effectual mode of insuring its continuance; for irreparable feuds were common in those days, especially when a prospect of a still more advantageous league opened to either party elsewhere; and this saving clause, being thus found too saving, was exploded. These plightings, then, however binding, were only in the nature of a promise between the parents, and were not followed, as is now usual, by an immediate marriage ceremony, that being more sensibly deferred until the time of consummation, which was fixed by the inclination of the young couple themselves. The courtship usually commenced when they were about ten or twelve years of age, and the marriage was speedily concluded.

Amongst the Hindoos, it must be recollected, it is not unbecoming in the lady to be the wooer of the swain. This peculiar trait in Indian manners will obviate a very natural surprise and disgust which would be felt by every European reader of some of the love-songs of Hindostan, where the speaker is a female, who would otherwise appear in the character of a wanton. So far from the Hindoo women thinking the conduct of Eve suited to their modesty,

Who would be wooed and not unsought be won;

Capt. Willard observes, that "the fair sex are the first to woo, and the men yield after much courting. The tenour of their love-ditties is one or more of the following themes: beseeching the lover to be propitious; lamentations for his absence; imprecations on rivals; complaints of inability to meet the lover from watchfulness of mother and sister-in-law, and the tinkling of little bells worn round the ankles, &c."*

In India, the most ancient form of plight appears to have been simply that of a mutual exchange of presents at the time of promise. Subsequently, these gifts were made by the bridegroom's friends only, as an earnest of the bargain, and in part payment of the *price* which is invariably paid for a bride. In times less remote (supposed to be about B.C. 400), for the purpose of giving greater publicity to the contract, the marriage feast was instituted; and, latterly, it has been customary among the higher classes, in addition to these ceremonies, to execute written articles of marriage settlement, after the fashion of the Mohammedans. The Hindoo marriage ceremonies are very various and complex. There are no less than eight distinct forms appointed for different castes, under different circumstances; and these have been multiplied, through a thousand modifications, in the several provinces. With all castes, however, ablutions form the chief part of the ceremonial, and to this the decoration of the person with finery is secondary. A procession, with bands of music and infinite noise, appears to be equally essential to all, as is the feast also. According to circumstances, these ceremonies cannot be completed in less than three, five, or seven† days. The Brahmins would seem to be the only caste which pay attention to precise uniformity, for their forms are similar in all parts of the country. These forms are curious, and the festival picturesque, and they generally follow speedily upon the betrothment; indeed, the first propitious day is usually appointed for that purpose. The season in which all things are most likely to unite in favourable augury is during the spring and summer months, when the astrologers report the conjunction of Brisput and Soohk, *i. e.* Jupiter and Venus; but, if all else were encouraging, and only one infelicitous omen should arise, the match would be abandoned, or at best postponed. The ceremonial for Brahmins lasts five days, and the most important acts are as follows: they may be taken as a fair specimen of the description of ceremony practised, only with less etiquette, among other Hindoo castes.

On the morning of the first day, ere the sun has risen, the bride and bridegroom are taken by their respective friends to the most sacred stream or pool in the neighbourhood, and undergo a long and formal course of ablutions, accompanied with prayer and the service called *alrati*, which is performed with fire, for the purpose of averting the effects of evil eyes, the

Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos

* Willard on the Music of Hindostan.

† It is only under peculiar circumstances that the ceremony is extended to seven days; for although, in all other matters, the number seven is held to be most propitious, in this respect it is avoided, simply because the marriage feast among the Jews is of this duration.

of Virgil. They are then placed side by side, the bride having her face veiled, placed beneath an alcove or veranda supported by twelve pillars, which is profusely decorated with garlands of flowers, flags, and tinsel ornaments; and here all the gods are invited to attend the wedding, and bring with them the presence of such rays of the glory of the Supreme as formerly animated the bodies of the family progenitors. An antelope's skin is then spread, and the couple are made to sit with their faces towards the east, while the various long and tedious forms are gone through, which it would be useless to detail; such as rubbing with saffron, washing the feet with milk, fastening the wrists with cords, anointing with oil and perfumes, attrition with magic stones, &c. &c., until sunset, when a very absurd farce is performed. The bridegroom suddenly pretends to be seized with an anxious desire to take leave of all his kindred, and to cast himself upon the wide world in search of better fortune, and for the purpose of visiting the most sacred cities in the country. He is equipped for the journey, and a sorrowful leave-taking ensues; he is then sent forth from the town or village with a small sum of money, and wanders about in solitude, and, poor child! if possible, in tears, until, suddenly, he is met by a grand torch-light procession, among which are all his own friends and those of his young bride, who entreat him to return to his deserted home; but he refuses, till he is offered a wife of matchless beauty and infinite excellence; when, feigning to be irresistibly overcome by the temptation, the infant pilgrim accepts the condition, and is paraded back in triumph, amid the braying of cracked trumpets, the thumping of drums, and loud screams and shouts of applause, accompanied with the discharge of fireworks, pistols, and guns. On the second day, the father of the bride, taking the children's hands, places them within one another; then both parents, clasping the children's hands thus joined, pour seven measures of water over them, and then seven measures of corn,* and then seven measures of milk. Hereupon, the chief Brahmin repeating the *mantras*, a *zena*, consisting of nine strings instead of three, is placed over the boy's shoulder, and the *tahli*, a small annulet, the emblem of marriage, is bound upon the girl's neck. This is the most solemn part of the ceremonial, being the act of obligation, whereby the union becomes binding. On the third day, a peculiar rite is performed with fire, which appears to be a remnant of the Parsee marriage ceremony, seven perambulations being made round the element. On the fourth day, the bride and bridegroom dine together, in presence of all the assembled guests, as a token of the closest possible union; and this, more than any other part of the ceremony, is a severe trial to the modesty of the infant bride, for the first notion that a Hindoo female imbibes is, that there is extreme indelicacy in eating in the presence of any man, even of a relation. As it was a proverb among the Romans, when a woman spoke indelicately, to say, "she talks like a bride," so has it become common with Hindoos to reproach a woman for levity of comportment, by telling her that "she delights in a bridal feast." A very great fuss is made about this day's singular piece of etiquette, for never again will the happy couple sit together at a meal, whether in public or in private. On the fifth and last day, a sacrifice is performed by burning rice; and this, excepting the *sutti*, is the only sacrifice in which a woman can take part. At night, the whole affair is concluded by further ablutions and more extravagant decorations of both bride and bridegroom; and then a grand procession is again made, by torch-light, through all the streets of the place, the newly-married pair being

* In the marriage of great princes of the Brahmin caste, it is said that pearls have been used for this purpose instead of grain.

seated *vis-à-vis* in a gaily-ornamented palanquin. The display of jewels and gorgeous finery is often, on these occasions, wonderfully grand and pompous; and the feasting, *nautching*, and rioting, more unlimited than ever. Alms, to the religious and the poor, are profusely distributed by the parents of both children. The writer can recollect an instance occurring at Hurdwar, upon which occasion three *lahks* of rupees (*i.e.* £30,000) were tossed, as a scramble, among the multitude of *fakhirs* and pilgrims at the *ghât*, during the five days of a wedding between children of neighbouring rajahs. It will be satisfactory to all those who have acquired notions in disparagement of Hindoo delicacy, to hear that the Abbé Dubois, in speaking of the matrimonial ceremonies, suggests that:—"There is one thing well deserving of remark; that amongst the almost infinite variety of ceremonies made use of on the occasion of marriage, there is not one that borders on indecency, or has the slightest allusion to an immodest thought."

The marriage rite of the Mohammedans has much less of formality about it than that of the Hindoos. There is the joining of hands, the pronouncing of prayers and blessings, great feasting, great dancing, great charity, unlimited noise and unmusical music, processions and torch-light, by no means inferior to those above-described; but all can be fully accomplished in a single day, unless, for the special purposes of merriment or debauchery, the revels should be protracted, which not unfrequently happens. The most necessary part of the ceremony, however, appears to be the eating of sweatmeats. A wonderful consumption of *metais* takes place. Men, women and children, horses, camels, elephants, oxen, and birds, are all treated to these wedding-cakes, made of sugar and rancid butter, mixed with a little flour. In Oriental phrase, the streets become rivers of treacle, the hills are converted into mountains of sugar. Let the following amusing quotation from the *Tarikhi Guzaida* bear witness. "During the year 479 (A.D. 1086), the twelfth of Khalif Moohkteddi, the city of Bàghdad received a peaceful visit from Sultan Malek Shah, the glory of the race of Seljook, whose deportment towards the illustrious house of Abbas evinced the utmost kindness and respect. In the month of Suffur of the following year, that monarch returned to his capital, whence his daughter, who had already been bethrothed to Moohkteddi, was, by his orders, conducted to Bàghdad, in a style of unparallelled splendour. The lovely princess was received upon her arrival with extraordinary rejoicings, and she entered the metropolis, attended by the whole court of her imperial consort, amid an illumination which darkened the moon and stars, and set the canopy of heaven in a blaze. The marriage was celebrated the next day, with a pomp and magnificence never before equalled. The entertainment was one of unexampled cost and profusion; expenditure was unrestricted. Some estimate, though perhaps inadequate, may be formed of the wonderfully grand scale upon which this festival was conducted, when it is mentioned that the consumption of sugar actually amounted to forty thousand *maunds*." A *maund* is about eighty pounds weight English; and, therefore, at the lowest calculation, the quantity eaten must have been upwards of fourteen hundred tons. This is, in truth, no romance, but matter of history; nor is it, upon consideration, difficult of belief; for not only was every inhabitant of the great capital a partaker of the sultan's *metais*, but every stranger or visitor within the gates, and every inhabitant's and every stranger's elephants and cattle likewise. May it not be fairly conjectured that the sugaring of our old English wedding-cakes is of Oriental origin?

It does not seem to be commonly known, but it is a fact, that marriages are

not unfrequently contracted between Hindoo and Mohammedan families; in which case the Hindoo, whether male or female, must of course embrace Mohammedanism, since no proselytes can be received within the pale of Hindooism. The author has met with several instances of the kind, especially among the higher classes.

Now it is full time to turn some attention to the precepts respecting marriage, which from infancy are urged upon all women as an indispensable part of their education, and which will be found to contain a most wholesome system of matrimonial discipline; such, indeed, as might sometimes be applied with advantage (be it spoken without offence) to some fair wives no less than to brunettes. The *Padma Purána* is the book of highest authority in these matters, and from it are drawn all the lessons which are deemed necessary for the cultivation of a perfect wife, from the first dawning of ideas until the epoch of maturity. Whole chapters of this celebrated work are devoted to the duties of the wife to her husband. Perhaps the following extract may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole. Thus saith the penitent:—"Her husband may be aged, crooked, infirm, blind and deaf, or offensive in his manners; suppose him cross-tempered, choleric, dissipated, irregular, a drunkard, a gambler, an incorrigible debauchee; even if he be utterly reckless concerning domestic happiness or the peace of his home; if he be benumbed by indifference or violent as a demon; if he live in the world without honour, disgraced and contemned, his many crimes and infirmities will assuredly weigh him down to the earth, but never shall his wife regard him otherwise than as the idol of her heart. Let her ever be diligent in her domestic labours, watchful over her temper and affections, by no means covetous of her neighbour's advantages, avoiding dispute, quiet in her mind, quiet in her manner. If she behold any thing which she might lawfully desire to possess, the wish must not be formed without the sanction of her husband. If her husband laugh, she should laugh; if he weep, she should weep also. If he be disposed to converse, let her enter into conversation with him; if he be talkative, let her be attentive. When he shall desire her to talk, sweetly let her words distil from her lips, and more and more to please her lord and master be her only aim. If, perchance, a stranger should look towards her, she must shun him with downcast look, and walk on in disregard of him, meditating upon her husband; if he endeavour to gain her notice, she must not behold him; if by unlooked-for casualty he should endeavour to insinuate himself into her regard, if he offer her the richest garments or jewels above all price, if he should woo her with the most impetuous and importunate passion, by the help of the gods she shall spurn him from her presence. For be it known, that a woman can have no true happiness but through her husband; and if her heart be persevering in fidelity, through him she shall ultimately enjoy the blessings of an excellent race of children; he shall provide her with honourable apparel; his affection shall decorate her with jewels, with choice flowers, with sandal, saffron, and, in short, every thing which her heart can desire. So shall it be proved. And be it moreover known, that through the medium of a faithful wife a man enjoys all earthly happiness. This is the perpetual declaration of the books of the council of the wise. It is by the aid of a faithful and devoted wife that he performs every prosperous work, that he acquires riches and obtains renown; and under her affection every plant in the garden of his life shall flourish. A MAN WITHOUT A FAITHFUL WIFE IS AN IMPERFECT BEING." Are these dogmas, however uncivilized, without value and truth? Are women on whom they are inculcated from infancy likely to imbibe loose notions of chastity? Is

it to be supposed that those who broadly declare the Hindoo maidens to be wanton, and Hindoo wives incontinent, are acquainted with the truth? Or is it more probable that they have become misinformed, through an acquaintance with that unfortunate class who—a small number, and no fair specimen of the race—have received an education in vice, rather than in morality, like the multitude of the same class in all other countries. Surely no one among divine Englishwomen (every individual of whom, had her lot been cast in India, would proudly have rejoiced in no less a name than Dilgushai, 'the heart-ravishing') will be insensible to the admirable virtue and effect of such culture as this; albeit, in her own more genial soil, the tree of conjugal excellence would bud and blossom without care or training. Badinage apart, in all which has been yet observed, there is nothing which openly militates against the peace, and comfort, and natural privileges of woman, although the tendency is to bring the wife into too strict a bondage, too passive a subjection, to the will and caprice of her husband.

Although the ancient Hindoo law, as revealed in the *Dharma Sastra* of Menu, is not so tender towards the female sex as that of the English common law, according to our commentators,* yet when a woman becomes a wife she is under the ample protection of the law. She is declared to be one with her husband, who is said not to be perfect till compact of three; himself, his wife, and his son. Mr. Mill, amongst the numerous errors which he has propagated in his History of India, has declared that "the woman, amongst the Hindoos, is so restricted in the means of acquiring property, that she is almost excluded from its rights." On the contrary, the *Mitakshara*, a law digest of the highest authority, assigns to woman her *stridhana*, or property, which may consist of money, valuables, and (except in Bengal) of land, which she may enjoy during life, independently of her husband. Then, as to personal chastisement, the civil law of the West gave to a husband the power *flagellis et fustibus acriter verberare uxorem;*† and the tender common law of England allowed him to administer to her castigation *licité et rationabiliter;*‡ whereas Mr. Colebrooke cites a Hindoo author, who says: "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a thousand faults."

But there are circumstances arising out of their laws and customs of matrimony which weigh more heavily upon the sex, and reduce her, unoffending, to an abject state, and the privation of all social comfort. Of these, widowhood is, perhaps, the most grievous. The happiest lot which can befal a woman is to die in the marriage state: the *Shastras* declare that such an exit is the reward of good deeds done in a previous existence. A widow can never be re-married without the deepest disgrace; she would be utterly cast out from the society even of the lowest; she would be regarded, indeed, with much greater abhorrence than the vilest of prostitutes: the very name of widow is a darker reproach. This law would be equally binding even if she, having been espoused as an infant three or four years of age, should immediately lose her husband. Such a case is not unfrequent, for it is a common thing for the old men, especially of the Brahmin caste, to take for their second wives children of that tender age. Themselves consider that the very direst calamity which can befal a woman is to survive her husband. Hence the origin of *sutti*, or the burning of widows, which, by the way, is not compulsory, but must necessarily be the free act of the woman. A widow's degradation commences immediately upon the decease of her husband. She is stripped of all her fine clothing, plundered

* "So great a favourite is the female sex of the laws of England."—Blackstone, b. i. c. 15.
† *Nov.* 117. c. 14. ‡ Blackst. *loc. cit.*

of her ornaments; even the *tahli*, the sacred symbol of her marriage, is cut from her neck; she can never again wear any sort of ornament; even coloured clothes are forbidden, and her head is shaved; she is excluded from all ceremonies of joy, and is made a slave in the household where she lately ruled. The eyes of all her friends and acquaintance are continually upon her; she may not indulge in the most innocent amusement, or appear capable of receiving any degree of pleasure; her appearance any where, beyond the limits of her own village, is regarded as an evil omen, and any one, who chanced to meet her, would abandon the purpose with which he had set out. Even the privilege of scolding or complaint is denied to her; she must be ever quiet, grave, submissive, in all things. And with admirable patience does she, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, perform all that is thus severely required of her. Upon the subject of widowhood among the Hindoos, the Abbé Dubois says:—"It has been remarked that, as the progress of libertinism in our hemisphere has counteracted the propensity to wedlock, and made Europe the region of single women; so India, from its peculiar habits, has become that of widows. The caste of the Brahmins is, in this respect, pre-eminent. The social disorders engendered by the prohibition of second nuptials are real, but not so frequently felt as might be supposed, which must be, in a great measure, attributed *to the gravity of the widows, and the naturally chaste temperament of the Hindoo women;* which is certainly far beyond what is conceded to them by some ill-informed writers."

The inhuman practice of *sutti* is now happily abolished in India. It was never a compulsory act, as was generally misrepresented. Without a full and free volition, the sacrifice was declared unavailing for its great purpose—that of obtaining everlasting bliss for the woman's husband, and a period of many thousands of years of equal bliss, in her husband's company, for herself. Some have argued that there existed an indirect compulsion, in the misery and degradation to which a surviving widow was doomed. Pride and vanity have been considered the chief instigators, by others; and, doubtless, a desire for the lustrous fame, which attaches to the memory of the victim, had weight with many; but it would be unfair, indeed, to disallow the higher and more magnanimous motive above suggested, and which is alone held out by the *Shastras*. This is the inducement which they themselves declare to be paramount, and it should therefore be accepted as such: many widows have resisted every solicitation, even entreaties, threats, reproaches, to forego the sacrifice, and have boldly averred that they would rather incur years, instead of moments, of similar bodily anguish, rather than be backward to purchase heaven for their husbands, even if themselves remained otherwise unrewarded. The memory of such a woman is highly revered among the Hindoos; her spirit is deified, vows and prayers are put up to it, and its intercession is deemed infinitely powerful, even to the working of miracles. This is a subject of such thrilling interest, and opens so wide a field for speculation and research in human nature, that it is quite tantalizing to make bare mention of it and away; but the practice, existing no longer in British India, touches not the present condition of the women of British Hindostan.

It was casually remarked, in a preceding page, that it is the common custom (though in direct violation of the precepts of Menu) to pay a price for a wife in India. This is always in proportion to the wealth of the suitor, and the beauty or value of the lady; and is usually expended, or the greater part of it, by her father, upon her wedding festival and outfit. The origin of this custom has been referred by Alexander to a desire on the husband's part to

obtain a more absolute control over his wife. He says: "Such is the proclivity to vice, that even these (referring to matrimonial pledges) were found insufficient to secure female fidelity; and hence, perhaps, arose the custom of purchasing a wife from her relations for a stipulated price, and a few presents made to the bride herself; a custom of great antiquity, for Jacob served seven years for Rachael, and Sechem told the brethren of Dinah that he would give whatever they should ask for their sister. This method of marrying, as it augmented the power of a husband over his wife, gave him greater security for her good behaviour; for, by the purchase, she became his slave, and on the least suspicion he could confine her; or he could turn her away, at pleasure, if she did not answer the purpose for which he intended her." Now this argument is as ungenerous as it is false; being (to speak logically) in the nature of a *petitio principii;* for the proclivity upon which it is based, cannot be assumed to exist. Far from being referable to any defect in the heart or nature of woman, the custom of purchase may be clearly traced to the errant propensity of man himself. It had its source, without doubt, in the abominations of polygamy and concubinage; for it is obvious that the effect of such a monopoly, as a merchant would say, by increasing the demand for the commodity, must enhance the price also. Thus, in Europe, where the demand is small, owing either to the expenditure of men by war or sea service, or the extravagant luxury of the times, which renders a family an insupportable burden to a gentleman of limited income, an extra incitement to the marriage state is necessary, and a premium in the shape of portion must be given with a woman; unless, indeed, she be a beauty, or otherwise unusually fascinating. Fortune is the prime desideratum; it is well if there be beauty, elegance, and accomplishment, to boot; but these, without the former, are at a miserable discount. It is commonly supposed that polygamy, in the East, has arisen out of a numerical disparity in the sexes, and, if so, undoubtedly the foregoing argument would fall to the ground; but the fact is denied; or, at most, the excess on the part of the males is found to be no greater than as twenty to nineteen, which would scarcely allow for the diminution by casualty above referred to. An examination of the marriage customs of all nations will support this argument. Under all circumstances, there is a near balance in numbers between the sexes. Wherever polygamy is most prevalent, the highest price is paid for wives; wherever the state of society renders the demand equal on both sides, a pretty equal exchange of advantages takes place at marriage; wherever bachelors are abundant, through disinclination for wedlock, a premium must accompany the lady's hand.

Polygamy and unlimited concubinage are the evils which most heavily oppress the moral condition of the people of India. They are privileges attainable only by the wealthy—privileges by which it is calculated nearly one-half of the population is thrown out of its natural state. Thus, if three hundred women be monopolized in the zenana of one man, they are of course deprived of their natural rights, in a proportion equivalent to the exclusion of two hundred and ninety-nine individuals; and, assuming the sexes to be equinumerant, as many men must be likewise displaced. Montesquieu affirms that the practice of polygamy in Asia is physically conformable to the peculiarity of the climate and people. He argues that the season of female beauty precedes that of their reason, and, from its prematurity, soon decays; that the empire of a woman's charms is short, and that it is therefore natural that a man should leave one wife for another; that he should seek a renovation of the charms which had withered in his possession. Such, however, are not the real cir-

cumstances of polygamy in Asia; for it is, in truth, a contemporary possession of many wives, all in the same predicament. But even if this were otherwise, by the law of nature all men are equal, and her sweets are as much for the enjoyment of the poor as of the wealthy. The same defence of polygamy is made use of by Dow, and he adds, upon the strength of it, that, "as one man retains his vigour beyond the common succession of three women through their prime, the law for a multiplicity of wives is necessary for the support of the human race;" forgetting that nature overlooked this deficiency, and neglected to provide women in the proportion of three, to one man. It is very possible that the evil had its origin in the influence of a hot climate upon the passions, which, when disordered, like other morbid appetites, would make men over-calculate their wants; but to such extravagant lengths is the monopoly now carried, that it is not possible for any man so far to delude himself. The multiplicity of females retained by most Oriental princes and great men, is regarded by them as the means of displaying their vast wealth and magnificence, rather than a voluptuous indulgence; for it is as common a thing in India to estimate a man's importance by the contents of his zenana, as, in England, by the length of his purse.

There is another practice which obtains, in some parts of India, yet more debasing and abominable than that of polygamy; but this being fortunately limited to a very small number, and those of the most degraded and savage tribes, need be but cursorily mentioned. It is polyandry, or the state of a plurality of husbands; which, strange to say, is found to prevail, in a greater or less degree, through nearly all the mountainous regions of India, but seldom or never in the plains. This phenomenon, unless it be a relic of ancient national manners, among all the various classes of mountaineers, is referable to no obvious cause; for the men do not appear to be in numerical excess of the women, nor can it be found that there is any peculiarity of physical constitution which would account for it. The condition of these societies is truly lamentable; more than half the women remain unespoused and neglected, and the men are a race of abject slaves, crushed to the earth by their tyrannical mistresses; many of whom, that is to say, the beauties, the heiresses, and the wits, succeed in attaching to their trains no less than eight, ten, or perchance, a dozen husbands. In this system of marriage, so odious and repugnant to the common feelings of humanity, the most remarkable circumstance, perhaps, is this; that those men esteem themselves the most fortunate who succeed in gaining the hand of her who is already provided with the greatest number of husbands. Possibly a man may experience some gratification of vanity, in being supposed to supplant in her affections those who have preceded him; or, perhaps, their indolence may induce them to prefer servitude, where the household drudgery, and certain domestic acerbities, will be distributed among a legion, rather than incur such slavery single-handed. Besides many less important people, polyandry obtains greatly among the Naires, a poor but proud tribe, inhabiting Maisore, and other parts of Southern India. Sousa, in his history of the Portuguese in India, says: "The Naires are very poor; few of them can afford to maintain a wife; he that can, need not fear another corrupting of her. For this reason, three or four of them join to maintain a woman, and that is their manner of marriage." It will be remembered that the ancient Britons had a similar practice.

Polyandry is the very lowest depth of matrimonial abomination; yet, alas! (with sorrow be it spoken!) there exists a still lower. This is the custom which exists among some obscure and savage tribes in India, of welcoming the

visits of strangers to their wives; not for the sake of gain, but as an act of hospitality. Lycurgus, we are told, "had a good opinion of that man, who being old, and having a young wife, should recommend some virtuous youth to her." The Lacedemonians, however, did not stop here; to such a system of reciprocity were these kindnesses brought, that, it is recorded of the noblest houses among their confederates, that honour was done to the Greeks by their indiscriminate admission to both wives and daughters. Such is the case among some degraded tribes in India; and still worse. In some few instances, no restraint exists; both sexes are altogether free to follow any momentary inclination. These things are not to be dwelt upon; neither is it necessary; for they are exceptions to the general condition of female societies in India, and have only been thus far expounded for the purpose of ultimately proving that, notwithstanding the debasing influence of corrupt and oppressive matrimonial regulations, and of evil example, the women of India have still been preserved, for the most part, uncontaminate. These are trials which the fair ones of Europe know not; and, even here, all are not irreproachable; those who have so broadly defamed the native women, should have remembered this, and should also have sought more carefully for the truth, before pronouncing judgment; bearing in mind, at the same time, the truth which the prince of English poets thus declares:

> Plate sin with gold,
> And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
> Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

The *harem*, with all its concomitant evils and many erroneous notions regarding it, together with some few pleasant and choice anecdotes touching the effect of seclusion and undue restriction upon "the pliant in vice yet firm in virtue," are reserved for future development. There is, however, a certain "discommodity to the females," as an old writer has called man's waywardness, which should find a place here. The writer has observed among the men of India a peculiar disease, affecting both the mind and body, which happily appears unknown in Europe; unless he who is commonly called a woman-hater may be said to labour under a modification of it. The sufferer is suddenly seized with an unruly, unaccountable hatred of her who, till that moment, has been the darling of his heart; ofttimes, in the very career of a new and growing passion, when he is ready to move heaven and earth for the accomplishment of his wishes. The unhappy patient is himself as much startled at the revulsion of his feelings, and as unable to account for it, as are his friends or physicians; and although the latter pretend to ascribe the fact to the condition of the animal system, this is, at least, very unsatisfactory, and no real solution of the difficulty; for it must be remembered, that the new and sudden aversion formed in the mind is not directed against the whole sex, but against the beloved one exclusively; and *that*, intensely, in proportion to the intensity of the former love. Voluntary caprice has no share in it; for the instances taken as examples have the will, and interests, and sincerity, all arrayed against such a conclusion. The writer has himself met with more than one instance, and has heard the history of many more from perfectly credible native witnesses. One which came under his own cognizance is as follows. A fine handsome young Mussulman,* about eighteen years of age, who was a *dandi* (boatman) at Delhi, had seen, and fixed his affections upon, a

* The Mussulmans are seldom married in infancy, like the Hindoos, and have therefore some notions and opportunities of "falling in love."

beautiful maiden, the daughter of a brazier, one considerably above his own lowly station in life. But depending upon his comely person and fascinating manner, he could not despair of success, so wooed the damsel, and, as it would appear to some purpose; for she was nothing coy, and entreated her father to permit the *dandi's* visits. The brazier, however, was a proud man, and expecting to make a better market of his daughter's charms elsewhere, he instantly put a stop to all intercourse, and confined the poor girl to the house, until he learned that the *dandi* had sailed upon a voyage to Calcutta, and would not return within twelve months. Nevertheless, the daughter had found means of sending her lover a message before he departed, assuring him of her devotion and of her anxiety for his safe and speedy return; promising that when, as the only child, she should inherit her father's property, all should be lavished upon her beloved *dandi*. Opposition had only augmented her lover's ardour; and now, with this bright prospect before him, his heart leapt with joy, and he returned an answer, such as all true Mussulmans would under similar circumstances. During his long voyage, nor thought, nor care, had he, save for his absent love; he saw no charms in any other woman, and, day and night, descanted upon the extraordinary beauty and superiority of the brazier's daughter. When, after many months' absence, the impatient and still faithful swain once more approached his native city, rapture obtained possession of his soul, and his impetuous passion wrought him to a frenzy of anticipation. Ere he had reached the *ghát*, a sullen mood had succeeded to his fervour, and, when he spoke of his love, it was with bitterness—not with the bitterness of grief, but of scorn and aversion; he could scarcely bear the mention of her name, so vehement was his hatred. At first, his comrades thought that he played the fool; then they concluded that he had lost his reason. But it was not so; he was indeed sincere, and his mind appeared sane as ever. Even upon this very subject, he would argue with perfect rectitude; and expressed his deep dismay at his unlooked-for misfortune, and was still willing to perform his now odious engagement, for his plight sake. The poor girl had continued true to her declaration; and, as a proof of her constancy, upon hearing of the sad affliction of her lover, she vowed to remain unwedded, if wedded not to him. The youth made a similar vow, and when the writer last heard of them, both were still single. This is a strong case; the will and the interests were in favour of the match; it could not, therefore, be a voluntary caprice which opposed it.

Oriental history furnishes many similar examples; that of the sudden and extraordinary aversion of Jehanghir for the all-lovely Mher-ul-Nissa, after having in vain pursued her with restless and unabated passion for several years, is well known. When a youth, he had seen her, the most splendid woman of the age, and he became enamoured, glowing with a flame quite uncontrollable. She was, at that time, betrothed to Shere Afghan, and the emperor Akbar would suffer no injustice to that hero. On his accession, Jehanghir, still burning for possession of his enslaver, found means to destroy her husband, and had the resplendent beauty conveyed to his *harem;* but, strange to relate, from that moment, he conceived the utmost detestation of her, and she continued a neglected prisoner within the *harem* walls for years, without his once paying her a visit; until at length, by great ingenuity, she succeeded in raising his curiosity to so high a pitch, that, though in no loving mood, he went to see her, and then, his passion returning with all its former warmth, she was speedily made the royal consort, and became famous through the world as Neur Mahal, afterwards Neur Jehan.

Another extraordinary instance, among many, is found in the history of the tyrant Malek Ashruf, who, after a life of iniquitous cruelty, retired to Rebbeia, about A.D. 1350, for the declared purpose of reforming his mode of life and inhuman propensities. Conceiving that he should accomplish this laudable design more easily by softening his iron heart in the endearments of beauty, he resolved upon marriage; and, by chance, becoming deeply enamoured of the daughter of the prince of Mardein, a celebrated beauty, he made such overtures as could hardly be rejected, and was eventually married, with extraordinary pomp and splendour. Yet, scarcely were the espousals completed, when a sudden revulsion of his affections caused him to regard his charming bride with a wayward disgust, as violent as it was inexplicable. It would be out of place and indiscreet to attempt an explanation of this anti-connubial anomaly here; but an unworthy chronicler of the annals of the Women of Hindostan would he be, who should neglect to record so strange a phenomenon concerning them.

LINES FROM THE PERSIAN OF SADI.

Were all thy fond endeavours vain
To chase away the sufferer's smart,
Still hover near, lest absence pain
His lonely heart.

For friendship's tones have kindlier power
Than odorous fruit, or nectared bowl,
To soothe, in sorrow's languid hour,
The sinking soul!

چو رنج بر نتواني گرفت از رنجور
قدم ز رفتن و پرسيدنش دريغ مدار
هزار شرابتِ شيرين و ميوهٔ مشموم
چنان مفيد نباشد كه بوي صحبتِ يار

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

No. IX.—History of the Barmekides.*

The main outlines at least of the history of that illustrious family, whose virtues, prosperity, and fall, form the subject of the present volume, are better known in Europe, perhaps, than those of any Oriental dynasty. We use this word advisedly, for the munificence, wealth, power, and noble qualities of this unfortunate family were all truly royal, and well had it been for many a nation, had their kings been such as these. The Eastern historians unite with one voice in their praise; and all the glory of Harún al-Rashid, their persecutor and destroyer, does not redeem him from the deep reprobation with which he is visited on this account by the most respectable historians of his reign.

This family was of Persian descent; and the first of the race who came into the Mohammedan court was brought into notice in an extraordinary manner—if we are to believe the author of the present work. Abd al Malik is there said to have possessed two jewels, which had the property of betraying the vicinity of poison, by rattling together. When Barmek was introduced to him, he was thus led to suspect that the stranger carried poison about him, and when this was mentioned to Barmek, he acknowledged the fact, and explained that it was the custom of all the Guebres of rank to carry with them this means of escaping the malice of their enemies or irremediable calamity. Barmek was admitted to court on the condition of his parting with this suspicious panacea against all earthly evils, and gradually rose in the esteem of the king, and was promoted to the most honourable employments. His conversion to Mohamedanism is mentioned as a disputed point; but his son Khalid added to all his illustrious qualities a public profession of Islam, and a zealous observance of its precepts.

But the chief member of this family, and the one who figures most in history, is Yahya, the son of Khalid just mentioned, himself the trusted counsellor of Harún al-Rashid, and the father of four sons who held the foremost places in the camp and cabinet of their master. The influence of father and sons over Harún was long unbounded—and perhaps this very circumstance, when once his jealousy was awakened, may have served to accelerate their destruction—for though the event alluded to in the quotation which we are about to make is universally assigned as the cause, or the pretext, of their disgrace, it is clear that the storm had long been gathering—otherwise even Oriental tyranny would scarcely have ventured so horribly to visit the sins of the child upon the parent. The quotation we have referred to is as follows.

"It is recorded, that Harún al-Rashid had an extraordinary affection and attachment to Ja'far, the Barmekide, so that he could not bear to be one hour apart from him. He loved his sister Abbásah also, with an extreme

* كتاب اخبار برمكيان Library of the Hon. East-India Company, No. 1,994. This work appears to have been originally written in Arabic by Abulkásim Táyifi, and was translated into Persian by the command of Sultan Fíruz Sháh.

affection, and could not bear long to be absent from her, and was so devoted to her, that he could refuse her nothing that she desired of him. She was a woman of extraordinary charms and beauty, and abounded, and exceeded all, in science and knowledge. Zobaydah, who was the chief favourite of the khalif, and all her dependents, were opposed to Abbásah. And from the extraordinary affection of Harún for Ja'far, he wished never to be absent from him—and so also of his sister. One day, Harún said to Ja'far, 'Thou knowest how great is my kindness to thee, and also how greatly I love my sister Abbásah, and that I cannot live without your society. I have thought of an expedient whereby you may both accompany me in the same assembly: but this is not possible unless a marriage take place between you. That will legalize your meeting, and authorize your beholding one another. But all this is on condition, that the rites of marriage pass not between you, and that you never meet except I am a third in the party.' When Ja'far heard this, the world on all sides grew black with darkness to his eyes. Distressed and confounded, he fell at the feet of Harún, and cried, 'O, my God! O, my God! Commander of the faithful, wilt thou slay me? From the time of Adam to our day, no slave and servant has been admitted to such confidence, as that he should marry with the family of his lords and benefactors: or if any one hath treacherously imagined such a thing, very shortly he hath been reduced to nothingness and annihilation, and all men have counted him a bread and salt traitor. And what sin hath thy slave committed, O, commander of the faithful, that thou shouldst seek after his blood? Is this the reward of all my services and devotion? And besides, how should I, the son of a Persian Guebre, be allied to the family of Háshem and the nephews of the Prophet—may the mercy of God be upon him and his family! and by what right can I aspire to such a distinction? If my father and mother heard of this, they would mourn for me, and my enemies would rejoice, and the latest of our race would grieve to hear of it.' Some days passed, and he neither ate nor drank; but all was of no avail. He could not oppose the decrees of heaven and the ordinance of God by remedy or contrivance. The unhappy man submitted, unable to help himself, and consented to a marriage on the terms before-mentioned. When Yahya, the father of Ja'far, and Fazil and his other brothers, heard of this, they were full of sorrow, and looked for the change of their fortune and the downfal of their power."

These melancholy forebodings were very soon justified. The cruel and absurd commands of Harún to his favourite and his sister were forgotten or disregarded, and Abbásah became a mother. The birth of the child, concealed for a time, was revealed to Harún by the mouth of a revengeful slave-girl of Abbásah, and Ja'far was put to death under circumstances of diabolical treachery on the part of his unworthy master; enough, a hundred times, to overbalance all the glory that has ever been ascribed to him. His father and brothers were cast into prison; where the former died, and the latter were murdered.

The following, amongst the many anecdotes of our author (for his work is rather a collection of anecdotes than a history, or even connected story), shows the dissimulation which Harún used towards his victim, and the almost monomaniac determination with which he sought his life.

Ahmed Bin Mohammed Wásil, who was one of the confidential attendants at the court of Harún al-Rashíd, relates thus: "One day, I was standing before Harún, in his private apartment, when no one besides was there. Perfumes were burning, and the place was filled with sweet odours. Harún Rashíd had lain down to rest, and wrapped his head in the skirt of his garment, to keep his eyes cool, when Ja'far, the Barmeki, came in, and told his business to the khalif; receiving in return a gracious answer, and retiring. In those days, the story of Abbásah, and her union with Ja'far, according to the motion and instigation of Zobaydah, were talked of currently amongst the people. When Ja'far was gone, Harún lifted his head out of his skirt, and from his mouth came these words: 'O, God! do thou so favour Ja'far, the Barmeki, that he may kill me, or make me more quickly powerful over him, that I may cut off his head from his body; for with anger and jealousy against him I am near to destruction.' These words he spoke to himself, but they reached my ears, and I trembled within and without, and I said to myself, 'if the commander of the faithful knows that I have said this, he will not leave me alive.' Suddenly, Harún al-Rashíd lifted up his head from its covering, and said to me, 'Hast thou heard that which I said to myself just now?' I said, 'I have not heard it.' The commander of the faithful said, 'There is no one but thyself here, and so truly as the censer is in thy hand, thou hast heard all; if thou care for thy life, keep this secret concealed; and if not, I will strike off thy head.' I replied, 'May the life of the commander of the faithful be long! I have not heard any of these words; for during the whole discourse of the khalif, I kept my eyes fixed upon the ground; how should I tell it to another?' And with this the khalif was satisfied."

The next anecdote shows two members of this afflicted family in a touching light. Indeed, by the surest of all indications—the retaining a good name in misfortune—the whole race appear to have been men of the noblest and most amiable dispositions.

It has been related, on the authority of the "intimate friends," that Sohayl Fazil was relating to the khalif Mamún the virtues of Yahya, and in the course of his eulogy, he related the following incident. "Yahya was afflicted with a complaint which rendered it impossible for him to make use of cold water for any purpose. When he was imprisoned with Fazil, his son, and the resolution to oppress them was fixed in the heart of Harún, this circumstance came to the khalif's knowledge; whereupon he ordered the keepers of the prison to deprive them of wood, that they might not be able to warm their water. In consequence, the water was frozen. At this, Fazil was in great perplexity; thinking, how will Yahya another night be able to perform his ablutions? At length, it occurred to him, that he would hold the vessel containing the water near the candle, and thus warm it. In short, he kept awake all that night, thus employed; and in the morning the water was warm. When Yahya awoke, and asked for water, Fazil brought him this vessel; and when Yahya began to perform his ablutions, he found that the water was warm, and asked his son how this had happened. The young man explained the case to him; on hearing which, he lifted up his hands to heaven, and prayed blessings on his son.

Fazil himself performed his ablutions with cold water, and put up his prayers to God. When the gaolers knew that Fazil had used the lamp to warm the water, they took it away. Then Fazil was very sorrowful, thinking by what means his father might have warm water when he needed it. At length, he filled the water-vessel which he had used the preceding night, and placed it against his body, so that at least it lost its intensity of cold. When Yahya awoke, and asked for water, his son brought him the vessel, and again he found it warm. On this he asked his son, "What device hast thou used this night, that again I find the water warm?" Then Fazil told him what he had done. Yahya wept, and kissed his son's head and face, and performed his ablutions, and humbled himself, and bewailed and made much confession of his misery before the holy and incomparable God. And he said, "O, Lord, thou knowest that no son has done so much in his father's service as Fazil has done for me, and I have no helper but thee. Give him such a reward for his service as seemeth best in thy sight." After this, they no longer refused them wood, nor strove to vex and afflict them.

The remorse of Harún for an act, committed under the influence of passions little short of madness, at times manifested itself with terrible force, and he appears to have been at such times so wholly overcome by it, as to have sought relief by unbosoming himself to his nearest trusted attendant. But with a strange inconsistency, perhaps arising from the transient nature of a repentance based only on the consequence of crime, he appears to have returned, after such paroxysms of regret, to further persecutions of such of his victims as he had left alive. We have several anecdotes in our collection illustrating this tardy and short-lived repentance. This story is remarkable for more than one reason.

Abu Ali Kásim Bin Mohammed, who was one of the chief courtiers of Harún Rashíd, relates, "That one day they brought to Ja'far, the Barmekide, a boy of singular grace and beauty, so that all were struck with his elegance and the symmetry of his form. And besides all this, there were marks of noble birth in his cultivated and dignified manners. The pity of Ja'far was greatly excited towards him, and he ordered him masters who should instruct him in reading and writing, and all the duties of princely service. In a short time, he had made such progress in all learning and liberal accomplishments, that Ja'far intrusted his affairs, and the control of his house, to his care; and this trust he discharged with such fidelity, that the confidence of Ja'far in him increased daily. One day he was thinking over his captive's case, and as God had given him abundant penetration, from seeing the deeds and doings of this Greek boy, it came into his heart, that it would be no wonder if this boy should be of high lineage and family. So he sent for him in private, and inquired of him his origin and descent; saying, 'Tell me truly and honestly whence thou art, and of what race are thy father and mother, and what has been thy history.' The boy replied, 'I never saw my father, but my mother often told me, that she was one of the concubines of the Cæsar, and that he had loved her with extreme affection. "One day," said she, "in my petulance, I spoke some unseemly word to him, and he was angry, and resolved to punish me. After some consideration, he gave me to one of the musicians of his court. I was then pregnant by him; but in his anger, I could not find an opportunity to tell him this. For had I done so at that moment, he would have thought it only a pretext to prevent him from giving me to another. But

when I was taken to the house of the musician, I told him of my condition, and he respected it, and said to me, 'Thou shalt be to me as a daughter,' and showed me the greatest attention. One day he went and told the king of Rúm of my pregnancy. He praised him much for his continence, and bade him treat me with care, and when a child was born, to inform him of it." A few days after this,' continued the young man, 'I was born; and the musician informed the king of my birth, who said, "Treat this child kindly, and conceal his history from all men. Tell it not even to thy own family, and let no other creature know of it, and guard him well till I consider what is to be done in this matter, and how his birth is to be revealed, and how I must bring him into my house." About this time he appointed the musician to some office, and he removed with my mother and me. When the two armies met, and ours was put to flight, I and my mother fell into captivity into the hands of our enemies, who sold us to the merchants.'

"When the Greek boy had told his story, Ja'far became thoughtful, and said, 'Thou hast spoken truly; I know thy origin, and the truth of thy story, from thy manners and bearing. Such offspring comes not from mean parents; and all the care I have spent upon thee has been well bestowed. I have much hope of thee; for the wise men have said, 'A good root bears a noble tree, and an evil root bears a tree of thorns. The generous tree, if it be cherished, grows every day better and better, and all who live in its age are rejoiced by it; but though a thorn tree be watered and cherished, it is only the fuller of thorns, and nothing but evil comes from it.' In short, this boy so demeaned himself, that Ja'far had the fullest confidence in him, and trusted him with all the interests and affairs of his house, and gave him the highest place among all his near and trusted dependents. At last, he could not bear to be without him, and swore by his head, and saw the world light in his countenance. At last, the fortune of the house of the Barmekides ended, and the star of that household of honour and race of generosity disappeared from the firmament of human observation. Ja'far was slain, and the rest of his family were imprisoned. This boy was taken into the service of the khalif, who sent for him. And when he had for some days seen his intellect and knowledge, and known his perfect service and cultivation, he noticed him much, and distinguished him by all kinds of favours and gifts. In a little while he attained a conspicuous station, and was advanced above all the attendants and favourites of the khalif, illustrating what the wise men have said, 'That him who is wise, we love better than life.' And as this youth grew in consideration and dignity, and was employed in the most distinguished trusts, and was every day more and more considered in the palace, envy of his prosperity arose. One of Harún's chief confidants, in particular, was jealous of him, and hostile to him.

"One day, this youth was riding in great pomp, when suddenly he saw, on one side, at a distance, the son of Fazil, the son of Yahya, the Barmekide, with torn clothes, and in great misery, and on foot. He knew him, and the tears ran from his eyes. The other also knew him, and when he saw him in such splendour, was ashamed, and turned aside from the way, that he might not meet him in such a condition. But the young man leaped from his horse, and left his attendants, and came up to him, and fell at his feet. And when the young Greek reached his house, he wept bitterly, and treated the Barmekide kindly, and gave a trusty servant a Persian horse, and ten thousand direms of gold, to take to the son of Fazil; and bade him ask of him many pardons; and say to him, that he would convert into money all that he had, and it should all be at his benefactor's service. When that trusty servant arrived

at the house of the son of Fazil, he saw that it was very mean, that he had no carpet, and no attendants. He delivered the slaves, and the horse, and the gold to him. The son of Fazil wept much; and would he or would he not, was obliged to receive the present, returning many thanks to his benefactor. When the servant returned, he informed his lord of the misery of the Barmekide, at which he was very sorrowful, and he sent other ten thousand for the wife of Fazil.

"When this became known, that enemy of the young man, whom we have already mentioned, told the whole to the khalif, at which Harún was greatly incensed, and the fire of his wrath mounted into his brain. He sent for the young man, and reproved him, and said to him, 'Thou knowest how I have overthrown all the Barmekides, and that I have also ruined all who have shown them kindness, or spoken a word for them. Why hast thou shown compassion to my enemies? I have heard that thou hast sent much money and goods to them.' The Greek youth replied, 'It is all as the commander of the faithful hath said. Yet though I have incurred the reproach of the khalif, if thou wilt permit me, I will tell the case as it happened, and afterwards I will submit to all which thou commandest.' The khalif replied, 'What thou hast to answer speak.' The young man said, 'I was a *protegé* of Ja'far, and what he did for me, no father would have done for his son. So long as I was in their service, I saw that they were the slaves of the khalif, and watched to know his will. In no instance did I see any thing contrary to this, or which should cause the ruin and destruction which the commander of the faithful has seen fit to bring upon them. But what have such as I to do with the decrees of God, whereby such miseries came upon them from their service in the court of the khalif? This, thy servant, was one day riding out, when he saw at a distance the son of Fazil, in wretched clothes: I knew him, and was miserably astonished. When I saw him in this state, it was but the right of the salt that I should help and serve him. Then I thought again, what if this should come to the ears of the khalif, and I be blamed by him. But at last, I sent a trusty servant with help for him and the wife of Fazil. And now thy slave has owned his fault, and stands ready in submission and obedience to receive his punishment.' When he had made this answer, the khalif hung down his head, and was lost in thought. After some time, he lifted up his head, and said, 'As to the devotion and perfect service which the Barmekides have shown me, there is nothing that can compare with it, and well thou knowest that no one will ever be found so worthy of every dignity as they were; and since *that* day, I have been in continual care, and perpetually looking for the consequences of what I have done; that, for the killing and destroying of that house, I shall have my fill of calamity; and that, till the day of judgment, men will speak well of them and ill of me. But what can I do? My rage and jealousy overpowered me, and after the slaying of Ja'far, there was no possibility of making a reconciliation; had there been such a possibility, I would have sought out those who were left, and restored them to their former dignities. But what can I do now, having overturned such a family? Repentance is of no avail now. But the mercy of God and a thousand blessings be upon thee! And now, what thou hast done to one, I will do to a hundred, whether high-born or low. Go to all the sons and dependants of the Barmekides, and ask pardon of them in my name, and give each of them two hundred thousand direms, and see that it be dispensed to them monthly, that from henceforth they may not want, nor go to beg at the door of any one. Do not fail to do all that is in thy power for them.'"

Liberality in rewarding men of letters, is almost a vulgar virtue in the great men in the East; yet there is something in the fervent eulogy bestowed in the following story, which, in our eyes at least, redeems it from the common mass of such incidents.

Abul-Kásim Táyífi, who was the composer of this work in Arabic, relates, "I have heard from my father, who was one of the learned men of Bagdad, that, on a certain time, the officers of Yahya, the Barmeki, had sent him the revenues from his province. When they came in, it happened that Yahya was on horseback, and was going to the khalif's palace. He commanded them to take the silver and gold to the store place, in the court-yard of his house; but when he came out to get on horseback, he saw a crowd of poets, and men of learning, and needy persons, and persons in distress, who had come from all parts and were waiting till he rode out. When they saw him, they began to proclaim aloud their several necessities. He had one foot in the stirrup, and was putting in the other, when he ordered that they should divide all the silver, which was stored up in the repository, among that company, according to their several needs." If the wise men of the world would consider well this one instance of the open-heartedness and generosity of Yahya, they would see that, of all our chief men, and kings, and rulers, there has been no such pearl among us as he was. May the blessing of God be upon him!

The generosity of the Barmekides was not confined to an almost boundless liberality: they could not only give, but forgive, in a manner which reminds us more of the purest principles of the Gospel, than of the religion which sanctions the savage and implacable vengeance, which is often transmitted from parent to child, among the professors of Islam.

Abul-Kásim Tayifi, who is the composer of these pages, relates thus:— "I heard from Sálih Bin Muhrán, who was one of the intimate attendants of Harún al-Rashíd: 'One day Harún sent for me, and when I arrived in his presence, I saw that he was vexed and perplexed, and full of thought, and very much enraged. When I had stood awhile, he lifted up his head and said, 'Go this moment to Mansúr Bin Ziyád, and before night thou must have from him ten thousand thousand direms, and if not, cut off his head and bring it to me; and if thou fail in this, I swear by the soul of Mahadi I will command thy head to be severed from thy body.' Sálih said, 'May the life of the commander of the faithful be long! If he gives a part to-day, and sends somewhat more to-morrow, on the condition that he gives me a pledge for the payment of the whole——' He replied, 'No; if he does not give thee to-day ten thousand thousand direms in coined money, bring me his head; what concern hast thou in this matter?' When he said this, I knew that he was aiming at the life of Mansúr, and I went out from him in great perplexity and distress. Say, O Lord, what has come to me! In short, it will be needful to slay Mansúr, and he is one of the most worthy and most known men of Bagdad, and has a numerous clan (?) At length, I went to the house of Mansúr, and taking him on one side, told him the whole story as it had happened, and what my commands were. When he heard, he wept aloud and fell at my feet, saying, 'In truth, the commander of the faithful seeks my life; for his courtiers and many others know that there is no such sum in my house; nor could I, in my whole life, bring together so much; how then can I do it in one day? But do thou shew me one favour, for God's sake. Take me to my house, that I may bid farewell to my children, and followers, and clansmen, and ask forgiveness of

my offences from my companions and acquaintance; and give thee all the gold and money and valuables which I have, that after my death they may not be dispersed, and that they may not vex and afflict my children; so I shall see my sons and daughters, and much shall I be bound to thee for this, and thou wilt suffer no injury from it. And when I have bidden them farewell, and delivered into thy hands what money I now possess, take up my head, and carry it, with the money, into the presence of the commander of the faithful, and say, 'I have done thy bidding. I took him to his house, as he desired; and when his family and chief friends heard what had happened, there was an outcry among them, and they wept and bewailed, so that jinns and men, and wild beasts and birds, were sorrowful for them, and my heart burnt to see them.' At last he brought out what money and valuables he had, amounting to two million direms, and gave it me, saying, 'In days past, before Harún al-Rashíd was khalif, my disposition towards Yahya Bin Khálid was not favourable, and he was continually suffering vexations from me; and afterwards also, during this present reign, he suffered much annoyance and persecution from me. But, on a certain occasion, he treated me with kindness, and put my hand in his; and I knew that he had forgiven my fault, and that there was no feeling of revenge remaining in his heart; and, afterwards, he did me many kindnesses with the khalif. If thou wilt deal kindly with me—his house is at the head of the way—take me there; it may be, his heart will be touched for me; for all the members of his house are men of liberality and generosity, and they desire even that their enemy and ill-wisher may take refuge with them, that they may help him in his distress and misery, and that they may make him shout for joy.' I said, 'Thou speakest truly, and it will be a delight and a pleasure to myself to take thee there. Come, let us go there. By God, the Most High, it must needs be they will cause thee to rejoice.' Sálih Bin Muhrán went on to say, 'When Mansúr arrived at the house of Yahya Bin Khálid, he had just finished the former prayer, and was repeating the Tesbih. When he saw Mansúr, and he had explained to him his distress and misery, Yahya came up to me and inquired of me the state of the case, which I revealed to him. He comforted Mansúr, and bade him keep up his heart; 'for,' said he, 'I will not be wanting in doing all that is in my power to help thee.' At the same time he called his treasurer, and said to him earnestly, 'Bring all that is in the treasury to me.' The treasurer brought all that he had of coined money and jewels, and the amount was two hundred thousand direms.* Then he wrote a letter to his eldest son Fazil, bidding him send what he had of money, for that an unfortunate man was waiting for it. When Fazil had read the note, he immediately sent two hundred thousand direms. Then he wrote a note to Jáfar, his younger son, bidding him send immediately all the money which he had: he also sent three hundred thousand direms. Then he said to Sálih Bin Muhrán, 'Take this money to the commander of the faithful, and represent to him that I will send to-morrow three million direms more into his treasury.' Sálih said, 'This is not in my orders. To-day, by the hour of evening prayer, I must be in the presence of the khalif, with the gold or the head.' When Yahya Bin Khálid heard this, he sent for his slave Otbah, and bade her go to Fatimah, the sister of the commander of the faithful, and to explain the case to her, that he was unable to assist a petitioner. When Otbah had told Fatimah how the matter stood, that lady, who was a woman of much generosity and liberality, took off a collar, set with jewels, which she had received from the khalif, of which the value was estimated at two hundred thousand dinars of gold, and sent it to

* *Sic.*

Yahya, asking beside a hundred pardons that she could do no more. When, at last, the ten millions of direms were raised, Yahya delivered it all to porters, and sent it by Sálih Bin Muarán to the khalif. 'It was near the setting of the sun,' says Sálih, 'when I brought the money to Harún Rashíd. When he saw me, he cried, 'Hast thou brought Mansur?' I told him all that had passed; whereupon he bade me send the money to the treasury, and go for Yahya Bin Khálid. When I had placed the money in the treasury, I went to Yahya, and told him that the khalif had accepted the money, and wished to see him, and gave no further orders. He broke out into exclamations of gladness when he heard this, and calling for Mansúr, he said, 'Take courage, for thou art saved from destruction. The commander of the faithful has just asked for me, and I will so contrive as to render him again favourably disposed towards thee.' Then Mansúr's soul again returned to his body, and he thanked Yahya fervently. When Yahya arrived in the presence of the khalif, and saw his face averted, he was afraid; for he thought, 'Perchance he will reprove me for my want of respect in releasing Mansúr.' So, after some time, he prayed for pardon of his offence, and conciliated the khalif. Afterwards, he said, 'Wilt thou tell me what was the treason and crime of which Mansúr was guilty?' The khalif replied, 'His treason and crime was his enmity against you, and his evil speaking on your behalf; and for this cause it is long since I have wished to strike off his head. To-day I was so incensed, that I commanded that either he should pay this money, or that his head should be cut off. But thou hast done as the generous always do.' Yahya said, 'May the life of the commander of the faithful be long! This is of his bounty, that the prisoner has been released; for if the commander of the faithful had said, 'The wealth of Yahya and his sons is of my gift—and this necklace, too, of my sister's is a gift of mine; what has any one to do in this matter? go and cut off Mansúr's head;'—what could he have done, and what could I have done?' This speech pleased Harún Rashíd; but he blamed Yahya, because he had asked for the necklace of his sister, and sent it to the treasury to meet the demand upon Mansúr. Yahya replied, 'O commander of the faithful, when a man's need passes bounds, then his counsel is clouded, and he knows not what he does. I have hope in the generosity of the commander of the faithful, that he will pardon me this fault also.' Harún laughed at this, and granted his prayer. Afterwards, he blamed his sister for giving away the necklace. She replied, 'It would have been shame if I had not answered the request of one who was in the place of a father to me.' This reply pleased the khalif, and he restored to Fatimah the jewelled collar, and Yahya and Mansúr were again glad at heart. And all the people who were standing, expecting what would be said to Yahya, and how the affair of Mansúr would end, when they saw them both in safety and of good cheer, lifted up their voices in praise and commendation of Yahya and his sons. God knows what is right."

It seems to have been the fate and the punishment of Harún, in his conduct towards the Barmekides, to belie every better attribute which has been attributed to him. Here we have the munificent sovereign hunting like a miser for the treasures of his favourite, and claiming back his own gifts to an unoffending woman.

Abu Nâim Bin Gathim Bin Ahmed, who was one of the near acquaintance and intimate companions of the Barmekides, relates, that when Harún had slain Ja'far and imprisoned Yahya and his other sons, and desired to ascertain

the amount of their treasures and effects, they took an inventory of the property of Ja'far, and found 900,000 direms owing. Ali Bin 'Isa, who was one of those who presided over the investigation, says, it was known that the whole of the effects of the Barmekides and their dependants and bondsmen, and those who were attached to them and their family, amounted to 7,000,000 dinárs. Beyond this, they found not a direm; whereas, the khalif had expected that as much as this might have been obtained from a single page and dependant of the family. When they looked into the rest of their possessions, their gardens, &c., they found that most of these had been given away for the help of the needy and deserving. When an account of these possessions was brought to Harún, he was excessively grieved and enraged, and sent for Sálih, the treasurer, who was the freed-man of Yahya, and who was acquainted with the showing and concealing of his effects. When he came, he said to him, "Where is the wealth of Mohammed Bin Yahya, who was the most powerful of all the inhabitants of Bagdad, and his possessions were greater than those of all the other Barmekides, and he was called a second Kárún?* Tell us, at least, where the effects are, or we will put thee to death with torments which shall be a lesson to the whole world." Sálih replied—"What the commander of the faithful says is true—that they had immense wealth and innumerable possessions; but it is also well known to the khalif, and it is not a secret to those who are present at his court, or to those who are absent from it, how the Barmekides disposed of their wealth—that it was expended in magnificence and splendour, and adornment—and what sums were expended on every garden to which they gave their name. How should such a family have any wealth in money? But I will send letters to small and great of their dependants, who were all their treasurers, and if any thing of hidden and treasured money be thus brought to light, let the khalif order me to be slain with the cruellest torments." Harún said to Sálih, the treasurer—"The mother of Yahya was my nurse;† she was continually in the society of my harem, and associated familiarly with the ladies of the court, and I ever was solicitous for her welfare—all who have been near me know what gold I have given her and what quantities of jewels I have bestowed upon her; but she has not shewn a corresponding good-will and generosity—bring her effects to me, but not so as to leave her altogether destitute and in want, for once I presented her with the whole treasure of Khorasan." Messengers were sent, and when inquisition was made, there were brought 400 dinárs, the produce of the sale of her jewels and ornaments. With this the khalif was not satisfied, and the ornaments of the ladies of Yahya's court, and of his handmaids, were ordered to be sold also—but neither was he satisfied with this. Then the treasurers represented that the alms of Ja'far were measureless: that he would send by night money to the houses of the poor and wretched, and that no one was aware how much he spent in this way. After this, Harún commanded that the treasurers should be thrown into prison, and there they continued for some time; but as no concealed or hoarded treasure came to light, he ordered them to be set at liberty.

The limits of this paper will not allow us to extend our quotations, or to follow at length the history of the Barmekide family. An excellent account of them is given in the second volume of Price's *Chronological Retrospect of Mohammedan History*—a work which to name is to praise. Our aim,

* The Mohammedan name of Korah, represented in the *Koran* as being equally remarkable for his riches, his avarice, and his rebellion against Moses, and fearful punishment.

† An error in the MS. It was the *wife* of Yahya, and Fazil was the khalif's foster-brother.

indeed, has not been so much to supply a connected history—which may be found in the above work, and elsewhere—but to select such incidents as should have the interest of novelty, and, at the same time, illustrate the customs and modes of acting and thinking of the East, as exemplified in respect to one of the most remarkable race of men that that part of the world has produced.

DESTRUCTION OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

To those who deny, and those who doubt, that it is the aim of a certain class of educationists to destroy the native literature of India (and by a parity of reasoning all Oriental literature), we recommend the perusal of the following extract of a letter from Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, to the Rev. Dr. Hæberlin, inserted in the Appendix to the last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society:—

There is a large class of young people in India who are already familiarly acquainted with the Roman letters; who can read any book in those letters without any new mental exertion; and who know them better, and like them better, than the old native characters. For this class I contend that we ought to print the Bible and religious books in the Roman letters. But the greatest advantage of all of the use of these letters is, that it will cut up the existing native literature by the roots, and give rise to a new and purified literature, unconnected with the abominations of idolatry, and impregnated with the spirit of Christ, from whose blessed religion it will derive its origin and support. The present Hindu literature is the offspring of a lascivious and cruel system of idolatry, and almost every page of it is imbued with the corrupting influence of its parent source: but happily the manuscript books which contain this literature are comparatively few. The press has hardly begun to be applied to it. The characters in which it is expressed are complicated, clumsy, incapable of much compression without becoming illegible; and, according to Adam's accurate educational survey, only one person in 266 at present learns to read at all. Meanwhile, many thousands of the upper and middle classes have learned to read English, and the taste for English letters and English learning is every day spreading. At this point of time, the cheap, distinct, popular Roman letters have been applied to the native languages. The Testament, and many religious books, and the first (I believe, at present, the only) native religious newspaper in India, have been published in them; and their use, which commenced among the young educated natives, who are more familiar with the English letters than they are with their native characters, is now spreading among all classes. You will now understand what I mean by cutting up the existing corrupt native literature by the roots. In three years we might, without any extraordinary exertion, publish more native books in the Roman character than now exist altogether in the old characters. We might fill India with Bibles and Testaments, and religious books of all kinds, and school-books, at one-third of the existing price. All the middle and upper classes, who already know the English letters, would prefer them. All those who know no letters at all, including the vast majority of the grown-up population, and all the rising generation, would prefer them. Their superior cheapness and superior simplicity, and the example of the upper and middle classes, would insure this. And if the undertaking is properly followed up by the religious public, this new literature will, for a long time to come, be in the hands of the Bible and Missionary Societies and their agents; it will be laid by them on the solid foundation of Holy Writ; it will be separated by the wide gulf of an entire disparity of written and printed character from the old corrupt native literature; it will daily be enriched by new stores of Christian learning; it will be disliked and avoided by the Hindu priesthood, and all the supporters of the old system, because it lays the axe to the root of their learning.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

Some passages in Mr. Crawford's pamphlet, lately published, and also in other works treating of the Revenue affairs of British India, shew that the system under which Revenue settlements are now conducted is very imperfectly understood in this country. The perpetual settlement, the ryotwarree system, and the village system, are by different parties upheld and censured, while the system of settlement now observed is apparently unknown.

That the perpetual settlement has been productive of many advantages, is undeniable; but that many unforeseen and weighty objections to the "great boon" have of late years been developed, is equally past contradiction. By the perpetual settlement, the state engaged to demand no increase of revenue on resources increasing, while no provision was made protecting the state against loss; the consequence has been, a gradual decrease in the decennial settlement rent-roll. This decrease has been considerable, independent of frauds, which have added not a little to the defalcation.

A land-tax can no more yield the same amount for several successive years than could an income-tax. Suppose an income of £10. per cent. to be levied on the present incomes of the community, not to be increased in any case for twenty years; before the expiration of the second year, some would be unable to pay any tax, and the defalcation would annually increase, till at the end of the twentieth year, there would be a great reduction in the aggregate income derived from the impost. Thus it is also with a land-tax; many estates, from encroachment of rivers, decrease in the number of cultivators, want of skill in proprietors, and other causes, the enumeration of which is unnecessary, fall off in productiveness, and are unable to pay the tax; while the perpetual compact prevents the defalcation from being remedied by the levy of increase on the estates which have improved.

It may be said that, to demand an increased tax from improved estates, would prevent the outlay of capital; that the confidence created by the perpetual settlement has caused improvements which, but for that settlement, never would have been made. Each day's experience shews us that, although a lease for a considerable period is necessary to induce a tenant to lay out money on the property of his landlord, a lease in perpetuity is not requisite. Thousands and hundreds of thousands are laid out on leases of ninety-nine years;—a lease of that length is found to be sufficient inducement for any outlay;—indeed in practice it is unusual to regard returns expected at an interval exceeding fifty or sixty years;—and there is every reason to suppose that, had the settlement of Bengal been made for fifty years instead of in perpetuity, the country would have improved quite as much as it has done under the perpetual settlement. Possibly, the improvement would have been greater than it has been, for the government, with a view to eventual increased resources, would have encouraged and fostered improvements and speculations, which now are, comparatively speaking, regarded with indifference, taxation being for ever limited.

The ryotwarree settlement, while it affords increased protection to the lower orders, is justly condemned as repressing industry, and leaving no scope for the outlay of capital. Even under this degrading system, while there is much good land waste, population and resources will increase; but as soon as all lands capable of producing abundantly, with little labour and expenditure, have been broken up, all further progress must cease—there is no capital, and, did it exist, the subdivision of lands and multitude of proprietors must prevent its outlay.

The system of settlement now in course of introduction has, it is supposed, all the virtues of the perpetual settlement and of the ryotwarree system, without the disadvantages of either; that system I proceed to explain.

The land is surveyed and measured—the proportion of waste culturable, and cultivated—and the different sorts of land, are ascertained and accurately recorded. The rights, written and prescriptive, of every class connected with the land, are carefully inquired into. The extent of land in the possession of each cultivator and the rents paid for that land are ascertained. Till within these few years, estimates were made of what land could or should pay; but experience having shewn that the most able may make a mistake of fifty per cent., it has been wisely determined to accept the rent actually paid as what the land ought, or rather is able, to pay.

Should any cultivator represent his rent to be excessive, and more than is paid by others in the neighbourhood for land of the same description, his complaint is taken into consideration, and an adjustment made in the presence of the complainant and his landlord in public court. No increase of rent is levied unless it should be proved that an occupant, either by collusion with his landlord, or other fraud, pays less than his neighbours, and less than a fair rent for his farm.

The aggregate of the rent which the cultivators now pay, and engage to pay in future, is taken as the foundation of the settlement; an allowance is then made to the proprietor, to meet the expense of collection. In fixing this allowance, reference is had to all circumstances by which this expense is likely to be increased or decreased—poverty of the ryots, produce of one crop only, and that crop being liable to great risks—the lands being scattered, &c., would be considered as good and sufficient reasons for increasing the allowance;—on the other hand, the cultivators being for the most part men of substance, the lands producing two or more crops, by which the chance of total failure is lessened, and the lands being conveniently situated, would be regarded as good reasons for granting a decreased allowance: from ten to fifteen per cent is the usual grant to meet expenses of collection. The proprietary share, twenty per cent., is then deducted, and the remaining sixty-five per cent. is the government-tax,* at which a lease is granted to the proprietor for thirty years.

Should there be any underholders—middle-men, between the cultivators and the party who enter into engagements with the government—having hereditary right of possession, on paying to the superior holder a certain annual rent for the land in their occupation, their rent is adjusted with reference to the aggregate rent which the actual cultivators have engaged to pay, and engagements, bearing the signature of the settlement officer, are interchanged between the inferiors and their lord.

Should there be found parties (as often is the case) having a right of ownership in the land they hold, though their revenue has hitherto been paid through the recorded proprietor of the estate under settlement, the whole proprietary share is given to such owner, an allowance is made to him to meet collection expenses, and a suitable allowance is also made to the proprietor through whom he pays for becoming answerable for the revenue.

It may be asked, why, when such ownership is proved, should not the tenure be separated from the estate under which it has hitherto been held, and the

* 15 per cent. expenses of collection.
20 Proprietor's share.
65 Government-tax.

100 Gross produce, after deducting wages of labour, and profits of stock.

revenue be received direct from the owner, instead of through the other party? I answer, the revenue always having been paid through that channel, the superior holder having by prescription a right to pay the revenue of that land to the government, it is not thought advisable, if it be just, to disturb the arrangement, which, though costly, as rendering necessary an allowance to two parties instead of one, provides double security for the revenue, and prevents increase in the number of estates paying direct to government, which is a very material advantage. Of course, arrangements are made for recovery of arrears from such inferior owners in case of default, and no pains are spared in recording as minutely as possible the relative interests of each party, so as to prevent future misunderstanding; and, the arrangement being made, as before said, in public, in the presence of the parties, their friends, neighbours, and tenants, subsequent disagreement is never heard of.

In the same manner, should actual cultivators be found with hereditary right of occupancy, such right is secured to them by leases bearing the signature of the settlement officer; and, when the full rate is paid for the land, with the consent of the proprietor, the rent to be paid is also recorded; by which the cultivator is secured in the possession of the land now occupied at the rate now paid for the period of his lease, in some cases extending to the whole period of the settlement, thirty years.

Should there be on an estate a considerable quantity of good culturable land waste, but likely to be within a short period cultivated, the proprietor may be called upon to engage to pay a low and gradually increasing rent for the same; but in most cases, to prevent the possibility of embarrassment, such lands are left unassessed, and at the disposal of the proprietor, save only that he cannot alienate them in perpetuity, to be held independently of the assessed land, or let them for a term exceeding his own lease. The reasons for these restrictions are obvious: such lands, if alienated, would in fact become a rent-free estate; to maintain the integrity of the rent-roll, such alienation must be prevented; in the event of the sale of the estate for arrears of revenue, it must be sold with such unassessed land, otherwise a portion of the State's security for the revenue is lost; or, in other words, an estate altogether unassessed, untaxed, and unanswerable for any portion of the rent of the estate, of which at the settlement it formed part, is created.

With the exception of these restrictions, and the provisions for the protection of the middle-men and cultivators, the proprietor, after a settlement has been concluded, is left to manage his property in the manner he may consider best suited to his interests. In the settlement proceedings, the quantity of land possessed by each cultivator, and the rent paid for the same, are recorded; but where no rights are found, it is not stipulated that each ryot shall remain in possession of his land paying the rent he now pays till the expiration of the term of settlement. Such a proceeding would be to *create* rights, and however proper it may be to maintain all classes, the lowest as well as the highest, in all rights of which they may be found possessed, it assuredly is not desirable that a cottier system of the worst description should be introduced, and that property in land should be so subdivided as to ensure a state of continued pauperism to all.

I am aware that many would have all cultivators secured in the possession of the lands they occupy at the rates now paid for the whole period of the lease granted to the landlord; but such a proceeding would in all probability ruin the proprietor; would certainly act as a premium on ignorance and idleness, and would cripple the resources of the state.

The ryots, or cultivators, of India, seldom hold more than two or three acres

of land each, often much less, and they do not all pay at the same rate for lands of the same description. Attempts have often been made to introduce what is called "uniformity of rates," but necessarily without success. Uniformity of rates cannot be maintained unless you can make all uniformly able in body and mind, uniformly industrious, uniformly fortunate, uniformly prudent, and also provide against sudden calamities and decrease of population.

It is not unusual to find three cultivators paying, one 10*s.*, one 7*s.*, and one 4*s.* per acre for land in every respect the same. He who pays 10*s.* has paid the same for many years, and is willing to continue paying at that rate; he who pays 4*s.* is unwilling and unable to pay more. The officer employed on the settlement considers it advisable to introduce uniformity by assessing each at the average, and 7*s.* per acre is made the foundation of the settlement. A lease at that rate is given to him who was willing to pay 10*s.*; he of course will in future pay only that sum; he who paid 4*s.* from want of means, from want of skill, or from idleness, cannot make the land produce sufficient to meet a rent of 7*s.*; he fails and absconds. The 4*s.*, he was ready to pay, and could have paid, is lost, besides the 3*s.* which he who before paid 10*s.* was ready to pay, and the rent of the three acres becomes 14s. instead of 21*s.* The landlord tries to procure another tenant at 7*s.*; no one will take the land, and he is at last obliged to accept an offer of 3*s.* rather than allow the land to lie waste. The uniformity introduced is set aside, and the landlord has to pay a tax on rents which he no longer receives.

It may be asked, why should not all make the land produce equally? But many English landlords must know, that a farm which, in the hands of one person, will pay easily a rent of £300 per annum, and yield a handsome profit to the farmer, in the hands of another will with difficulty pay £250; and again, that a new tenant, who with difficulty now pays £250, will often, with prudence and attention, after a time, readily pay £300. When all agricultural labourers shall be paid the same rate of wages, and all shall be equally industrious and skilful, then may all lands of the same quality pay the same rate of rent.

To grant a lease of thirty years to a cultivator able to pay 4*s.* only for land, which in the hands of a person with increased means, greater industry, or more talent, would pay 10*s.*, is to perpetuate for that number of years the consequence of that person's poverty, idleness, or ignorance, to the landlord and to the State: to decrease the rent of the cultivator who for years had paid 10*s.*, and was ready to pay 10*s.*, merely because another was unable to pay more than 4*s.* for land of the same quality, is to deprive the landlord and the State of all the advantages to be derived from the presence of a good tenant and subject, and to make such a settlement as would necessarily be made were all paupers and fools.

It may be objected, that possibly the land had been made capable of paying so high a rate as 10*s.* by the outlay of capital on the part of the cultivator, and consequently that the high rate was unjust by him. It might with as much reason be said that it is unjust on the expiration of a building lease to demand any increase, because the capital laid out was not the landlord's! Enhanced rent and a full return for capital expended by a tenant are not incompatible. The tenant must have a share of the gains to be derived from outlay, otherwise he will not expend; and the landlord must have a share, otherwise he will not let his land on such terms as shall induce a tenant to improve. Provided there are laws containing suitable penalties for breach of engagement, and those laws are efficiently administered, it is more advisable to leave landlords and tenants to make such arrangements as are best suited to their respective in-

terests, than to endeavour to regulate their proceedings by detailed and obtrusive regulations, which cannot be framed so as entirely to prevent evasion, and effectually to protect ryots against all exaction, and landlords against all deceit and fraud.

It is not then stipulated at a settlement that all cultivators should continue to pay the rent now paid till the expiration of the settlement; what they do pay is recorded, and no more can be recovered by a landlord from any tenant without written engagements, superseding the engagements which existed at the time of settlement, being produced; and should a landlord oust a tenant, possession can be recovered after summary inquiry by the collector held on the suit of the party dispossessed.

It has been too common to suppose, that all landlords are inclined to rack-rent and tyrannize, and that all tenants are honest and ill-used; while, in fact, the landlords require quite as much protection against their tenants as the tenants against their landlords. The provisions above alluded to appear to afford sufficient protection for the cultivators; indeed, rules, such as have been often advocated, laying down rates at which ryots shall have a right to demand *pottahs*, declaring that the settlement arrangement shall never be liable to modification, and such theoretic follies, have always failed, and must fail: it is impossible to render that stable, the very nature of which is continually to change. Rates adjusted this year may be altogether inapplicable to the state of the market next; the death by cholera of ten ryots in a village must at once nullify any uniformity of rates which may have been introduced, for in all probability the circumstances of those procured to supply their places would all differ from each other, and no two of the ten would make similar offers for the land. Increased demand for one article of produce and decreased demand for another, is alone sufficient to cause continual alteration in the market rate of land. Were farms large and the produce various, alterations in demand would not be so much felt, for in most cases the gains and losses would balance each other; or, should loss for a time predominate, the farmers being persons of some substance, they might maintain their position till the tide again set favourably for them; but in India the farms being all very small and the tenants all, or nearly all, paupers, a sudden change in the value of any one sort of produce, or a bad season, must occasion distress and ruin, and make a change in the rates of land unavoidable.

Here it may be objected, that the greater portion of the ryots should not be paupers;—that the system must be altogether faulty under which so many are in a state of poverty. To this I reply, that in all nations the majority of the inhabitants are poor, earning their daily bread by hard labour. The ryots (the cultivators, or petty farmers, of India) are of this class;—there is no class beneath them;—they correspond with the labourers of this country; but, instead of being paid wages by the day or week, they farm the land on which they labour, and the produce or its value is divided into three shares,—remuneration for the ryot's labour, profits of the ryot's stock, and rent to the ryot's lord. By this system, which has existed in the East from the most ancient times, the natural indolence of the inhabitants of a relaxing clime is counteracted, their nearest interests are brought into action, industry is immediately rewarded, by industry they benefit themselves, more than they benefit their masters or landlords. Were the lands to be let to the ryots on a long lease, at a rate so low that their share of the produce would yield more than fair remuneration for their labour and reasonable profit on their stock, they would in fact become proprietors; a saleable interest would be created; we

should have another grade of landholders, and within a few years there would be another class of labourers under them; while the resources, the income of the country, would have been lessened, and improvement by the outlay of capital made nearly hopeless; for the gains being divided among millions, accumulation would be next to impracticable: no one would have capital to expend.

Again; giving the lands up to the cultivators for a thirty years' lease, at an inadequate rate of rent,—say 6*s.* per acre, instead of 10*s.*,—would, in some respects, be very much the same thing as fixing the wages of labourers for thirty years at 30s. a week, work being procurable at 18s.: one class would be benefited at the cost of all the other classes of the community. But, unless giving and receiving less wages were made felony, the rate would not stand;—the privileged class might enjoy the boon for a term,—but for a short term only; the market price would again become the rate—others would offer at lower wages, and be employed.

The existing rates, then, unless proved to have been wantonly increased or fraudulently decreased, are accepted as the rent procurable for the land, and 65 per cent. on the aggregate of such rent is the tax, rent, or revenue, which the landlords pay to the state.

The lands waste at the time of settlement become, for the period of the lease, as before mentioned, the untaxed property of the landlord:—he may lay out money on such lands secure of reaping all the advantages of the outlay, and should any proprietor desire to expend a large sum in improving such waste, an adequate return for which could not be procured in thirty years, representation to that effect would always obtain from the Government such an extension of the term as would suit the views of the proprietor.

The protection afforded to the cultivators must of course act as an obstruction to the outlay of capital on the land already under the plough, and held by any classes except those declared to be merely tenants at will. Theoretically, it may appear easily feasible to make arrangements under which a capitalist proprietor might improve his lands, and the cultivators pay increased rent, in consideration of the benefit they derived from the outlay; but, in practice, numerous difficulties present themselves, the adjustment of which satisfactorily to both parties is next to impracticable. Capital may be made use of as advances to ryots, who are from poverty unable to cultivate the whole of their lands, and such assistance very frequently is granted; but there is a wide difference between assisting a pauper cultivator, so as to enable him to till all the land he holds, and laying out money on improvements by which the holdings of many ryots will be effected. The erection of an embankment would so improve the land held by fifteen ryots as, with a little increase of labour, to double its productive powers; the landlord is ready to incur the expense, if the ryots will pay him a suitable increase of rent. Eleven agree; the remaining four, being idlers, refuse to meet the landlord's wishes. He cannot oust them; without an increase from their lands he would lose by erecting the embankment. The undertaking is abandoned, and to the landlord and the country the effect is the same as it would have been had all been idlers and all refused. The wealth which would have been produced by the erection of the embankment is lost;—the capital which would have been advantageously employed lies unproductive. Or supposing that, notwithstanding four out of the fifteen having refused to pay any increase of rent, the increase agreed to by the remaining eleven is sufficient return for the outlay, and the work is completed; the four recusants are benefited as well as the others, and idleness is rewarded!

Efforts have been made in several parts of India to introduce a superior description of cotton, which does not yield any return for two years—though the produce subsequently is good, and more abundant than that of the Bengal plant, which is an annual. The possession of the land by pauper ryots was found in many places an insuperable obstacle to the introduction of the superior plant. The cultivators, when recommended to cultivate the superior cotton, represented that, there being no return for the first year, they not only would be unable to pay their rents,—this might have been remedied by remission,—but they would be unable to support themselves till the looked for returns should come to hand!

I could relate many other cases in which the outlay of capital was hindered by the protection granted to cultivators; but all those who have given any attention to the subject must know that minute subdivision of property is opposed to all improvement, and practically there is little difference between protection of the cultivators, and subdivision of property in the land.

I would not have it supposed that, for the sake of probable advantages, I advocate placing all the ryots and their lands at the disposal of the landlords, and making all tenants at will; however much it may be regretted that such impediments to improvement exist, I would not sacrifice the rights of one person, much less those of a whole class, and that the most numerous class of the community; but I would carefully abstain from creating new rights, by which the existing embarrassments would be increased and perpetuated. I would make the property of the landlords as complete as possible, consistent with such rights of under-tenants and ryots as might be found actually to have obtained by prescriptive usage a right to confirmation.

Though accompanied with restrictions and disadvantages, such as I have described, an estate judiciously settled, with a lease of thirty years, is valuable property, and in the hands of a good landlord, who will conciliate his under-tenants and cultivators, and embrace opportunities of making improvements, the taxation of 65 per cent. will not be found a heavy impost; at the expiration of the term, it will be optional with the Government to renew the leases, or to cause a re-settlement and re-adjustment of the revenue. So much care has been observed in the conduct of the settlement now approaching towards completion, it is highly improbable that the necessity of a re-measurement and settlement *de novo* ever should arise; but, at the expiration of the term, should a satisfactorily re-adjustment without a new settlement be found impracticable, there will be no bar to such proceeding, as unfortunately is the case in Bengal. While the adjudication and explanation of all rights and interests will have conduced to the prevention of litigation and to the happiness of all parties, and the length of the lease will have allayed the feelings of uneasiness, and want of confidence, inseparable from a system of short leases, which has unhappily been so long allowed to prevail.

RUNJEET SINGH.

THE eventful history of this extraordinary personage has been, upon more than one occasion, treated of in this Journal;* but an outline of its more remarkable features may be acceptable at the present moment.

Runjeet was the son of Maha Singh, who descended from the Jat zemindars of Sookur Chuk. Churut Singh, the father of Maha Singh, rose from being a common highwayman to be the sirdar, or chief, of the Sookur Chukea *misul*, one of the twelve associations which constituted the Sikh military power, and to the possession of a territory yielding three lakhs, or £30,000. He was killed in 1774, and his son, Maha Singh, though a minor, succeeded to the Sirdaree, and by his skill and prowess greatly extended his power. His only son, Runjeet, was born in 1780, and five years after was betrothed by his father to a grand-daughter of Jy Singh, sirdar of the Ghunneya *misul*, which connexion, and his crafty policy, gave him the superiority over all the Sikh chiefs, when, in 1792, he bequeathed his possessions and power to Runjeet, then in his twelfth year.

Little care had been taken of the education of the young sirdar, who had not been taught even to read or write. He was uncontrolled in the gratification of every youthful passion or desire; his most innocent employment consisted in the sports of the field. When a child, he was attacked with the small-pox, which endangered his life, and deprived him of the sight of his left eye, besides marking his face with indelible traces of its ravages.

At the age of nineteen, he assumed the entire management of affairs, and one of his first acts was to sanction or connive at the murder of his own mother, on the ground of an illicit intercourse with the dewan.

The invasion of Shah Zeman, of Cabool, in 1799, threw the Punjab into disorder, and enabled a young, active, and unscrupulous chief like Runjeet to augment his possessions. He obtained from Shah Zeman, whom he assisted in his retreat, authority to occupy Lahore, which he wrested from the Sikh sirdars, and held in defiance of all efforts to regain it. He gradually reduced the petty Mahomedan chiefs, and in 1804, the distractions in the Affghan empire tempted him to cross the Ravee, and to seize upon the dependencies of that empire east of the Indus.

His extensive usurpations, however, began to alarm the Sikh chiefs situated between the Sutlej and the Jumna, who, in 1808, sought our protection, and an envoy (the present Sir C. T. Metcalfe,) was despatched to Lahore, who, backed by a body of British troops, under Col. (afterwards Sir David) Ochterlony, which crossed the Jumna in 1809, compelled Runjeet, with much reluctance, and after a show of resistance, to abandon his pretensions to a feudal superiority over the Sikh chiefs between the two rivers, and a treaty was concluded, whereby the British Government disclaimed all concern with the territories of Runjeet north of the Sutlej. This was the only occasion on which hostile feelings were manifested between the two powers, Runjeet, with his characteristic discretion, quickly perceiving the impolicy of encountering the disciplined troops of British India.

* See, in particular, the "History of Runjeet Singh," from Prinsep's "Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab," *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xvi. p. 153; and "The Kingdom of the Sikhs," *ibid.* vol. xxviii. p. 87.

His great object was now to improve his army, which he organized upon the British model, forming them into regular battalions, which were drilled by deserters from the British ranks; and, in 1822, two European adventurers, MM. Ventura and Allard, who had left the French army, in which they were Colonels, after the battle of Waterloo, offered their services, and brought the Sikh army to its present state of discipline.

Meanwhile, the disorders in Cabool afforded Runjeet ample opportunity to dismember its provinces, and he successively possessed himself of Cashmere, Mooltan, and Peshawur. In 1811, nearly all the twelve original *misuls*, or confederacies, had merged in that of Runjeet, who assumed the title of "King of the Punjab." His capital became the asylum of two kings of Cabool, one of whom, the present Shah, Shooja-ool-Moolk, was inhospitably plundered by him of his jewels, especially the celebrated diamond, *koh-i-noor*, or 'mountain of lustre.'

Of late years, Runjeet has judiciously confined his ambition to the strengthening and cementing of his extensive territories, the improvement of his armies, and the augmentation of his treasures, which were immense. His kingdom extended from the Sutlej to the Indus, and from Cashmere on the north to Mooltan on the south, comprising the whole of the countries watered by the five tributary rivers or branches of the Indus. His army, which, on his accession to the sirdarship, was a mere band of predatory horse, with a few ill-disciplined infantry, is now a regular establishment of upwards of seventy thousand men, of which twenty-six thousand are infantry, the regular regiments being disciplined in the European manner. His revenue was about £3,000,000.

Runjeet Singh has left one son, Kurruck Singh, who was born in 1802, and is said to be totally unfit to rule, being illiterate and almost imbecile. Shere Singh, an adopted son, born in 1806, is a man of far different character, being possessed of spirit and energy, of respectable acquirements, and a great favourite with the army; he is, however, dissolute in his manners. Khooshal Singh, another adopted son, is a man of mean birth, a convert from Hinduism to the Sikh sect: prior to his conversion, he was cook to a private soldier. Runjeet was fond of being surrounded by minions of low origin, without talent or education, which gave much umbrage to the sirdars of the Sikh nation.

In person, the late Maharaja was of diminutive stature, and emaciated, which may be attributed to his habits of drinking and other grosser indulgences. A person, who saw him at his late interview with Lord Auckland, described his aspect as "revolting." His right eye (the only one) was prominent, calm, and intelligent, his nose not of the sharp Sikh model, but slightly *retroussé;* his mouth well formed, and expressive.

His personal character is drawn in very favourable colours by Sir A. Burnes, who was admitted to a considerable degree of familiarity with the Sikh chief, and who states that, although he had many of the vices of an Eastern despot, and had been deprived of the advantages of education, his vigorous mind had neutralized these defects. "I never quitted the presence

of a native of Asia," he says, "with such impressions as when I left this man: without education, and without a guide, he conducts all the affairs of his kingdom with surpassing energy and vigour, and yet he wields his power with a moderation quite unprecedented in an Eastern prince." His conversation indicated quickness, shrewdness, and curiosity; but he was distrustful, cunning, and had little regard for truth.

As he approached his end, superstition, which was a glaring weakness in his character, appears to have tempted him to invoke the aid of every class of devotees, and to lavish the treasures accumulated by his rapacity upon the temples even of Hinduism, in the hope of protracting a life which could have had few charms to a jaded voluptuary like him. Even the precious "Hill of Light," the price of a kingdom, was nearly bartered for the grateful but vain illusion that it might perchance purchase a few wretched moments of worldly existence.

The sacrifice of the four rances on his funeral pile is a melancholy evidence of the vigour of a hateful custom, and is, moreover, a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the mild doctrines of Nanak.

ERRORS AND FALLACIES RESPECTING INDIA.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: In my last letter, I endeavoured to expose the distorted facts, the false reasoning, and gross inconsistencies, which so abundantly prevail in certain publications, put forth under the pretence of favouring the public with correct views of India and its prospects. In that letter, the sins of omission were examined; I shall now proceed to notice the sins of commission, which will also, I hope, prove on examination to be equally destitute of foundation. The following is the first specimen of the second class of fallacies:—

"We have overturned the most valued and useful institutions of the natives, and seized upon the funds which, from time immemorial, have been devoted to religion, for benevolent purposes, and for the improvement of the country; the waste lands belonging to villages, and reserved by the inhabitants to meet the wants of the increasing population, to support schools, charities, and caravanserais, have been appropriated by Government."

Of a truth, our Indian governors ought to have the shoulders of an Atlas, to enable them to bear the heavy load of sins which are heaped on them from all sides. For the last seven years, they have been vehemently accused by a body of wrong-headed though well-meaning men, of supporting, or, at least countenancing, idolatry, by assigning a portion of the public revenue for its support. Here we have an accusation of quite an opposite character; the same Government which with one hand is said to patronize idolatry, and devote the public money for its support, with the other hand pulling it down again, by sequestrating the funds which had, from time immemorial, been devoted for its sustentation: a careful inquiry into these allegations will, I think, show that both are alike unfounded.

Of the champions of Christianity I wish to say as little as possible. I respect their motives, and although their incessant attacks on the Government,

with reference to its unavoidable connexion with idolatrous rites, have arisen from their mistaken views of that policy, their errors must be leniently dealt with, as they proceeded from excess of zeal in a good cause; and it was moreover, a difference of opinion on a question which was acknowledged to be a difficult one. The result has proved, however, that they were mistaken in the character of the measures which they condemned, as well as the consequences to be expected from the repeal of these measures. The pilgrim-tax at Allahabad has been abolished, and what has been the effect? Why, that idolatry has been multiplied at that place, a hundred-fold. The Hindoo, who visited Allahabad once or twice in the year during the existence of the tax, will now visit it twice a week from the abolition of the tax.

But when a writer brings forward facts which are opposed to the known principles and policy of Government, and accuses it of wholesale spoliation, he cannot fail to subject himself to the imputation of being deceived himself, or attempting to mislead the public; the only charitable construction that can be put on his assertion, that the Government misappropriated funds devoted to religion, is his ignorance that these sequestrations, when they do occur, are only when the holders of these lands are convicted of having obtained them fraudulently, through the means of forged or illegal titles; and I will venture to assert, that the resumption of lands or funds ostensibly held by brahmins for the service of their temples, has never taken place without the clearest proofs being first established of their fraudulent origin.

The writer goes on to state, what is true enough, that the Government has also appropriated the waste-lands belonging to villages, and reserved by the inhabitants to meet the wants of the increasing population, and to support schools and charities; but this is not the whole truth, and when that is told, the measure will assume a character quite different from that in which he represents it. The produce of these lands had, for a long period, been managed much in the same manner as that of the endowments of public schools in England; it was diverted from its original destination, and applied to the private use of the village authorities, who were invested with the control of their funds; and when the Government became aware that the funds were so misapplied, it did no more than its duty in taking the whole under its superintendence, and seeing that they were efficiently applied to their legitimate object. In addition to these endowments, the Government assigned munificent donations from the public revenues, and from both combined, a liberal provision has been furnished for defraying the expense of an extensive system of education, available to all classes of natives, both Hindoo and Mahometan. In carrying these laudable intentions into effect, the anxious attention of the Government was directed to the object of securing the active and willing services of the most intelligent members of the European community, and by the aid of their superior learning and intelligence, rendering the plan of education it proposed to establish, not only useful to the mass of the people, but capable of imparting to the higher and better educated classes of the natives the superior branches of learning. In pursuance of these intentions, committees of education were formed, for the purpose of pointing out the best means for forming seminaries of learning; and the fruit of the labours of such committees has been the establishment of the Madrissa and Bishop's College at Calcutta, the Sanscrit College of Benares, Colleges at the cities of Agra and Delhi. In subordination to these principal seminaries of learning, numerous schools have been established. Little more than fifteen years have elapsed since the formation of this extensive system of education,

and already the moral effects are beginning to appear; a taste for knowledge has been extensively imbibed, and independent schools, conducted by young men reared up in these colleges, are forming in every direction throughout the country. From this description, it must be evident that, if Government has appropriated any funds devoted to the support of schools, it did so because these schools, which the funds were intended to support, were not kept up, and it supplied that omission by providing a system of education greatly superior to any which the natives had ever before enjoyed. If this is wholesale spoliation, I do not know what the term means; and I am inclined to believe that your readers in general will form a different opinion of the thing, when they have the text with its commentary together before them.

I shall now present them with fallacy the second, which is given neat as extracted; and an exquisite specimen it is of begging the question:—

"Among the numerous grievances of British India, we may specify the intolerable pressure of taxation, which deprives the mass of the people of all the fruits of their labour, except a bare maintenance; to them we may attribute the dreadful suffering and the loss of many thousand lives in the late famine in the north-western provinces—a famine it has been called, though it now appears that the calamity was rather excessive poverty, from which the inhabitants were unable to purchase the means of support, than a scarcity of food itself."

The writer of the above passage must have calculated very largely on the credulity or carelessness of his readers, when he expected them to believe his assertion of the non-existence of a famine, in the face of numerous public and authentic documents, in which the horrors attending that calamitous visitation of Providence was minutely described. The inhabitants, according to his view of the case, were not suffering from want of food, but want of money; *ergo*, there was no famine. What a shrewd observer, to find out that when money was scarce, and food still more so, the mass of the people must of necessity starve. This sapient gentleman appears to have overlooked one very material objection to his argument; that if the cause of the people's suffering was such as he represents, India must have been depopulated long ago, for the Anglo-Indian Government has been accused for the last fifty years of ruining the country by such taxation. Still, in spite of that supposed cause being in operation for so long a period, India is far from being ruined yet.

It is quite evident, however, that the writer's scepticism was only assumed; it suited his purpose to question the existence of a famine, because it afforded him an opportunity of introducing that *stock-phrase*, which all railers against the Indian Government are so fond of using on every occasion, and referring to *that* all the evils for which their ignorance cannot assign a rational cause. The cry of "taxation" is that of all others which finds ready listeners in England; and no wonder; it is a term which is more familiar to us than any other; we feel the thing every hour of our lives; consequently, every one thinks he must know something about it. But a knowledge of taxation, as it prevails in England, will avail a man little if he attempts to apply it to India, particularly if he be under the influence of that prejudice which certain writers are so industrious in propagating; if he views the subject through mists of prejudice and misrepresentation which are thrown around it by those writers, he cannot fail to see it under a revolting aspect. But let him once throw these aside, and examine the system of raising the revenue in India as it actually prevails—let him compare the amount of that revenue with the number of inhabitants on whom it is levied, and he will then find, that, so far from the pressure of that taxation being intolerable, as it is represented to be, the inhabitants of

India, under the British Government, are lighter taxed than the inhabitants of Great Britain. I shall not reply to the writer's general assertion, by a simple general denial of its correctness. I shall enter into particulars, and show from them the groundlessness of his assertions. Few of your readers are, I believe, ignorant that the amount of revenue collected from the hundred millions of inhabitants of India subject to the rule of Great Britain, is a trifle above twenty millions sterling; but as a great deal of misconception prevails as to the mode in which that revenue is levied, a brief outline of that system will serve to place that question in a true light.

The first and most important feature of the system is this—that three-fourths of the entire taxes are derived from that source which of all others is best able to bear it, namely, the rent of the land, the whole of it being the property of the state, which is sole landlord; a portion of these lands is assessed so low as eighteen pence an English acre, while other portions are four shillings per acre; taking the average, we may estimate the whole at half-a-crown an acre. This is the entire portion of the revenue which can be viewed in the light of a direct tax, paid by the subjects of the British Government in India. The other fourth of the revenue is drawn from the salt and opium monopolies, and the *abkaree*, or licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, all of them in the shape of indirect taxes. To prove that the attempt to impose any other tax than those I have enumerated would be impracticable, I shall refer the reader to one example, and that is the experiment of levying the *chokeedar tax** on the cities of Benares and Bareilly, which entirely failed from the resolute opposition of the inhabitants of these cities to the tax. It is worthy of remark, that the chokeedar rate was never intended by Government as a source of public revenue for the state; it was to be exclusively applied to the purpose of defraying the expense of an efficient city police, for the protection of those who were called upon to provide the funds for maintaining it. The opposition, therefore, of the inhabitants to the tax, and its relinquishment by the Government in consequence of such opposition, are a satisfactory proof, that if the natives felt any of the other taxes to be intolerable, they had the same remedy in their hands, and would have used it if necessary. It has been often urged by cavillers, that the land-revenue, which has been shown by the rate I have mentioned to be moderate, is still too high, as the cultivators either cannot or will not pay it willingly; which is as much as to say, that to be moderate in their sense of the word, it ought to be a peppercorn assessment, or nothing at all. This would be desirable, no doubt, but then the question presents itself, can the Government which keeps up a large army for the protection of those cultivators, persuade that army to subsist on *camcleon fare?* until it can do that, it must look for a revenue to support that army somewhere, and the land is the safest and most reasonable resource. That the cultivators in general find it difficult to subsist on their lands, is not owing to the rent they have to pay for it, but other causes, with which the Government has nothing to do. These causes are various, and they existed long before the British empire in India was so much as thought of. The first is that vicious law of inheritance, by which all the members of a family are entitled to an equal division of landed-property belonging to it, a distribution which, after going through several generations, leaves at last a portion which is not adequate to the subsistence of each individual. Then again, the constant intestine wars which continually prevailed, rendered that property so insecure, that the proprietor was deprived of all stimulus to exertion: in sowing his seed, he never could be certain that any portion of the crop would reward his toil; even when that crop was on the ground, ready for the sickle,

* Watch and ward rates.

it was cut by the swords of one of those bands of marauding plunderers continually overrunning the country, and preying upon its vitals. These causes, operating upon the naturally indolent disposition of the Asiatic, contributed to form a character remarkable for reckless indifference as to the future; satisfied if the contingencies of the day provided for the immediate wants of that day. Is it, therefore, surprising, that the land, fertile beyond any on the face of the earth, when cultivated by such a being, should fail to yield him any thing beyond a bare subsistence? It is true, that the circumstances which produced such a deplorable state of things no longer exist; that the native of India under the British Government is no longer exposed to the extortions of armed plunderers, nor the arbitrary exactions of a government which seized all it had to get; still the habitual suspicion, springing from the causes I have mentioned, must be expected to remain for a short time after the exciting cause has ceased to operate. Rational observers generally find this to be the case in all political changes; but a change has commenced in the feeling of the nation, particularly in the neighbourhood of large cantonments; where the cultivator is sure to find a ready sale for the produce of his land, and protection from violence, he applies himself to the labour of his fields with a degree of energy and assiduity quite foreign to the supposed inherent indolence of the native character. And what has been the consequence to the native so situated? why, that he can afford to pay eight and ten rupees a beegah (25s. per acre) for his land, and maintain himself and family very comfortably on the produce of four or five acres. Here then, we have a proof that the rent or tax paid to the Government is not the reason of famine or poverty, which has originated in circumstances quite distinct from intolerable taxation.

Let us now examine the statements which have been put forth as a description of the state of the country, produced by the alleged abuses we have been discussing; and the following is one of the specimens:—

"General decay. The rich manufactures of India have dwindled from their prosperity; the beautiful muslins of Dacca, the brocades of Benares, the shawls, and jewellery of Delhi, are no longer in demand."

The facts here stated are partially true; the inferences drawn from them grossly erroneous. Of the decay of the manufacture of muslins at Dacca, I can speak from actual observation, having been there lately, and witnessed the partial ruin of that city in consequence of such decay; and it affords one of the most extraordinary examples of the triumphant superiority of British manufacturing skill, and what it can effect, in spite of all the obstacles which can be opposed to it from the competition of cheap labour and materials. Most of your readers are no doubt aware, that the beautiful fabric known by the name of *mulmull* was, till of late, exclusively manufactured in the city of Dacca, which from time immemorial enjoyed the monopoly of the article; but what can withstand the irresistible power of enterprize, skill, and capital? the British manufacturer has to import the raw material from a distance of 14,000 miles; he has to pay high wages and high taxes; skill to work up his material into a fabric rivalling in beauty and texture the article he imitates; he has to return the article, wrought up, the same distance, and produce it at a less price than it can be sold by the manufacturer on the spot where the raw material is grown, and where the wages of a good artizan is fourpence a day. This, Sir, is the real cause of the decay of the city of Dacca, and its till now exclusive manufactures. It is a mischievous perversion of terms to ascribe it, either directly or indirectly, to the Government; but the author of the above article is singularly unhappy in his selection of the cities of Delhi and Benares, as affording instances of general decay, for the former city has more than

doubled its population since its capture by Lord Lake in 1803; a comical proof, certainly, of decay. The same remark is applicable to Benares, which is moreover, not a manufacturing city, its prosperity depending on the resort of rich Hindoo pilgrims, and they repair to it at the present day in as great numbers as they ever did: it is, therefore, as flourishing as it has been during any former period.

But to return to the city of Dacca, which has been truly represented as in a state of decay. Does not the fate of that city, and the circumstances which produced that decay, suggest to the mind important and valuable reflections? Does it not indicate clearly the position which India ought to occupy in its relation with Great Britain; that of a producing country instead of a manufacturing one, which it never can be while it has to contend against the intelligence, skill, and capital of the ruling country? In the capacity of grower of silk, cotton, indigo, and sugar, it can be of incalculable value to England. The rich and wide-spread provinces of India are capable of supplying, in almost boundless quantities, silk, cotton, and indigo, articles which are of prime necessity to the manufacturing power of Great Britain, while that power can return its manufactures on better terms than the natives could procure them any where else; thus enriching each other in the mode whic his best calculated to confer lasting advantage on both countries. And here it may be fairly asked, what has the Government in England done to promote that intercourse between the two countries, which is best calculated to produce the greatest benefits to both, by our interchange of the raw produce of the one for the manufactured goods of the other, on fair and equitable terms? Has not the Government imposed heavy prohibitory duties on the produce of India, to favour the growth of West-India commodities, only another name for monopoly? Let then, the demand of India to participate with our other colonies, in carrying on commerce with Great Britain on equal terms, be conceded; let the slave-holder, for whose benefit the enormous sum of twenty millions has been expended, bring his produce into market subject to the same duties paid by India, and then we may calculate on seeing the prodigious resources of India developed, in keeping the manufacturing power of England in constant operation to its utmost possible extent, by that unbounded supply of raw material which India alone is capable of furnishing. We shall afford to the native subject of Great Britain in India the means not only of paying their revenue, but living in comfort with the surplus of their labour; and the apparent symptoms of decay, which at present furnish food for political agitators, will then disappear.

Let the Government in England imitate the policy of that same Anglo-Indian Government which has been so lavishly abused. The latter has shown an eminent example of its liberal anxiety for the promotion of commerce, by abolishing all the transit duties formerly levied on goods passing through the interior of India; a measure which, independent of its powerful effect on the minds of the people, in strengthening their attachment to the Government, will have the effect of giving renewed vigour to all the commercial transactions throughout the interior of the country. Let the Government in England follow this liberal example, by lowering the import duties on the produce of India, and we shall hear no more of decay.

There are still in reserve numerous examples of misrepresentation, similar to the one I have been discussing; but I shall make them the subject of my next letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Bengal Field Officer.

THE *CHUNG KING*, OR 'BOOK OF FIDELITY.'

THE *Chung king*, or 'Book of Loyalty,' was written at a period far posterior to the publication of the *Heaou king*, if the antiquity assigned to the latter is correct; and indeed it can only be considered as an imitation of the earlier classic. An analysis of the doctrine contained in the *Heaou king* has already appeared in English, through the medium of the *Asiatic Journal*, and the *Chung king* is now analysed for the first time in any European language. It illustrates the political and moral value of the sentiment known to Europeans by the term *loyalty*, rather than *fidelity*; expressing the unwavering attachment which ought to exist in the confidence reposed by the crown upon its ministers, and the deference paid by the servants of the government towards the emperor. This appears to apply to the *de facto* rather than the *de jure* possessors of the crown, as not even the slightest allusion to the principle of hereditary right occurs; unlike the doctrines inculcated in the West, where a sentiment of attachment is cherished for a peculiar race. This does not arise from the advantages of hereditary over elective monarchy being unappreciated by the inhabitants of the celestial empire, or any lack of sympathy for the royal line; but the specific successor of the throne may be considered, in Chinese history, as an individual selected from the general inheritors, rather than a regularly recognized heir apparent or presumptive of the crown; a mode of government common to Asiatic nations, and which partakes of the character of both systems.

The author of the *Chung king* (or compiler, as he modestly terms himself) was Mayung, a *tae-show*, or great keeper, of the district called Nan poo (the Southern Provinces), during the sway of the after Han dynasty, and in his preface he candidly states the courtly reasons which induced him to draw it up. The commentary, which cannot boast of clearing up the obscurities of the text, was compiled during the same period, by a person named Heuen, and the edition from which the present extracts are made is that of Ho san seaou, under the Ming dynasty, who preceded the present occupiers of the 'dragon's seat.' "The *Chung king*," says the preface, "appeared after the *Heaou king*. Chungneih* observed, that filial obedience was the source of the virtue of properly serving a prince. When filial obedience is understood, loyalty should afterwards be perfected, whereby the benevolent condescension of the prince is responded to by the duty of an enlightened minister. Should fidelity not be abandoned in the kingdom, filial affection will not be wanting in the house. Filial affection has had its *king*, or volume; loyalty should have its publication; and the *Chung king* was written to illustrate the words of Confucius. Should your imperial highness, who unites the elegance of royal manners with the modest lustre of the highest regal virtue, aid its intention, whither will it not reach, to what height will it not aspire?" &c.: stating his endeavour to trace the path of the ancients and illustration of his theme by *texts* drawn from the *Shoo-king*, and *She-king*, or books of history and odes, with which every chapter is wound up, exactly similar to its prototype, the *Heaou king*.

The first chapter contains the application of the doctrine to heaven, earth, and Providence, the three principles of the Chinese moral universe, as heaven, earth, and man are of the physical; treating of the mutual fidelity of one to the other for the working out of the common benefit of the universe. "Of old," commences the *Chung-king*, "it was the highest policy, a virtue alike common to the high and low, to follow up the intention of heaven, and the

* Confucius.

path of loyalty. Far as the heaven expands, as the earth extends, as the affairs of men reach to, there is nothing more important than loyalty. Fidelity once unwavering, there exists the highest possible patriotism; no selfishness; for since heaven does not act merely for itself alone, the seasons proceed; since earth acts not for itself alone, the world teems with life; since man acts not for himself alone, he is endued with the highest rectitude. Fidelity is the highest sentiment of the heart. What is greater than it for the basis of an empire? It strengthens the bonds of a prince and minister, it propitiates the gods of the land; it stimulates heaven, earth, and providence, and confers additional benefits upon mankind." In such trilogistical language is the benefit of the cultivation of this sentiment set forth, and the moralist has appealed to the principle of the uniformity of the laws of nature to indicate the necessity of uniform conduct in the relations of mankind. He closes this chapter by a quotation from the *Shoo-king*, or historical book, implying, that the only means of attaining moral excellence, and stability of character, is by the possession of sincerity.

The second chapter relates to the manifestation of this feeling in a holy prince; "for thus being endued by the sanctity of virtue, he will be looked up to by the provinces over which he rules." The necessity of all receiving, in their turn, their due share of honour and respect, is also pointed out. The self-reformation caused in a people by this means is likewise demonstrated. "By such conduct, the monarch walks in the path of propriety, which enlarges its action, which forms an example for posterity, by protecting the gods of the land, and by shedding lustre upon the achievements of the departed. Such is the result of loyalty in a prince. The *She* says:

> Serving with truth the exalted lord of heaven
> Brings down a host of blessings on mankind.

In the third chapter he applies his doctrine to the condition of the nobles of the highest rank, the courtiers, or those immediately around the person of the emperor. "The faithful discharge of his duty from a minister towards a prince is the root of loyalty—the root once fixed, the blossoms afterwards attain perfection. A minister and prince should be considered as one limb—whether dismissed or called to office, he should be faithful, and thus perfect his sentiment of loyalty," &c. "With unchanged visage," he continues, "and immovable resolution, he should face difficulty, and even death itself." And after some additional observations, he adds: "By such conduct is the propriety of a virtuous and faithful courtier shown, and he perfects his own character; the honour he bears his prince should be brilliant as the lustre of the sun and moon, harmonious as the action of the antagonist principles of nature, constant as vicissitudes of the seasons. When the sanctity of his virtue is published, his good name is established. The *Shoo* says: 'When the head of all is radiant with virtue, the limbs (*i.e.* ministers) are powerful and worthy, the ordinary affairs in tranquillity.'"

The fourth chapter refers to the *pih kung*, 'or hundred arts,' *viz.* the ministers of the arts and sciences in general, and their necessity for the preservation of the throne. This chapter still more strictly indicates the path of duty "Therefore," it says, "it is the duty of a virtuous man to his superior, when approaching him, to proffer his advice; when retiring from him, to act agreeably to what has been resolved; when at home, to meditate upon the path of duty. In his actions he should be just, in the administration of his office inflexible, in the discussion of politics inapprehensive, seeking to benefit the

gods of his country, totally disregardful of his own interest. Superior and inferior officers, by using this principle of action, render illustrious the actions of their prince. Such is the result of loyalty in the inferior ministers. The *She* says:

> Around your throne the tranquil virtues shine—
> Oh, lovely rectitude!

The fifth chapter is concerning the application of the doctrine to another set of public officers. The most important principles for ruling men are here stated to be purity, uniformity, the power of rites and music, the example of the prince, and "the exposition of the laws, in order to arrive at the absence of punishment, that the monarch may look upon the people as a father upon his children, for then the people regard him as a parent."

The sixth chapter refers to the common people, and their duty is summed up in the following words, *viz.* that their loyalty consists in reposing with faith and veneration upon the prince's laws and ordinances, in acting with filial obedience and love in the bosom of their families, in planting and reaping to supply the nation. "The *Shoo* observes: '*One man* endued with great rectitude in the cause of good conduct is the rest of the world.'" The one man here referred to is the *only* man, the prince *par excellence*, as distinguished from the rest of the world.

The seventh chapter refers to the government generally, and here is a declaration perfectly consonant with the present tone of civilization, and totally different from the severity of the executive governments of Asiatic nations in general. It is on the mode of government: "To reform men by the influence of virtue is a policy of the most exalted nature, for by such means men imperceptibly amend their conduct; to admonish them by executive enactments is an inferior kind of policy, for through such means the people are compelled to attain virtue; to repress them by means of punishment is the worst kind of policy, by which men are rendered apprehensive, and dare not commit crimes. Punishment should be open and certain, laws should be select and powerful, virtue extensive and lasting." This, in fact, is the very pith of all true policy, and national moral excellence; and no government, however enlightened, can add another trait to these great general principles—the imperceptible influence of virtue upon the face of society—the power of legislative enactments to stimulate virtue and repress crimes, and the relative values of the three are accurately laid down.

The eighth chapter refers to the military array of the empire, and although the principle is not inculcated with such a chivalrous feeling as in the West, it is still put on the footing of necessity, on which the Chinese Benthamites rest all their reasoning—*i.e.* the necessity of providing for the security of the prince. "A monarch," says the text, "should establish a military force to restrain the empire and tranquillize the people. Soldiers should possess sincere virtue and the spirit of subordination, ready to act against foreigners, obedient to command, considerate with benevolence, majestic with good conduct, obedient with decorum, acting with fidelity, stimulated by praise, standing in awe of punishment." Passing then to the relative duties of privates and officers, and the necessity of strict discipline, he quotes the *She*, or book of odes:

> Oh, valiant soldiers and nobility,
> Ye are the shields and ramparts of the state!

The ninth chapter contains the consideration of national manners. The ministers of state are recommended "to go about every where to behold the

state of feeling and the manners of the people; for by hearing what is said they cannot fail to be informed, and by seeing what goes on, they must be enlightened. The necessity of loyalty and fidelity in such inspection is also pointed out, and the man of virtue is exhorted and painted "as not violating the principles of good policy in order to embroil affairs, not crouching in order to raise himself to office, altogether addicting himself to virtue and eschewing vice; by such means, when he is advanced to power, it reflects credit upon him; when he is dismissed, he experiences no feelings of regret. Should it be thus, the empire will be respectful, and the provinces in a state of tranquillity." A code of morality not impertinent for the statesmen of modern as well as ancient times.

The tenth chapter is on keeping up the course of filial reverence,—the carrying out of the principle to fidelity and loyalty. "The man of worth, in order to act with filial obedience, must place loyalty in the highest point of view, and when he has established it on a sure basis, he has arrived at the summit of blessing and happiness. Thus having attained a perfect disposition of love and affection by cherishing his parents, he should then extend it to mankind. This is meant by the keeping up of the course of filial obedience. The *She* says:

> Cease not, oh filial son,—
> Extend your reverence to all your race!

In the eleventh chapter, the extensibility of the doctrine is discussed, and the power of imperial example is again adduced; the means of national happiness are stated to be literature and bravery. "At home, should be mutual concord by means of literature; abroad, power and respect through martial spirit—clothed as it were with rites and music, intrenched by laws and punishments—thus is reformation effected, and the foreign nations rendered submissive." The importance of the good conduct of a minister is then shown in promoting peace, and the example of Wanwang, the Chinese Alfred, quoted:

> How grave, majestic with his doctors round,
> Did Wanwang tranquillize!

The twelfth chapter refers to the best policy, and the example of the *Shing jin*, or saints, is quoted: "Of old, the saints saw and listened in the empire for its eyes and ears; were in the centre of it, like its heart. For an examination into the principles of moral right, and the living in poverty and purity, must be esteemed propriety indeed." The active exertions of the *Shing jin* are then called upon, in order to effect the grand purpose of Chinese government, tranquillity, and the legitimate object of all good government, the protection of life and property.

From this chapter, which ends with an exhortation to examination, the author proceeds to consider, in his thirteenth, "the publication of holiness;" "for," he observes, "when the virtue of a monarch is holy and resplendent, a faithful minister acquires honour; but when it is insufficient, he is disgraced. If insufficient, it is his duty to conceal it; if holy and resplendent, to proclaim it. Such was the way of the ancients." And he then proceeds to instance the example of those who were especially praised by the poets and historiographers, insisting that the promulgation of the virtues of the monarch is an especial act of loyalty; at all events, it is the custom of courtiers of all ages and ranks, and sufficiently illustrated in the preface of the author.

The fourteenth chapter contains the administration of fidelity. "How great," he commences, "is the utility of fidelity! For as it spreads to what is near, it is able to protect the families and provinces; as it extends to what

is remote, it elevates itself from earth to heaven." And after instancing the errors produced by the alliance of great talents with the want of stable principles, he exclaims, "Unaccompanied by loyalty and fidelity, benevolence is selfish, knowledge and literary attainments vain, bravery easily turned into rebellion. Those in power governing, except through the principle of fidelity, are liable to be subverted—and these three maxims must be attended to."

The fifteenth chapter is "on faithful advice." "Nothing is more important in the duty of a faithful minister, in forwarding the affairs of the monarch, than the offering of advice. Inferiors should advise, superiors listen, and then the path of conduct of a prince is resplendent. The best kind of advice is concerning that which is not as yet seen; an inferior advice is touching things already apparent; the last sort is about what has already past." And he terminates by quoting from the *Shoo king:* "A tree which follows the bent of the rope grows straight; and a monarch who is ruled by advice becomes sage."

In the sixteenth chapter, the benefit of fidelity through temporal blessings, is pointed out, and the difference of the uniform and unsettled courses of virtue and vice inculcated; the author ends by quoting from the *Shoo:* "A hundred blessings descend from heaven upon the virtuous; a hundred evils upon the vicious."

The eighteenth chapter relates to the protection of the kingdom, which is to be effected by four distinct means: offering virtue—presenting doctrine—establishing merit—and causing profit—which probably applies to commerce; "for virtue," he adds, "is the shield of a state, doctrine the rule, merit the leader, profit the necessaries."

In the last chapter, the being entirely faithful is discussed—men of integrity are exhorted to spread its influence around, in order to acquire moral power—inferiors in order to attain possession of higher worth; and it is stated, "that the duty of an enlightened prince is to labour assiduously with a virtuous minister, for the integrity of heart in a faithful officer expands the virtue of the prince. When all are adorned by laws and ordinances, purified by punishment and correction, treated with benevolence and kindness, great is the tranquillity within the four seas! Prosperity and blessing abound, good fortune is suffused alike over the high and low. It should be proclaimed with praise, and handed down for ever."

Thus closes this Mirror for Mandarins. To many it will appear a cold didactic declaration of duty, based upon no feelings or sentiments but the abstract consideration of right and wrong. The excellence and enlightenment of its precepts plead in its favour. Although in Europe its effect would be trifling, and rather treated as the essay of a moralist than the effort of a statesman, yet many of its ideas are in daily operation among the Chinese. Implicitly deferent by education to superiors, from the cradle to the tomb. Instances have not been wanting of high enthusiasm and loyalty exhibited by giving honest advice, by facing death, and by adhering to the falling cause of the true heirs of the crown, in contempt of fortune. The history of China is fertile in great examples, especially at the earlier periods, and the close of the Ming dynasty, during the bitter invasions of the Tartar hordes. In language, allowing for the change of centuries, it is clear and perspicuous—little adorned with flowers of rhetoric, it is well adapted to impress all classes with its importance, and exhibits a striking contrast between the ideas of the ancient and the practice of the modern officers of the government. In no region of the East has pure abstract morality been better understood than in China. Unfortunately, practice and precept have seldom gone hand-in-hand. The

education of the people represses violence on the one hand, and tinges the character with fraud on the other; the smaller vices of humanity degrading those who are destitute of striking crimes.

DR. MORRISON'S LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—It is with much reluctance that I feel myself compelled to address you on the subject of the notice which appears in your Journal for this month respecting the Memoirs of the late Dr. Morrison.

By referring to the preface, the Reviewer would have perceived that the writer had anticipated his remarks, or rather *regrets*, as to the *style*, &c. of the Memoirs, and only laid claim to the merit of fidelity and simplicity in the narration of facts; but of the several critical notices which she has seen of the work, previously to the one which calls forth these remarks, she has had no reason to complain of undue severity or want of courtesy on the part of the reviewers, while private expressions of approbation have far exceeded her expectations; it was therefore with no small degree of astonishment that she found in the *Asiatic Journal* the very serious charge of want of accuracy urged against the work. The passage (which is not very perspicuous) runs thus: "The *style* of the Memoirs wants animation, and in a few places accuracy." Now, Sir, had the writer specified the parts in which this supposed want of accuracy occurred, he would have rendered an essential service to such of his readers as have no other means of ascertaining the truth, while the mere vague unsubstantiated assertion must leave them uncertain as to what portion of the work is entitled to credit, and will consequently throw a disparaging influence over the whole. But what better means the reviewer thought he had of judging of the accuracy of the facts stated, than those possessed by the author, I am at a loss to comprehend, unless it was by comparing them with the brief biographical sketch, which he refers to as published in your Journal for March, 1835. If that was his standard of comparison, I am not surprised at the conclusion he arrived at, for in that sketch there were several inaccuracies, which, though not discernible by the general reader, were easily detected by any one intimately acquainted with the subject, and they were accordingly pointed out to Mr. Fisher at the time, but it was then too late to have them corrected.

That there are several glaring typographical errors in the work cannot escape the notice of any attentive reader, and the absence of a list of *errata* might lead some to attribute them to the writer, who considers that it is but justice to herself to state that they were neither in the manuscript nor in the corrected proof sheets when they left her hands, but were introduced by the printer—some wilfully, and others through ignorance, although he promised not only to *cancel* the objectionable passages, but also to subjoin a list of *errata*.*

This explanation, Sir, I feel is due both to myself and to the numerous readers of your Journal.

I am, yours, &c.

Stoke Newington, Sept. 14th, 1839. E. MORRISON.

*** Mrs. Morrison has entirely misunderstood the remark of the reviewer, who referred to a want of accuracy not in the *facts* of the Memoir, but (as very distinctly expressed) in the *style* of its composition.

* Some of the errors of the press: vol. i. p. 187, two lines and a half are inserted instead of two letters that were lost. P. 276, "Extracts from Letters," instead of "Journal." P. 315, "Exile," for "Circle." P. 316, "Continents." for "Continent." P. 474, "Fresh," for "first." Second vol. p. 136, "Hayne," for "Laou-yay." P. 155, "Tuh-shoo-jin," a literary person, for "Fuh-tuh-jin (Budhist)." Appendix, p. 40, "Americans included," not in the MS. Date of the preface, altered from "June 20th," to "July 25th." MS. lettering for wood-cut, "The tomb of Morrison," altered to "Dr. Morrison's tomb in Macao."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—At a special general meeting of this society, held on the 20th July; the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, and patron, in the chair.

The minute of the last meeting having been read by Mr. Orlebar, the Hon. the Governor addressed the meeting as follows :—

" Mr. President and Gentlemen—I have accepted the distinguished honour which you have proposed for me; but while I have done so, I am fully sensible that I possess no personal merits to call forth the distinction which you have conferred upon me; that my only claim is founded on the public situation which I happen to hold among you. Let me, however, assure you that I accept this office with the determination never to be wanting in zeal, at least, for the cause of your society. I had formerly the honour of being numbered amongst its members, when it was denominated the Bombay Literary Society, and, since my nomination to the government of Bombay, I have had my eye on this institution, and have aspired to the pleasure of being again ranked among its friends. As a member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, it has frequently been my good fortune to hear distinguished members of that society extol the labours of the members of the Bombay Branch, and express the highest admiration of their literary researches. I express my deliberate conviction, founded on no insignificant grounds, that the labours of this society, combined with those of the sister institution in Bengal, have given a stimulus to oriental literature in Europe, and revived a taste for investigations connected with the east. For myself, I need only repeat, in accordance with the statement which I have already made to your worthy President, that, for every reason, and particularly for the sake of literature, and for the honour of Bombay, I shall most anxiously seek to promote the objects of this society : personally, as I have said, I possess no qualification enabling me materially to advance these great purposes, but placed, as I accidentally am, at the head of this presidency, it may frequently be in my power to further your objects. Opportunity will best evince whether or not your wishes, when it is in my power to fulfil them, shall meet with prompt and zealous compliance."

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, the president, then rose and addressed his Excellency as follows :—

" Honourable Sir,—I have been charged to communicate to your Excellency the expression of our deep-felt gratitude for the favour which you have conferred upon us by accepting the office of patron of this society. We have every reason to believe, from what we have long known respecting your views, and the assurances which you have now conveyed to us, that the countenance which your Excellency will extend to us, will be not merely that of name and form, but of enlightened assistance and efficient support.

" It would be presumption in us to pretend to excite a zeal in behalf of our society, of which your Excellency has given us the warmest assurance, or to call forth a generosity which, we are all convinced, is eager to find its own expression. As I have been requested by the society, however, to bring before your Excellency's notice some of the public claims which it has to the consideration of the government, I am sure that your Excellency will pardon me when I very briefly advert to them. They are connected with our library, our museum, and the general objects of our literary research. The extent of our library has,we doubt not, already struck your Excellency's attention. It

is unequalled, it is supposed, in the British possessions in the east. At any rate, Principal Mill, late of Bishop's College, than whom, amongst Europe's sons in India, none in our day has been more distinguished for his varied and profound learning, remarked to me, after a close survey of it, and a careful inspection of its catalogue, "We have got nothing like this in the city of palaces—nothing like this on the banks of the Ganges." Our collection of books embraces every department of knowledge. We have here not merely the fugitive authorship of this century, with which we have been amply furnished by our English booksellers; but we have copies of many of the standard works in literature, science, philosophy, history, and theology, to which the most laborious and inquisitive student has occasion to refer. Many of the works classed under these heads were specially selected by our illustrious founder, Sir James Mackintosh; and not a few of them—in the purchase of which we lately expended the considerable sum of £1,000—were recommended to our notice by our distinguished ornament, General Vans Kennedy. Our library, if we overlook occasional donations from individuals, learned societies, the East India Company, and the local governments, has been purchased from our own resources; and in calling it into existence, in a land so distant as this from the favoured abodes of civilization, we humbly conceive we have conferred a great blessing on the community. When we consider the facilities which it affords to the literary and scientific research of our countrymen in this presidency, and to the practical application of the arts to public works, we cannot but feel that it has peculiar claims on public patronage, and especially in those higher departments where the popular desire for information exists in the smallest strength. It has received favours from the government in by-past days, which we most cordially acknowledge, as in the presentation, by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, of a copy of the large collection of Sanskrit manuscripts bequeathed to the East India Company, by the late Dr. John Taylor, and others procured in Guzerat by Col. Miles, and in the appropriation to the society, by Sir John Malcolm, of the splendid rooms in which it is now accommodated; and we are persuaded that your Excellency will not fail to visit it with your favourable regard, when opportunities are offered. Its oriental collection, in particular, we should like to see enriched. Manuscripts in the learned languages of India, which were principally multiplied and preserved through the patronage of native princes, are very speedily disappearing in all parts of the country; and though, as far as their moral effects on our native subjects are concerned, we may have no great reason to lament their passing into oblivion, we should try to secure specimens of them, as illustrative of the history of the errors of the human mind, and explanatory of much which strikes us as curious in the manners, and customs, and habits, and opinions of the interesting people among whom we are called to sojourn.

"We are sorry that our museum is principally inviting as far as unoccupied space is concerned. We have only a few interesting specimens in natural history and antiquities; but their number, we doubt not, would be speedily increased, had we, like the Asiatic Society of Bengal, any public resources to enable us to make occasional purchases, and to secure a right conservation of our collections. There is no good reason why our museum should not, in a few years, be filled with the *opima spolia* of the east; not the acquisition of dishonesty and of violence, like those which adorned the shrine of Jupiter Feretrius in Rome, but the free-will offerings to science of her own devoted sons."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June 7.*

J. W. Alexander, assignee, &c. v. Thomas Cape and others.—Mr. *Prinsep* moved to enlarge the time for taking the answer of Major Cape, in England. The affidavits stated that the answer was now prepared, and was ready to be sworn and transmitted, except that it was absolutely necessary first to inspect certain important documents referred to in the answer, and upon which the claim of the defendants rested. The originals of these instruments had been taken home by Mr. Bargrave Wyborn, who died at Cossier, on the overland route. Upon his death, a box containing his papers was seized by the consul, and transmitted to the Foreign-Office; but upon inspection, the papers in question were not found among them. The personal representatives of Wyborn had, however, since admitted that the documents in question were in their possession, and as they refused to give them up, on the ground of an alleged *lien*, a bill had been filed against them in the Court of Chancery, in England. It was expected that, in a couple of months, upon an inspection being obtained, the answer would be sworn and transmitted. The delay, in fact, was to the prejudice of the defendants themselves alone, for they were the plaintiffs at law in an action of ejectment, to restrain which, by a perpetual injunction, was the prayer of this very bill.

The *Advocate-general* opposed the application. The defendants were not the sole parties prejudiced by the delay. The prayer of the bill was in the alternative; to decree and declare, either that the defendants in equity, who claimed as mortgagees, had been already satisfied, or that, upon the equities of the case, they ought to be postponed to the insolvent incumbrancers, Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., the assignee of whose estate was the complainant. Now, until this claim of Major Cape could be got rid of, it was impossible to sell the property and wind up the affairs of this insolvent firm. This was altogether a mere deluding of the Court by false pretences. The former applications for time were made on the alleged ground that Major Cape had a dimness of vision—which was not surprising in a man between eighty and ninety years of age—and now a new story was trumped up about certain missing documents. The nature of them was not stated, and the Court ought not to acquiesce in the vague assertion that they were essentially material to the case of the defendants.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, that when the former application for time was granted, the Court had declared that they would only allow further time upon new facts being disclosed. New circumstances now appeared, and most material, if true. It was really for the benefit of the complainant himself, for if a decree were now taken *pro confesso*, it must be opened again, should the answer, when it arrives, disclose a complete defence.

Commission enlarged to first day of next term, on payment of costs.

COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

A crime of atrocity, scarcely paralleled in the annals of guilt, even of this depraved zillah, was tried at the Nizamut Adawlut, before the civil and session judge, T. W. Russel, Esq., on part of the 21st, the whole of the 22d, 23d, 24th, and part of the 25th of May 1839.

Meer Imaun Alee *v.* Syud Kazim Alee, *alias* Hingoo Sahib, son of Syud Alee; also Shekh Jhagaree, son of Shekh Mogga; also Meer Laloo, son of Meer Bhattan, and Nunna Khan, son of Imaun Buksh Khan.

The indictment charged the prisoner, Syud Kazim Alee, *alias* Hingoo Sahib (a grandson of the Nazim Moobarek-ood-Dowlah, and who has received a patent of nobility from the Government), with the wilful murder of Meer Yar Alee, deceased, father of the prosecutor, Meer Imaun Alee; and the other prisoners, with aiding and abetting the said prisoner, Hingoo Sahib, in the commission of the crime aforesaid. The prisoners pleaded *not guilty*.

Meer Imaun Alee, prosecutor, deposed that, three or four days prior to the murder of the deceased (his father), the prisoner Hingoo sent Pearee, a woman, on his part, to the house of the prosecutor, to tempt Ruheemun (a woman residing in prosecutor's house) to take service with the prisoner, and in that case, Pearee said the prisoner would give her Rs. 30 a month. Ruheemun declined the offer, as unbecoming a virtuous woman. When the prisoner Hingoo heard the reply, he attacked the house of the prosecutor with twenty or twenty-five followers, throwing bricks at it, and abusing the family. The prosecutor reported the circumstance to the darogah of Thanna Polahsen oolla Khan, for two days successively; but the darogah took no notice of the complaint. On the Sunday following, about half-past

eight o'clock at night, Hingoo, the prisoner, with a sword in his hand, accompanied by twenty or twenty-five persons, with sticks and stones in their hands, went to prosecutor's house, which he entered with five or seven persons, while the others remained outside. The prosecutor, seeing this, got over the wall and went to the thanna. Prosecutor's father and Ruheemun were at that time sitting inside, and seeing the intruders enter, Ruheemun got into a room and shut its door. Meer Yar Alee, the father, cried out, "You belong to the nawab's family; you should not act so improperly." On hearing this, Hingoo ordered his followers to seize Meer Yar Alee, the father, and take him out of the house. The followers accordingly took Meer Yar Alee to a lane opposite the house of Deve Purshaud, where Hingoo smote him (Meer Yar Alee) a blow on the head with a sword; his followers threw the wounded body into a ditch, and went away. The prosecutor gave notice of the transaction at the police thanna, on which the darogah came along with him (the prosecutor), accompanied by a jemadar and three or four burkundauzes of the thanna, whose names prosecutor knew not. On their way, the prosecutor met with Babroo, Jheetun, Fuckeera, and Bukhshoo, all of whom informed the prosecutor that Hingoo (the prisoner) had killed Meer Alee, his (prosecutor's) father. On hearing this, prosecutor went to the ditch with the darogah and others, and saw his father breathing, almost covered with mud and water; his feet were in the ditch, and the head on the edge of it; he was not quite insensible. The prosecutor took his father out of the ditch, who told him that Hingoo Sahib had wounded him with his sword; at length, prosecutor took his father home. The darogah called Lallbhund Sonar and Juggarnauth Moodee to prosecutor's house, and took down the depositions of prosecutor's father in their presence. The darogah told the prosecutor to take care of his father, and then went to arrest the culprits. The prosecutor attended his father. About ten o'clock at night, while prosecutor and others were crying in the house, three burkundauzes of the Hajooree Rounds, named Mungul Singh, Munooruth Singh, and Mohun Singh, came and inquired what was the cause of the uproar? He (prosecutor) told them, and showed them his father. The burkundauzes asked whether the darogah had been there? he replied, the darogah had, and was gone to arrest the prisoners. Upon this, the burkundauzes told the prosecutor to point out the offenders; so prosecutor went out, and pointed out to them Hingoo's house, and returned home. Shortly after, Julloo Chowkeedar called the prosecutor to point out the culprits. Prosecutor accompanied him to Hingoo's house, and saw the police at his door, and heard that the darogah, jemadar, and some burkundauzes, were inside. When prosecutor's arrival was made known to the darogah, he called him inside, when prosecutor saw the darogah sitting in a tiled house, and the burkundauzes standing; Hingoo was on his bed, and Shekh Jhagaree standing there. The darogah inquired of the prosecutor who were the culprits? prosecutor pointed out to him Hingoo and Jhagaree, and returned home. The darogah, as he passed by his house with Hingoo and Jhagaree, came to prosecutor, and said that he must send his father to the hospital: so saying, he called for bearers, and sent the deceased to the magistrate. Prosecutor heard that his father died the next day.

Shekh Jheetun, an eye-witness of the fact, deposed, that on Sunday, at three ghurree of the night (the date and month of which he does not recollect), on his way to the darogah of the camel establishment, he went to the house of the prosecutor, Meer Imaun Alee, where he saw Hingoo, with twenty-five or thirty men, near the house of Deve Pershaud, some of them were standing on the road, and others throwing bricks at the house of Imaun Alee; and afterwards the prosecutor's father was taken to the lane by five or seven men, whose names he knew not. He saw Hingoo, who was standing with a naked sword, smite the deceased on the right side of the head with it, on which deceased fell down. The prisoner Hingoo then desired Jhagaree to throw him into the ditch, who did as he was bid; then they all went away: the feet of the deceased were in the ditch, and his head on the edge of it. He saw Fuckeera, Babroo, and Bukhshoo, come to the spot afterwards. The prosecutor said, that for a woman his father had been killed. The prosecutor, Bukhshoo, and Fuckeera, took Meer Yar Alee out of the ditch, and took him home.

Bukhshoo deposed, that two days previous to the occurrence of the crime, Hingoo, with twenty-five or thirty men, came and threw bricks at prosecutor's house. The day and month he does not recollect, but that it was five or six months ago, on a Sunday, when one ghurree of the day remained. He at first saw Hingoo with twenty-five persons in the lane, and then go into the house of the prosecutor at three ghurree of the night, with Jhagaree and three others, who dragged the deceased to the lane. Hingoo was with them. On their approaching near the house of Deve Purshaud, Hingoo smote the deceased on the head with a sword, upon which the deceased fell down: Jhagaree thrust the body into

the ditch, and fled. The witness got the deceased out of the ditch with the assistance of Jheetun, Fuckeera, and Babroo, when the darogah, with jemadar, burkundauzes, and others, took the deceased to the prosecutor's house.

Babroo deposed, that about six months ago, on a Sunday (date and month does not recollect), at three ghurree of the night, as he was going to his own house, passing the lane by the house of Deve Purshaud, he saw Jhagaree seize the deceased by the hand and Hingoo smite him a blow on the head with a sword; then Jhagaree threw him into a ditch. There were twenty or twenty-five men with the prisoner. The prisoners then fled, leaving the body of the deceased in the ditch. Jheetun, Bukhshoo, and others, took the deceased out of the ditch, and carried him to his house.

Fuckeera, on his oath, confirmed the depositions given by the above-named witnesses.

Hurnauth Bunoorjee, darogah of Thanna Poolahsen oolla Khan, swears, that in the month of last December, a person of the name of Meer Yar Alee was wounded opposite the door of Deve Pershaud. On the report of the prosecutor, he proceeded to investigate the case on the spot, and saw the deceased in a ditch; and when he (the deceased) was taken out, the witness observed that the deceased was sufficiently sensible to make a deposition, which he took. The deceased stated that Hingoo, the prisoner, had wounded him, and had taken away his property.

G. G. MacPerson, Esq., civil surgeon, stated that the deceased (Meer Yar Alee) died, on the day after he was brought to him, of a severe wound on the right side of the head, extending from the eye to the parietal bone, which was inflicted with a sharp weapon, and which penetrated the skull.

Hingoo stated in his defence, that he had an intrigue with Ruheemun, which raised malice between himself and prosecutor; also, that the prosecutor was actuated by feelings of malice to cause an assault to be made on his (the prisoner's) house with fifty men.

The judgment of the Court is deferred.

The *Moorshedabad News*, from whence the above report is taken, has some strong remarks with reference to the government manner of educating their wards, and to the efficient state of the police, as exhibited in the present case, under the novel system recently introduced into this zillah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESUMPTIONS.

This subject, which occupied so much of the public attention some months ago, appears to have died out, since the able and conclusive reply of Government to the address of the Landholders' Society was made public. This will be matter of little surprise to those who have studied the question, and have thereby been enabled to appreciate the clear exposition of the public enactments. We have incidentally heard that the Society proceeded soon after to collect fresh and original materials for a more powerful appeal to the Supreme Government, which, by some untoward accident, have been mislaid.* Anxious as we are that this vexatious question between Government and its subjects should be brought to a close, with as little delay as possible, upon the basis of a fair compromise between the demands of the state and the convenience of those who have been living by an usurpation of its revenues, we could have wished that the Society had pursued a different course. The charge of a violation of the public faith, upon which they claimed the abandonment of all farther process of resumption, cannot be sustained by any appeal to the engagements of Government. The analogy of former administrations equally militates against the perpetual relinquishment of the prescriptive, though alienated, rights of the state. But a strong claim might have been urged on the patriotic principles which are professedly the pole-star of our Government, for a modification of those demands, and for leaving the rent-free holder in possession of a reasonable portion of the rents of his estate. It is to this strong argument that we wish the attention of the Society had been directed. Coinciding, as it would have done, with the views of the Court of Directors, we think it would have presented a much fairer prospect of success.

Several years back, Mr. Millet drew up, at the request of Government, an Act, embodying all the regulations which had been passed on the subject of resumptions, from the time when the subject was first taken up. This Act also provided for certain ameliorations of the existing law, calculated to reduce the pressure and the odium of these proceedings. But after it had been put in type, it was deemed inexpedient to enact it, upon the ground, we believe, that though it differed from the laws in force only by its superior lenity, a new law might be considered, in the present state of the public mind, in the light of a new grievance; and that the resumptions might be misrepresented, as dating from this new law, instead of being considered simply as the execution of laws which had been on the statute-book for half a century. We have heard that the

* An appeal from the Governor of Bengal to the Governor-general of India in Council (*ab eodem ad eundem*) was preparing by the Society at the date of the last advices.

Act has now been taken up anew by the Legislative Council, and adopted, with additional provisions of a conciliatory character. We learn, that among its enactments, the most favourable to the popular wishes, is one which directs that the amount of revenue assessed on resumed tenures shall not exceed *one-half* the rent paid by the tenant. The draft of this modified Act has, we understand, been submitted to the decision of Lord Auckland.

To the enactment of this new Act, we know that the same objections were urged which were advanced when it was originally drawn up; and it has been remarked, that what was inexpedient when the resumptions began in right earnest, must be still more impolitic now that considerable progress has been made towards the completion of them. It has been urged, that it would be unwise to disturb the public mind with a new law, the object of which would be either misunderstood or misrepresented. We must confess that these arguments appear to carry no little weight with them. Considering the extreme excitement which is felt on this vital question in all ranks of the native community, we fear that it would afford an opportunity, which most assuredly would not be neglected, for inflaming the public mind in a still higher degree. The enemies of Government would not lose so fair an occasion of augmenting the public discontent, by affirming that tenures which had been declared sacred by former regulations, were now, for the first time, to be confiscated upon a new and modern law. We fear that the benevolent views of those who have urged the enactment of the law, would be, in a great measure, defeated.—*Friend of India, May* 9.

THE SOI-DISANT PERTAB CHUND.

Extract from the proceedings of the Presidency Court of Nizamut Adawlut, 13th June 1839: present W. Braddon and C. Tucker, Esqs. judges.

Read letter, dated 23d January last, from the session judge of the zillah Hooghly, the proceedings held on the trial of Alak Shah, *alias* Rajah Pertaub Chunder, son of Rajah Tez Chunder, *alias* Kistololl Pauree Burmocharree, and others.

"Alak Shah, *alias* Rajah Pertaub Chunder, *alias* Kisto Lal Pauree Brambmacharee, charged with gross fraud and imposture, in falsely and fraudulently assuming the name of the deceased Maharajah Dheraj Pertaub Chunder Bahadoor, formerly zemindar of Burdwan, and pretending, in various places, during the two last years, to the great disturbance of the general peace and quiet of this country, that he is in verity the aforesaid zemindar of Burdwan, and that the zemindary of Burdwan belongs of right to him; and in obtaining money from various individuals, and more particularly from one Radhakissen Bysack, dewan of the Government Treasury in Calcutta, by means of these and such like false pretences. 2d Count. And charged further with having, in furtherance of the fraudulent pretences above-mentioned, instigated and prevailed on divers subjects of the British Government, and others, to the number of three hundred and more, unlawfully and tumultuously to assemble, at or near the town of Culna, in the district of Burdwan, such proceeding being intended, or eminently calculated, to produce a most serious breach of the peace; and with having there remained, at the head of this unlawful assembly, from the 13th of April 1838 up to the 2d of May 1838, and with having, during that period, on various occasions, by the display of superior force, resisted and set at defiance the constituted authorities of the district, he having previously, on the 4th August 1836, been convicted of a similar offence, before the Sessions Court of this district of Hooghly."

The Court, having duly considered the proceedings held on the above trial, and the *futwa* of the law officer thereon, pass the following sentence:

"The *futwa* of the law officer of the Nizamut Adawlut declares, that false personation for one's own advantage is an offence under the Mahomedan law; that no specific punishment is laid down for such offence, but the punishment is at the discretion of the hakim, with a view to restrain the offender; respect being had to the circumstances of the offender, and the character of the offence, which of itself is apparently of a trivial nature."

The Court convict the prisoner Alak Shah, *alias*, &c. of so much of the first count as charges him with gross fraud and imposture, in falsely and fraudulently assuming the name of the deceased Maharajah Dheraj Pertaub Chunder Bahadoor, formerly zemindar of Burdwan, and pretending that the zemindary of right belongs to him. They acquit him of the other offences with which he stands charged, and sentence the said Alak Shah to pay a fine to Government of Rs. 1,000, and in default of payment to be imprisoned in the gaol of zillah Hooghly for the period of six months.

"The Court observe, that the remaining prisoners, Radakistno Ghosaul, Hazif Fatoo-oolah, Sagur Chunder, Dhur Callypersaud Sing, Joomun Khan, and Rajah Nurrobur Chunder, have been acquitted and released by the session judge."

This individual has petitioned the

Court, setting forth that its sentence appears to have the effect of deciding for ever the question of the civil claims, which he was about to submit to solemn investigation in the civil tribunals of this country, both of her Majesty and of the Company, and which he had already brought before the Supreme Court, in an action of ejectment at present pending, and suspended only during the progress of the criminal proceedings before the authorities of Hooghly; and that even if the sentence has not the effect of so deciding such civil claims, he cannot safely venture to bring them forward in any civil court of justice whatsoever, without being liable to a second prosecution for the alleged crime of "personation for his own advantage;" and amongst other allegations, he states that certain evidence was voluntarily reserved, because his advisers considered that, at all events, it was sufficient to succeed in throwing a doubt upon the question of identity, instead of going fully into the matter before a criminal court; and that it would have been highly unreasonable to require him to open up the whole case of his civil claims in a mere criminal proceeding, where, even if he were acquitted, the sentence could not possibly have availed him as evidence of his right, but he would have been left afterwards to establish that right as he best could before a civil tribunal; that besides these voluntary reasons for withholding part of his evidence, there existed causes, quite beyond his control, inasmuch as he applied for perwannahs for several witnesses material for his defence and in support of his claim, which witnesses were not produced, the magistrate and session's judge openly declaring that the Session's Court, sitting as a criminal court, had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the defence; that the perwannahs for the prosecution were made out in heavy penalties, and that the atttendance of the prosecution's witnesses was enforced by attachment and seizure of their property, and that the perwannahs issued for the attendance of the witnesses for the defence contained no such penalty, and the attendance of such witnesses was not enforced by any compulsory process. The petitioner, therefore, prays that, upon depositing the said fine of Rs. 1,000, the Court will review, or set aside, or suspend, so much of the sentence, and to grant a new or further trial of so much of the said charge, as relates to the question of the petitioner's identity, with liberty to produce further evidence, if necessary, both for the prosecution and the defence, and with full power vested in the presiding judge to enforce the attendance of all the witnesses subpœnaed, and with such other directions, and upon such other conditions and limitations as to the Court shall seem fit and just.

HINDU BALLADS.

In the following song, which is evidently a work of recent date, alluding to the great political events of the present day, there is evidence of a chuckling spirit, which seems to glory in the thought of the British Government being involved in a dilemma. We give a literal prose translation of a few verses of this song, which is a curious specimen of Hindu ballad-poetry, and is interesting as showing the light in which our recent policy is viewed by the natives of the country.

I.

The Lion of the Punjab awoke from his sleep, and snorted loud in the air;
He stretched out his huge paw and shook his shaggy mane;
Then he shouted, "Ha! ha! give me more lands by the river,
Where the fruits grow so luscious, and the young maidens are like fawns."

II.

He said this to the English bear, but the English bear shook his head,
And stretched out a paw too, and said, "No, no."
But the English bear goes no where without his friend the fox,
And the fox stepped into council and spoke like a pundit, as he was.

III.

"Maharaj! you want more country—we fear to lose what we have got;
The Russ-wallah serpent is coiled up behind that chain of hills;
The jackalls of Scinde have the country adjacent:
We will take it and share it between us in some way."

* * * * * *

VI.

Then the tiger of Nepaul and the crocodile of the East bestir'd themselves,
And they said, "See the bear has left his country in search of more;
Ha! ha! the bear is a *ghoosa* old fellow, and the fox he is much too sly;
But we will attack their homes in their absence, and burn their houses and little ones."

This last extract needs little comment. The fox is the representative of English policy, and the bear of English power. The two together are types of the British dynasty, and as such are used in the song.—*Hurkaru, May* 14.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* is making researches throughout the ballad-poetry of Bengal, for matter to prove that the natives are very discontented with the British Government. If our contemporary digs deeply into this peculiar vein of vulgar poesy, he will find evidence of the natives having been discontented under every government they have yet been under. The common topics of the popular ballad are, the actions of the Government, the rich, and the powerful, and each strain is touched with humour, or anger, or ridicule, according to the whim or temper of the writer. We can see little of evil omen either in a song or a satire, and we think the Government of

this country can derive as little prejudice from a song about Maha Bundoola, as the British Government can sustain from an old Jacobite catch on the Pretender. —*Bomb. Gaz., May* 29.

ASSAM.

We find from late letters from Assam, that the party of the insurgent Khamties has been entirely dispersed. After the recent expedition of Capt. Hannay, about four hundred Khamties came in to Sadeya, and threw themselves on the mercy of our Government; amongst them was a chief of some consequence, who had been an active leader in the attack on our troops at Sadeya. This chief, to reconcile himself to our authorities, volunteered to lead a party against the rebels; and his offer being accepted by Capt. Vetch, a party, under Subadar Byjunath Sing, was sent out under the guidance of the Khamti chief. The subadar seems to have conducted his expedition in a very gallant and soldier-like manner, but unfortunately he failed in surprising the rebels, who, as before, had been apprised of the movements of our troops just in time to effect their escape. One of the Khamti guides was shot by one of the rebel chiefs, as he was climbing into the stockade, which constitutes our only loss from the enemy. The chiefs of the Khamties, with about twenty-five of their followers, were pursued from hill to hill by the subadar, until further pursuit at this season in such jungles appeared useless. The subadar burnt the villages of the Meshmees who had entertained the rebels, and destroyed their granaries. The mischief thus brought upon them by harbouring the Khamties, will most probably create a feud between them and their friends; at any rate, it appears to be hoped, that the lesson that has been taught the Meshmees will be attended with the best effects. They have long been in the habit of committing raids on the population round Sadeya, carrying off cattle, and young people as slaves, thinking themselves safe in their fastnesses in the mountains; but the expedition of the subadar will have taught them that they are not beyond the reach of our troops. It is reported that from eight to nine hundred Khamties and others, have taken this opportunity to return to Sadeya, and make their submission to the political agent. Most of the men now come in are persons who were forced to join the insurgents; amongst those who have thus escaped is the son of Mullook Phahun, who was sacrificed by the Khamties on the night of the attack on our lines, for refusing to fight against our Government. From motives of policy, as well as from want of grain, Capt. Vetch proposes sending all the Khamties down below Sadeya, and settling them in different villages of the Sachempore zillah. The subadar, on this occasion, has penetrated into the hills, by the line of the Dihong river, further than has ever been previously explored by any of our people, even by the surveyors, who reported the river impracticable twenty miles below the point ascended by the subadar. This native officer is represented to us as being a gallant soldier, who has often distinguished himself, and who is worthy of some mark of the favour of Government. On the present occasion, he succeeded in dispersing the enemy, and giving them such a fright as will most probably render them averse to repeat the visit.—*Cour., June* 17.

NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A very important question relative to the expediency of continuing the stipendiary system in the Medical College is now under the consideration of Government. This plan of affording gratuitous instruction, and holding out pecuniary inducement, was originally adopted with the view of overcoming the prejudices and repugnance of the native youth to acquire a knowledge of that science, the successful development and practical application of which, especially as regards dissection, were once deemed hopeless; and indeed the efforts of the Medical College would not have been attended with half the success which has so pre-eminently distinguished its *debût*, had not Government at first hit upon this right and tempting course. The advanced alumni of the Hindu College, and other schools (where small stipends are also allowed, in consideration of the circumstances of the boys), would not have volunteered to become the disciples of Galen, were it not for some pecuniary encouragement, both present and prospective, which served as well to lull their, or rather their parents', prejudices, as to dispose them to break through the trammels of "immemorial custom." The constitution of the native society has undergone a remarkable change in the short space of five or six years, and the thirst after medical knowledge has been so great, that in a few years we hope to see normal schools established in every province, for the rapid spread of the healing art. Boys are even now sent from the Upper Provinces and Ceylon, for the purpose of being initiated into the mysteries of this most useful branch of human knowledge, and with the ulterior object of counteracting the baneful influence of empiricism, to put down which is to confer on the great mass of the Indian population one of the most substantial benefits.—*Cour., June* 18.

UNION BANK.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank, held on the 5th June:—

That the new Bank Deed, as provisionally approved at the said general meeting, held on the 4th May last, be finally adopted.

That it is expedient to increase the capital of the Union Bank to one crore of rupees.

That the additional capital be raised by the creation of 2,000 new shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

That such new shares be disposed of as follows, *viz.* each holder of four shares on the day of the next half-yearly meeting, in July 1839, to be entitled to one new share at par.

That such shares as cannot be taken off, because many shareholders hold numbers of shares not divisible by four, be put up at par, and sold by auction, and the profits of premium applied for the exclusive benefit of those proprietors not enabled, for the cause above-mentioned, to obtain low shares at par.

That the shares be paid for as follows, *viz.* one-half each share in cash in six months from the next half-yearly meeting in July 1839, and the remaining half in six months from the 1st January 1840.

That the period within which absentee proprietors, meaning thereby those out of India, must pay up for their additional stock, be six months in addition to that allowed to residents in India, and for those in India above fifteen days' dawk from Calcutta, a reasonable period, to be fixed by the directors, in addition to that allowed to residents of Calcutta.

That all shares not taken up and paid for, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, by wilful neglect of the proprietors, be sold for the benefit of the proprietors at large.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.—ASSAM TEA.

A general meeting of this Society was held on the 8th May. The subject which first engaged the attention of the Society was a communication made by the Calcutta Tea Committee. It consisted of a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 12th January; and, for the better understanding of the same, an extract from the committee's letter to the Government of India, dated 20th March 1838, is prefixed:

"We have the honour to report, for the information of the hon. the President in Council, that there are at present in readiness at our office, for transmission to the Court of Directors, a large supply of samples of Assam tea, consisting of twelve large boxes of paho and souchong. Each box contains on an average nineteen seers, or thirty-eight pounds, of tea, carefully packed in a leaden canister, made by the manufacturers lately arrived from Canton, and marked as above, both in Chinese and English. The boxes are severally covered with the proper sort of matting, secured by slips of rattan, and addressed to the hon. Court in the usual manner.

"The consignment from which these samples were taken, arrived in Calcutta on the last day of January. Owing to a deficiency in the original packing, and the great degree of dampness to which the box had been exposed during the passage from Assam, a considerable proportion of the tea, amounting to what would have filled about five boxes more, was either wholly spoiled, or so much deteriorated, that no process, we believe, could have restored it to any thing like a fair quality. We have, therefore, registered all that portion as unfit to be sent home—at least, with the present supply—deeming it a matter of primary importance that the value of the first samples transmitted to Europe should not be diminished by any thing that might add to the many disadvantages under which they must necessarily arrive at a destination where they will, in all probability, have to be subjected to the severe test of examination by the first tea inspectors in London.

"We beg, most particularly, to urge on the consideration of his honour in Council, that not only are the plants from which the leaves were gathered still in their original wild and uncultivated state, but the details of the various processes employed in preparing and transmitting the tea must obviously have laboured under the many and serious difficulties and obstacles of a first attempt, but which, it may reasonably be expected, will be diminished, and progressively overcome, as further trials are made. Besides which it ought to be borne in mind that, strange as it may appear, it is by no means settled whether it is not actually the green sort that has been prepared in the fashion of black tea—a point which can only be satisfactorily determined when the green tea manufacturers are set at work in Assam.

"The tea in question arrived here under the designation of paho and souchong. In assorting each of these into three qualities, our secretary has been guided, partly by the opinion of the Chinese assistants now here, and partly by his own discrimination of the difference in the flavour and appearance of the teas after they had undergone preparation for being re-packed; likewise, and in the first instance, by the various degrees of preservation in which he received the cargo from Assam. The process of preparation alluded to above, consisted in gradually drying the tea over a nicely-regulated coal fire, co-

vered with ashes, in baskets made on purpose by the Chinamen, having the form of two inverted cones, with their ends truncated, and having an open sieve in the centre (as described and figured in Mr. Bruce's Memoir of the Manufacture of Tea in Assam, p. 5): this precautionary measure our secretary deemed absolutely necessary, to prevent mouldiness and consequent damage to the tea during the sea voyage.

"Our secretary has been at pains to learn, that it has always been customary in China to bestow great attention in preventing consignments of teas from being shipped on board vessels that have cargoes consisting of articles of strong savour, and which are known to be injurious to the delicate and fugacious aroma of tea, whether by their odour, or heating properties, or the like, and that it is usual even to plank off the space allotted for the chests. We accordingly solicit that such orders may be issued in regard to the shipment of the twelve boxes, as may be deemed best calculated to prevent any accident from happening to their contents from any of those sources. In case it should be deemed expedient to entrust the despatch to our secretary's care, we are persuaded he will use the best diligence and care to procure freight on an early ship at the lowest rate possible, and under such engagements as will prevent any chance of injury during the voyage.

"We beg leave to forward the accompanying small muster of the first quality of paho, and a large canister of the second quality of the same sort, regretting that we have none left of the souchongs, every leaf of it having been consumed in filling up the boxes."

The despatch of the Court of Directors is addressed to the Governor-general of India in Council, dated 23d January:—

"We receive with much satisfaction the samples of Assam tea (twelve chests) alluded to in your letter dated the 23d May 1838, and which arrived in November last, under the designation of 'paho and souchong.' Specimens of each sort have been very extensively distributed, and it affords us much pleasure to communicate to you, that we have received very favourable reports regarding it, as well from the most respectable brokers and tea-dealers as from several individuals and various corporation towns and scientific bodies to whom it has been submitted.

"We do not, however, consider that these specimens will have afforded the British public an opportunity of judging of the real merits of the tea which the Assam districts are, we have no doubt, capable of producing, inasmuch as we find the best judges concur in opinion that the process of refiring, to which, owing to the damaged state in which the tea arrived in Calcutta, was of necessity subjected, has very materially injured the present sample. Nevertheless, we resolved to direct eight chests of the tea to be offered for public sale, the result of which is given in the margin.* The result here exhibited will not, of course, lead you to the formation of any correct opinion as to the real marketable value of the tea, should it arrive in quantities sufficient to be considered a staple article of commerce; on the contrary, it can only be considered as a fancy price, occasioned by the great excitement and competition created by the novelty and curiosity of the sale. For the formation of a more accurate judgment, we refer you to the report of Mr. Thompson, and to the letter addressed by Messrs. Steams and Rowley to the Mayor of Liverpool, wherein an offer is made to contract for five hundred or a thousand chests at 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb.

"You will continue to encourage in such manner as you may deem most advisable, the cultivation of tea in Assam; and with reference to our despatch under date the 26th September 1838, we shall expect to receive a further supply as soon as a sufficient quantity has been prepared, in accordance with the instructions therein conveyed to you. At the same time, we shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions with respect to future plans, particularly as to the best means of encouraging the cultivation of the tea with as little present loss to Government, and great prospective benefit to commerce, as possible.

"It would, further, be very desirable to receive as accurate information as possible, with regard to the price at which the tea is manufactured, including merely the cost of labour, manipulation, packing per chest, and the landing at Calcutta."

(Signed by two chairmen, and thirteen of the Court of Directors).

Mr. Thompson, the tea-broker, in his report, states that No. 11 souchong is of a large well-twisted pekoe kind of a leaf; that No. 5 souchong is of a large black leaf, with some brown, the leaf generally rather coarse, and not so well twisted as No. 11; that No. 6 is a mixture of large coarse leaves, with some pale brown untwisted: this tea is good flavoured, but the leaf, if for the purpose of trade, should be better manufactured; that No. 2 pekoe is a well-made, largish, ivory-blackish leaf, appears to have been "refired," and the leaf, in consequence, of a deeper black;

* Souchong:—

Lot 1,	1st quality,	34 lbs.	net at 21s.	per lb.
2,	2d do.	28 lbs.	,, 20s.	,,
3,	3d do.	37 lbs.	,, 16s.	,,
	Pekoe:—			
Lot 4,	2d quality,	38 lbs.	net at 24s. 6d.	per lb.
5,	2d do.	40 lbs.	,, 25s.	,,
6,	2d do.	33 lbs.	,, 27s. 6d.	,,
7,	2d do.	35 lbs.	,, 28s. 6d.	,,
8,	3d do.	35 lbs.	,, 34s.	,,

that Nos. 79 and 10 pekoe are a similarly well-made leaf to No. 2, but not so black, and having also more ("points or downy ends") flower than it; and that No. 8 is a well-made ivory-greyish leaf, with a fair quantity of flower: this tea, for make and size of leaf, much resembles pekoe of the growth of China.

Messrs. Steams and Rowley, in their letter, state that they consider the tea, with a few exceptions, "as good tea as may be usually imported into this country from Canton, the only difference appearing to us being in the method of curing or drying the leaves, and the sample submitted to our inspection has been over-dried, and evidently has not been treated in the way the Chinese prepare their teas. We character the tea in question as preferable to 'but middling tea,' or 'brisk, slightly burnt flavour (not objectionable),' and possesses *strength*; the leaf is of the large dull black pekoe kind, value 1s. 10½d. to 2s., and at this valuation we should have no objection to enter into a contract for five hundred or a thousand chests."

In addition to the foregoing, the reports from six Liverpool brokers on the same subject, equally favourable, were presented by Mr. Willis.

As an opportunity for extending the cultivation of the tea plant in India, the secretary read a letter from Mr. Edward Sterling, collector at Burdwan, calling the attention of the Society to the apparent fitness, both in soil and climate, of that district, for the introduction and culture of the tea plant. Dr. Wallich stated, that as a supply of plants had just reached the gardens, and at the recommendation of the Society, he was pleased to say, he thought the Tea Committee would willingly place a few of them at the disposal of Mr. Sterling.

BUYING-OUT FUND.

The following letter appears in the *Englishman*, June 20:—

"Notice to absentees from cavalry corps, interested in the establishment of a fund for buying-out lieut.-colonels.

"Dear gentlemen: — We have unbounded satisfaction in announcing that our persevering and unwearied efforts, hopeless as these seemed for a long while, have at length been crowned with success, the whole of our ten regiments having now unanimously agreed to join the establishment of a fund for buying-out lieut.-colonels of our branch of the army. Having consented to act as a committee to conduct the management of the general business of the fund, we have made an offer of the bonus to those lieut.-colonels likely to accept it immediately, and have prepared the several regiments to be ready with their respective contributions the moment we intimate the number of steps that are procurable. The fund may thus be said to be now in actual operation. For all particulars of the scheme of the fund, and for the scale of contributions, &c., we refer you to your respective corps, and remain,

"Dear gentlemen, your's faithfully,
R. Anstruther, Maj. 6th L.C.
J. A. D. Fergusson,
F. Macmullin.
"Sultanpore, Benares, 12th June."

SUMMARY JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

The Government has caused to be published the notification of a proposed Act, whereby jurisdiction will be given to a single justice of the peace of Calcutta, to try cases of simple larceny to the value of Rs. 20, and on conviction to sentence the offender to transportation or imprisonment, for any period not exceeding one twelvemonth. The intent and object is, no doubt, good; the public will thereby be relieved from a great portion of the burden of attending the Supreme Court's Criminal Sessions, to serve as jurors; a burden which, from the number of petty larceny cases lately sent up from the police to the Supreme Court, has become very heavy. So far, therefore, the measure is calculated for the public benefit; but whilst the public are relieved from a burden, care should be had that the due and strict administration of justice, as regards the very poorest and meanest of the community, be not infringed; and we are compelled to say, that the contemplated measure does not, in our opinion, sufficiently secure that great and chief object of all sound legislation. A single magistrate, who may be regarded as almost irresponsible, considering the mode of his appointment and continuance on the bench, is not such a tribunal as ought to be entrusted with the power of depriving a man of his freedom, according to a magistrate's discretion. Even were he possessed of a thorough knowledge of law, and the principles of evidence, together with a perfect familiarity with the language of those who are brought before him as offenders, or as witnesses,—with all these advantages, we should say, that a single magistrate was not a proper tribunal to ascertain guilt and innocence, nor to award transportation or imprisonment for twelve months, at his discretion. We cannot, therefore, but condemn the proposed measure, as not only new, but dangerous in its consequences.—*Bengal Herald, June* 9.

The Legislative Council has, at length, published the draft of an Act, to confer on single justices of the peace, in the town of Calcutta, power to examine cases of petty larceny within the sum of

twenty rupees, and to adjudge the criminal to transportation or imprisonment for twelve months. The object of this Act is to relieve the community of Calcutta from the disagreeable necessity of assembling four times a year, in grand and petit jury, solemnly to deliberate on charges of stealing to the value of sixpence. In order to confer on the poor natives, living within the circle of the Mahratta Ditch, the inestimable blessings of British law, it has hitherto been deemed necessary to employ the costly apparatus of the Supreme Court, and to encroach on the valuable time of the community in the adjustment of hundreds of trivial cases. The solemn farce has now been brought to a close, by a simple enactment of the Legislative Council, which adjudges the cognizance of such trivial causes to a legitimate tribunal. The reform is one of such obvious utility, that our gratitude for the gift is all but lost in astonishment at its long and unaccountable delay.—*Friend of India, June* 13.

NATIVE OPPRESSION.

Great oppression appears to have been exercised, for some time past, by certain wealthy natives upon the poor people trading on the Baliaghat Canal and the bazaars on its banks. When passing towards Calcutta with their little produce, they are seized, frequently by armed men, and, with their little property, carried to the moonshee's bazaar, and confined, until they consent to the sale of their goods there. The parties charged with these acts are Collynauth Roy and his brothers, Baboos Bykanthonat Roy and Moothooranath Roy. On the visit to the spot of Mr. Patton, the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, he ordered the two latter persons into custody, for illegally imprisoning Baboo Bonasur and two other individuals, in their house. By the collusion of darogahs and native police, who had charge of the prisoners (through bribery), they were suffered to escape. The magistrate has suspended the whole of the native officers concerned in their escape and intended to employ a European serjeant to superintend the thana. The session's judge of the zillah has confirmed the magistrate's orders, and authorized him to issue a summons against Moonshee Collynath Roy and Mr. Roger Dias, as defendants in this matter. The latter has been held to bail to answer an information in the Supreme Court, for aiding the escape of the prisoners.

THE CROPS.

We are sorry to think that the present is not likely to be a season of plenty in the North Western Provinces—a result so much to have been desired, after the late awful period of famine and starvation; but a letter, which we have just received from Moradabad, gives a very unfavourable account of the crops of last harvest, which at one time promised a most ample supply of food for the whole population of Upper India. Our correspondent says, that the crops of wheat, which appeared so very fine before they were cut, have greatly disappointed the hopes of the people, who have been suffering from so many seasons of deficient returns, and who had purchased their seeds at a very high price. It appears that the excessive rains, which had occurred in the latter end of the cold season, had caused the corn to shoot up into unusually long stalk, so that the grain, when cut, was found to be deficient in fulness—of this our correspondent speaks of his own knowledge as regards the whole of Rohilcund, and he infers that the same results have been the consequence of the same causes, which are known to have prevailed throughout the whole of the Dooab and Oude. It is stated that, in the low moist lands, where the crops had the most luxuriant appearance, the grains were every where shrivelled, and in some places hardly repays the expence of thrashing. In the higher dry lands, the grain was better; but it was nowhere thought equal in fulness and size to that of ordinary seasons, and it was not expected that prices would go down nearly so much as had been anticipated whilst the corn was uncut.—*Cour., May* 11.

SALARIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following extract from a resolution by the Hon. the President in Council, 20th March 1339, communicated to the Bengal Government, with Mr. J. P. Grant's letter of the 15th ult., is published for general information:—

Resolved, that the 16th November 1836, the date when the hon. Court's despatch, dated 4th of May 1836, was laid before the Council of India for orders, be the date which is to regulate the claim of incumbents to retain the allowances held by them on that date.

Resolved, that the date of the receipt of the present despatch, in its application to the officers of the Bengal division of the presidency, be the date when the letter from the secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-general, forwarding the despatch from his lordship's camp, was laid before the Council, *viz.* 20th February 1839.

With reference to the above dates, Mr. C. Tucker, extra-temporary judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, 16th December 1836 (made permanent 9th September 1838), and whose salary

since the former date has been fixed at 45,000, must, from the 20th ult., be reduced to 42,000. In like manner, the salary of Mr. Hawkins, register, which, on the 16th January 1838, was fixed at 32,000, must, from the same date, be reduced to 30,000.

Of the civil and session judges, the officers drawing salaries in excess of Rs. 30,000, who will fall under the orders for reduction contained in this despatch, are Messrs. R. P. Nisbett, A. Dick, J. Templer, W. Dent, and H. Oldfield, all of whom draw 32,000 upon augmentations made since the 16th November 1836. The other officers named in the list as drawing more than 30,000 are old incumbents, *viz.* Messrs. Cracroft, Lee, Warner, and J. D'Oyly; and those who have received the higher rate of 36,000, before the 16th November 1836, *viz.* Messrs. R. Barlow and H. Moore.

Of the civil and session judges (in number twenty-eight) the following draw allowances less than 30,000: Messrs. Smelt, Russell, Biscoe, Gouldsbury, Gough, Cathcart, Golding, Deedes, and Dunbar. The salary of all these officers being 28,000, they are each respectively entitled to an increase of 2,000 per annum, provided that a deduction equivalent to furnish such an addition be immediately available, and if the deduction afford only a partial increase, the amount is to be "equitably apportioned among officers of the same class." The present amount available from civil and session judges is 10,000; but his Honour in Council regards the immediate saving made in the allowances of officers of the Sudder Court as likewise available for the augmentations of civil and session judges' salaries. Thus the amount in hand applicable for augmentations, from the 20th February last, is 15,000. Since that date, Mr. Cracroft's resignation has been received; this gentleman's salary was 41,800, being that of a second judge of circuit under the old system. Considering of this amount the excess above 36,000 as personal, his Honour in Council deems 6,000 to be available for augmentation of the inferior grade of salaries of civil and session judges. Thus the total amount at present available is 21,000; but in addition to the nine gentlemen named as filling the office of civil and session judge, a tenth, Mr. Ravenshaw, draws the same allowances of 28,000, as an additional civil and Thuggee session judge, and the criminal duties to be performed in the trial of these offenders are at least of equal responsibility and grade with those of ordinary session; his Honour in Council is, therefore, disposed to admit the claim of this gentleman to be placed on the same footing in point of salary.

Thus there are ten officers entitled to receive, in the whole, Rs. 20,000, from the 20th February; but from that date till the departure of Mr. Cracroft, the amount available being only 15,000, they will each respectively receive only three-fourths of the augmentation allotted to them until the date when Mr. Cracroft's salary fell in, and from that date the entire increase the additional judges performing only civil duties will continue to draw, as before ordered, only 26,000.

In the statement laid before the President in Council, the next officers named are separate magistrates. Of these the chief magistrate of Calcutta and magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs are special offices, the allowances of which have been sanctioned by the hon. Court. The remainder, twelve in number, have been appointed under an arrangement not before the Court at the time of issuing their orders; the appointments having been substituted for those of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

The despatch of the hon. Court contains no orders specifically referring to these officers; but his Honour in Council is of opinion that the principle of the orders will apply, and therefore that the office of magistrate must be established with an equal salary, the duties performed and the powers exercised being all of the same description.

Of the twelve magistrates appointed in Bengal, three are drawing Rs. 18,000 per annum, and the remainder Rs. 12,000. The Right Hon. the Governor-general has proposed to fix the equal salary of 15,000 per annum for this class of officers, in which case Messrs. Onslow, Gilmore, and Elliott would lose 3,000 per annum, and the remaining nine would obtain a corresponding increase. This would involve a net charge of 18,000 per annum, to meet which there is no deduction available from the salaries of officers of the same class, and as these officers were not embraced in the previous orders of the Hon. Court, and there has been no special salary assigned to this class of officers, which was intentionally distributed unequally, upon the principle of keeping the total the same, it cannot be assumed that there are vacancies of the higher grade.

The President in Council concurring in the expediency of fixing the salaries of the magistrates on the uniform scale proposed, to wit, 15,000 per annum, feels that he would not be warranted in providing the means by so large a net charge upon the resources of the country; since, therefore, the despatch in question contains no specific orders in regard to this class—Resolved, that the cases of the magistrates be submitted to the hon. Court, with a recommendation that they

be uniformly placed on the footing of 15,000 per annum.

In the Sudder Board of Revenue, the salary of Mr. R. D. Mangles, temporary member, will require to be reduced from 45,000 to 42,000; but as this gentleman has taken his departure, the case is only noted, for the saving which becomes available in consequence for other augmentations.

Of the Commissioners, Mr. Dampier only draws more than the amount fixed by the honourable Court, his salary was fixed at 39,000, *i. e.* 36,000+3,000 for travelling charges, on the 26th January 1836. The orders for reduction do not therefore apply to his case.

The remaining six Commissioners of Revenue draw uniformly, 38,000, *i. e.* 35,000+3,000 travelling charges, which is the rate now finally established by the present despatch of the hon. Court. There are thirteen gentlemen filling the office of collector only; of these, three, A. C. Barwell, J. Wilkinson and Wm. H. Belli, are old incumbents, not affected by the present orders.* Of the remainder of the officers of this class two (Hon. J. C. Erskine, and H. Dick) draw 25,000, under appointments made subsequent to 16th November, 1836; each of these gentlemen will, therefore, under the present orders, lose 2,000 per annum, 4,000, to reduce their salaries to the scale of 23,000 fixed by the hon. Court for this class. There are eight officers, Messrs. A. Ogilvie. N. Smith, E. Sterling, J. Laurell, R. Forbes, F. Skipwith, W. Dirom, H. C. Hamilton, drawing only 21,000 per annum, and to each of whom therefore an increase of 2,000 per annum would have to be awarded were there funds available under the order to apportion the amount available from the *same class*, which is in this case 4,000 per annum; each of the above eight gentlemen would receive from the 20th ult. 500 per annum, and if the gain from reduction of Mr. Mangles be thrown into the account, they will each receive in addition one-eighth of 3,000 per annum, from the 14th March, the date of Mr. Mangles' departure, to wit, 375 per annum.

According to the letter of the hon. Court's despatch, there is no other fund at present available for addition to the allowances of the collectors drawing only 21,000; but as each of the three old incumbents must be considered as collector of the 1st class, there will be a further Rs. 2,000 to be distributed upon each vacancy, and when the whole of these officers have lapsed, the total salary of each of the collectors now drawing 21,000, will be 500+375+750=1,625 +21,000=22,625. Messrs. Erskine and Dick will, however, draw 23,000; there would still therefore be a grade amongst these officers—for their successors will still draw 23,000, *i. e.* superior allowances to other collectors.

There is, however, an important point still to be noticed, which is this; that in the resolution of the 21st May 1837, upon the previous despatch of the hon. Court, it was laid down as a rule, that the total Government payment to the class being taken at the amount fixed by the hon. Court, the distribution, instead of being equable, should be by grades; one-half drawing an amount in excess of the average, and the other half in the same proportion less. But if this principle had been followed out as intended, the amount available for increase of the underpaid officers would, of course, have exactly equalled the demand, and it appears that the only reason why this is not the case is, that promotion to the higher grade has for some time been suspended, and on that account there is, reckoning the three incumbents of the former system as upper grade officers, a vacancy of one of this grade to complete the number of six, or one and a half, if the exact half of 13 be taken, assuming Rs. 3,000 per annum to be available for the augmentations; on this account, a sum of 375 will be added immediately to the allowances of the underpaid collectors which is the complement of the exact sum of 23,000 for each. The effect of the Court's present orders will therefore be, that instead of drawing 23,000 immediately, 375 per annum of that amount will be payable from the date of Mr. Mangles' departure, and 750 in three parts, as Messrs. Barwell, Belli, and Wilkinson, vacate.

The next officers on the list are magistrate-collectors—to these the hon. Court has allotted the uniform salary of 26,000 per annum, with exceptions to the three employed in Cuttack, who being also salt agents are allowed to draw 28,000. There are fourteen officers of this class, of whom one only, Mr. Raikes, draws 28,000, upon the ground of having a small charge of customs—all the remainder, the Cuttack officers excepted, who draw also 28,000, as allowed by the court, in consideration of the districts being unsettled, and of there being a salt charge annexed to each, receive 24,000 per annum. There are thus ten officers to be increased Rs. 2,000 each, and as the salary authorized by the court for Chittagong in the previous despatch was 28,000, the Government having urged its being raised to 30,000 on special grounds per-

* These officers draw the old salary of 18,810, besides commission, which more than makes up the deficiency. Mr. Barwell draws the special salary heretofore drawn by him as collector of Dacca, with the addition of a salt charge. The aggregate allowance of all these gentlemen is of course in excess of the present highest scale of salary, *viz.* 25,000.

sonal to Mr. Harvey, which the present despatch recognizes, there are none who will suffer corresponding deductions. According to the strict principle of the hon. Court's despatch, there is no fund from which to provide for these officers the increases allotted to them, and as the expediency of dividing the magistrate's office from that of collectors appears now to be very generally admitted in Bengal, it may not be considered of so much importance to seek prospectively for the means of raising the salaries of the magistrate-collectors in the manner proposed by the court.

It is to be observed, however, that the cause of there being no collector-magistrates on the higher salary of 28,000 is the same as remarked in the case of the collectors only, *viz.* the suspension of promotions to the higher grade. The entire half, therefore, of the number of these officers may, on the same principle, be deemed entitled to the augmentation, though they have not received it; in which case, the fund, though in abeyance, exists for raising the whole to 26,000 from the 20th February last.

In the business of administration, there are evidently three distinct duties to be performed: the collection of revenue, the administration of civil justice, and the preservation of the police and peace of the country. The natural provision for the performance of these duties is through separate officers for each, and if heretofore the police and peace have been united first with the administration of civil justice, and subsequently with the collection of revenue, the doubling-up of distinct duties has been a necessary imperfection arising from the desire to diminish the number of public officers, as well for the sake of economy as from the want of servants in sufficient number to provide separate officers for all three duties. The latter want is not at present felt, because of the extraordinary supply of civil servants furnished by the honourable Court in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

Of the fifty servants nominated in each of these years, forty have now passed their tenth year, which is a period of service at which full competence for the most responsible duties is of necessity reached. It is this condition of the service which enables the government and seems to require of it to provide separate officers for each of the three classes of ministerial duties which have of necessity to be performed in every district.

The only class of officers remaining to be noticed is that of independent joint magistrates and collectors, who have always been appointed at out-stations. Of these there are at present nine; of whom five receive 18,000 per annum, and four 12,000. If in order to follow out the principle laid down by the honourable Court it be deemed necessary to equalize these allowances, and consequently it should be determined to place them all on the scale of 15,000, there will be an excess of 3,000 beyond the amount required to raise the smaller salaries which may be added to the allowances of the magistrate-collectors, making a further addition to them of 300 rupees each per annum; but his Honour in Council is inclined to respect the rights of incumbents of the class under review, and would not therefore order a present reduction, more especially as they are not included amongst the classes revised by the hon. Court, so that the salary assigned is not in contravention of any orders of the hon. Court. Moreover, in several instances, the separate joint office at the out-station had existed at the same salary for a long time, and though of necessity known to the hon. Court, they have not been ordered to be reduced—his Honour in Council, therefore, instead of equalizing the allowances of these out-station officers, prefers establishing Rs. 18,000 as the ordinary salary of them, and seeking to reduce their number by a new distribution of zillahs, so as to abolish the lower grade on 1,000 *per mensem.*

There is an inferior class of officers not entered in the list, called joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2d grade, on the salary of head assistant under the old system, *viz.* 8,400 per annum. These officers were until lately divided into two classes, the higher of which received 1,000 *per mensem.* These have, now, however, been entirely absorbed. The abolition of the gradation system will therefore have no application to the remaining single grade of these officers, which, as an useful aid in troublesome districts, may require to be maintained.

It only remains to notice the individual cases:—these are the case of Mr. W. Young, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, to whom the hon. Court confirm his previous allowances of 30,000, but direct the salary of the board of customs, salt and opium, to be reduced to 28,000 on a vacancy. This reduction will of course take effect.

The cases of Messrs. Harvey and Mills require no orders, as both these officers are now commissioners. — The case of the salt agents of Hidgellee and Tumlook is again referred to by the hon. Court. The salaries of these officers were, in the previous despatch, ordered to be reduced from 50,000 to 42,000. Mr. Barlow, the salt agent of Hidgellee, as an incumbent, is entitled to continue upon his present allowances of 50,000; but Mr. Martin was appointed, in August 1835, upon a salary of 30,000. It

is not clear to the President in Council whether this latter salary shall be raised.

Having thus disposed of the questions arising out of this despatch, so far as they apply to Bengal, — Ordered, that copy of the above resolution be sent to the right hon. the Governor-general for his lordship's information, in order that the President in Council may have the benefit of his lordship's views and sentiments as to the manner in which the Court's orders should be carried into effect also in the North-western provinces. Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Government of Bengal through the revenue and judicial department of the Government of India, with a view to the several augmentations and reductions being carried fully into effect from the dates and in the manner stated.

It is understood that the salaries to be drawn by special revenue officers for resumption and settlement duties will hereafter be separately determined.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, June 7th, 1839.

ASSAM COMPANY.

A meeting of the Bengal Branch Assam Company took place on May 30th; Mr. Dickens in the chair.

Mr. W. Prinsep, the provisional secretary, read a report, in which the proceedings of the Bengal Tea Association (formed in February 1839, with the approbation of the government) were stated, and the motives which led to a connection with the London Assam Company, which he notified to the government, informing them of this circumstance, and "trusting that the junction of such interests as were now combined would induce his Honour in Council to consider that no better guarantee could be given to the government of Bengal for the early establishment of this important trade upon a bold and energetic scale, should they think fit at once to make over the means they possessed to the company now in action. No answer has yet been received from government; but having prayed for an early notice, it is hoped that the question is under their immediate consideration. In the mean time, letters have been addressed by me to Capt. Jenkins in Assam, and also to Mr. Bruce, the uncovenanted superintendent; to the latter no answer has yet been received; to the former Capt. Jenkins has replied, that there is an unlimited field for such operations as were contemplated; abundance of tea plants in a country (to use his own expression) flowing with milk and honey; provisions were abundant and easily procured, and that all that was required to bring forth the resources of that rich country, was labour and capital. He further states, that there exists at this time plants in cultivation capable of yielding 100,000 lbs. of tea, if means were supplied of manipulation; coolies were scantily procurable from the neighbourhood, but were expected to come in more freely as our measures advanced. Applications have been made by me in several quarters for supplying the deficiency of labour by procuring gangs of families on easy terms to settle in that country; but as yet nothing decisive has of course been done, awaiting the orders of the general meeting of proprietors. I have likewise written to Singapore, to procure Chinese artizans, who may be acquainted with the details of the tea manufacture, and hope for success in this important point."

After some discussion, as to whether the Indian company should exist as a separate body, under independent management, or whether a complete junction should be formed with the London company, a compromise was agreed to, and the following resolution adopted: "That the Bengal Tea Association do form a junction with the London company, on condition that the local management be conducted by a committee of directors to be elected exclusively in this country."

It was also resolved: "That the directors do furnish government with a copy of the present proceedings, and proceed to follow up the application already before them for the transfer of the tea tracts, means, appliances and other facilities, at present in the hands of their experimental committee, and praying them likewise to give an early decision upon the terms upon which they will grant to this company such further tracts of land as may be required."

Government has returned to the Assam Tea Company's application for aid, a most unaccountable reply, declining, in the face of Lord Auckland's minute, to afford the co-operation so essential to the successful establishment of the company, and offering merely that degree of sanction to its preliminary proceedings, which, to be useful, ought to be followed up.—*Englishman, June* 29.

RELEASE OF SLAVES.

Two slave girls, having escaped from the residence of one of the Mysore princes, were brought before Mr. Patton, the magistrate of zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs, by the nazir of the court: the father of one, and the mother of the other, who were arrived from Burdwan, accompanied them. The magistrate ordered the parties to come forward, and questioned them. They stated that they had been

severely ill-treated by their mistress, and refused to return to her mansion. The younger of the slave girls showed a large scab on the crown of her head, which she said was occasioned by her mistress causing hot water from a kettle to be poured over it. The magistrate ordered the liberation of these girls, and informed them, that they were at liberty to go wherever they pleased.

WOLVES.

The official returns of the magistrate's office shew, that, during the months of April and May, there were carried off by wolves 144 children. The number of wolves destroyed was for the same period thirteen, being six and seven for the months respectively. This is a fearful mortality, and should be met by some increased exertions on the part of the local authorities. So much indeed has the subject been neglected, that the number of wolves bought by a private gentleman of the station more than doubles the number for which the government reward was claimed.—*Agra Ukhbar, June* 13.

The private individual (Mr. Gordon, of the Agra Bank) gives Rs. 5 a head for these animals.

STATE OF CRIME IN BENGAL.

In the appendix to the report of the committee on prison discipline, we find statements by the magistrates of Baraset, the 24-Purgunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Jessore, Nuddea, and Midnapore, of the convicted prisoners in custody in those districts in December, 1836. As, however, the statements are given separately, and without any attempt at uniformity in their details, they neither afford an easy comparison of the several districts in respect of crime, nor a distinct view of the aggregate amount of crime in the portion of Bengal which they embrace. We have, therefore, thrown the whole of these statements into one table, and have added the population of the different zillahs, as it was estimated by Mr. Adam in his Education report, at the time to which the returns of the magistrates refer. Our table will afford materials of thought for every intelligent reader. In judging from this table of the state of crime in this part of Bengal, it is to be remembered, that all criminals doomed to capital punishment and banishment, and, we believe, the most of those sentenced to imprisonment for life, are omitted. The table does not, therefore, exhibit the full extent of crime, and especially of its most aggravated forms. Neither do the crimes specified appear always to mean the same thing. Thus the returns of murder in Burdwan amount to the enormous number of eighty; but these are not so many perpetrators of distinct murders, for there are between twenty and thirty of them apparently grouped in one condemnation. The fact is, we imagine, that under this head are reckoned, in Burdwan, a number of cases, which, in other districts, would have been returned as affrays with murder. Similar discrepancies will be found in respect of other offences.—*Friend of India, July* 4.

The following are the results of the table:

	Population.	Total crimes.
Baraset	1,625,000	104
24 Pergunnahs		410
Hooghly	1,000,000	348
Burdwan	1,444,887	603
Jessore	1,200,000	628
Nuddea	800,000	472
Midnapore	1,500,000	723
Total	7,569,887	3288

The principal crimes are as follows:—murder 131, of which 80 in Burdwan; assault, 158, of which 32 in Hooghly, 39 in Jessore and 39 in Nuddea; burglary, 258; theft, 318; dacoity, 895, of which, 245 in Burdwan and 423 in Midnapore; affray 401, of which 124 in Jessore and 99 in Nuddea; bad character, 300, of which 73 in 24-Pergunnahs, 61 in Jessore, and 92 in Nuddea; neglect of duty in police officers, 141, of which 36 in Hooghly and 44 in Nuddea. These items make a total of 2,602. Of offences to which the natives are supposed to be prone, the amount is small; for example: kidnapping 4 (in Midnapore alone); forgery 26; perjury 41; suborning witnesses 1.

DEATH OF RUNJEET SING.

The death of Runjeet Sing took place on the 27th June, at Lahore, and "the melancholy intelligence of the demise" of this "faithful and highly valued ally of the British Government" was officially announced in a general order from Simla, July 4th.

The event has been for some time considered as fast approaching. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy, attended with fever. Both legs were affected, and his pulse ranged from 100 to 104. The latter symptom was moderated latterly under the treatment of Dr. Steel (though the Maharajah rarely allowed Europeans to prescribe for him), who caused his removal from his residence, which was on a low damp site. A vast concourse of devotees, attracted by the boundless liberality with which he dispensed his treasure amongst them, had assembled from all the neighbouring states, to offer up prayers to the gods for his recovery. As he became very ill, dreading the idea of departing from all his worldly wealth, he ordered his treasures and jewels to be brought forth.

One hundred cows, with horns gilded; one hundred caparisoned horses, and five of the best breed, all equipped with gold and jewelled saddles; four elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, a golden chair and bedstead, plates, strings of pearls, swords, shields, guns, and innumerable other valuables, were given in alms and deposited with Missur Bellee Ram, to be distributed in all parts of India, and at Gya, Juggernaut, and all the sacred Hindoo shrines and temples. Afterwards, a surpeich, received from the Governor-General, and other jewels and gold bangles, were given away. The gifts made on the day of his death are computed to have amounted to about two crores of Rs.; but making allowances for exaggeration, it can be no less than one crore (£,1,000,000.) The ministers and Koonwur Khurruck Sing inquired, with cries of lamentation, "what would become of them?"—on which the Maharaja shed tears. The rajas (Dhian Sing and Heera Sing) were desired, according to their own opinions, to distribute all the money and effects to the temples, Brahmins, and Sodhees. The Maharaja sent for the precious diamond *Koh-i-noor* from Bellee Ram, and wanted to give it in alms; but he was dissuaded by the rajas, who represented how invaluable a diamond it was—worth the revenues of all India, and that there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmins. This celebrated jewel, it is said, the Maharaja has bequeathed to the temple of Juggernaut, to adorn the Hindoo image. A jageer of Rs. 25,000 annual revenue was granted to the Amritsur Goodwara, to support travellers. The surpeich and string of pearls, received from the Governor-General, were given to Pundit Mundsoodun, because of their being so very precious. The gifts continued till evening, and the Maharaja remained in the state in which he was, the physicians all the while feeling his pulse. The rajas had so strictly guarded the Toshekhana, the fort, and the city, that no stranger could enter, and similar arrangements had been made at Amritsur through Missur Sookraj. At Jemedar Khooshal Sing's suggestion, Koonwur Khurruck Sing wrote to Koonwur Sheer Sing to come without delay.

"The death of the Maharaja being known," says the 'Court Reporter,' "the Ranees, Koonwur Khurruck Sing, raja Dhian Singh, Jemedar Khooshal Sing, and others, raised cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground, and striking their heads against bricks and stones. This continued during the night, by the side of the corpse; every now and then, looking towards the corpse, their shrieks became shriller. The gates of the fort were shut; but Koonwur Khurruck Sing ordered the shops in the city to be opened, and business to be carried on. Koonwur Khurruck Sing, raja Dhian Sing, and others, had a bier of sandal wood prepared, and embroidered with gold flowers. Raja Dhian Sing prepared to burn himself with the Maharaja; but the Koonwur and the Sirdars threw their turbans at his feet to dissuade him, alleging that without him the affairs of the state would be deranged. It was not until after some hours passed in thus beseeching him, that they could prevail upon him. Then the raja proposed to go to Benares after a year, which was complied with. Ranee Koondun, called *Guddun*, daughter of raja Sunsar Chund of Kuttock, Ranee Hindeeree, daughter of Meean Puddum Sing of Noorpoor, Ranee Rajkowur, daughter of Sirdah Jey Sing of Chynpoor (a village about seven miles from Amritsur), and the Ranee Baant Allee, came and approached the corpse weeping, and resolved to burn themselves with their husband. Koonwur Khurruck Sing did his utmost to dissuade them; he pointed out to them the dignity and the affluence they were possessed of, and promised that in future he would be with all his heart and soul most devoted to them, would they only relinquish their intention; but they would not listen either to the appeal of the Koonwur or to other chiefs. Ranee Guddun, taking Raja Dhian Sing by the hand, and placing it on the breast of the corpse, made him swear never to be a traitor to Koonwur Khurruck Sing, and Now Nehal Sing, or to be inattentive to the welfare of the state. Koonwur Khurruck Sing was in like manner made to swear to be led away by no misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Raja Dhian Sing; and the torments due for the slaughter of a thousand cows were imprecated on him who should violate his oath. The corpse was then washed by the Koonwur with the water of the Ganges and placed on the splendid bier. Rajas Dhian and Heerah Sing, Khooshal Sing, Ajeet Sing, Sundhanwalla, the vakeels of Aloowalla, of Ladlah, of Tehara, Hursurn Doss, and others, threw shawls on the bier, and it was carried in procession to the garden at Dhole-kote, situated in the fort near the Huzooree, adjoining to Gooroo Urjin's residence. The four Ranees, clad in the richest apparel and jewels, worth many lacs of rupees, accompanied the procession, bestowing every now and then some portion of their jewels and ornaments on the singers and the Brahmins. Having arrived at the funeral pile, made of sandal wood, the corpse was placed

upon it. Ranee Koondun sat down by its side, and placed the head of the deceased on her lap, while the other three Ranees, with seven slave girls, seated themselves around with every mark of satisfaction on their countenances. At ten o'clock, nearly the time fixed by the Brahmins, Koonwur Khurruck Sing set fire to the pile, and the ruler of the Punjab, with four Ranees and seven slave girls, were reduced to ashes. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile, and having shed a few drops, cleared away. No one saw a hope of relief but in resignation. Rajah Dhian Sing attempted four times to jump into the burning pile, but was withheld by the multitude. After the ceremony was over, Koonwur Khurruck Sing and the other chiefs bathed themselves in the Ravee, and returned to the Huzooree garden. Fifteen pairs of shawls and twenty ducats were given to the singers of the holy hymns of Baba Nanuk; and a thousand rupees were distributed amongst the poor. The Koonwur sat lamenting. The heart is rent in attempting a description of the distress and lamentations in the palace amongst the Ranees, and amongst citizens of every age, sex and religion."

Every thing having been prepared the previous day for the removal of the ashes towards the sacred Ganges at Hurdwar, the procession left the palace at about an hour after sunrise, on the morning of the 2d of July, and moved through the city of Lahore towards the Delhi-gate, in the following order: One squadron of the Sikh Lancers, one by one, (on account of the narrowness of the streets), followed by five gold-cloth flags, carried on foot, in the same order; a little in the rear of those came a golden *khassah*, or palkee, containing the ashes of the late Maharajah; the premier, Rajah Dhian Sing, on foot to the left, bearing a peacock-feather chowry, driving away the flies; and on the right, Jemedar Khooshal Sing, also on foot, bearing a golden punkah; on the left was the late Maharajah's principal chutry bearer, carrying a golden chutry, and immediately behind came his personal servants, such as dressers, chowry-walla, cup-bearer, &c.; a little behind came four khassahs, containing the ashes of the four Ranees, burnt with him, followed by a fifth, containing the ashes of the seven slaves also burnt with him, and immediately behind marched his favorite horses, covered with gold; about fifty paces behind them, came the heir to the throne, Khurruck Sing, on an elephant, dressed in plain white muslin, followed at a short distance by the whole court in the same dress, without any kind of arms, and mounted on elephants. On arriving at the Delhi-gate, the procession received a salute of eleven cartridges per gun from Capt. Ford's, Elli Bukh's, Emamsha's, and Sooltan Mahmood's artillery (amounting to about twenty-six pieces, drawn up there for that purpose), and proceeded through a street formed of a squadron of the body-guard, Capt. Ford's and Mr. Steinbach's two battalions of infantry, at a slow pace; and receiving the salute of those two regiments, turned towards Hamb, a favourite barrah durry of the late Maharajah, about six miles from Lahore, being the first march. Half way to Hamb, the procession passed through a street formed by Khurruck Sing's regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and four guns; and received a salute of eleven cartridges per gun. East of Shalahmar, again, the procession passed through a street formed of two battalions of infantry and two guns, belonging to the Missur, from whom they received a salute of eleven cartridges per gun; and, lastly, on arriving at the place of halt for the day, and on entering the line of sentry surrounding the barrah durry, the procession was received by a battalion of M. Anitabili's, under a salute of eleven guns. At the barrah durry, close to which there was a splendid tent pitched to receive the remains of the old Maharajah, the procession stopped, and the ashes were deposited in the tent. Everything was conducted as if he had been alive travelling about; so much so, that a person accustomed to his way of travelling, and arriving, unaware of his demise, would not have seen anything that could have led him to suspect that event, except, perhaps, the absence of troops and the sirdars' and umlahs' tents, &c.

The Sikh troops, accompanying the remains, are said to be in a high state of discipline and order, and do great credit to their different commanders, especially a squadron of the lancers under Capt. De la Roche's command, who are a remarkably fine body of men, and well equipt.

All has hitherto gone on in the most tranquil manner possible, and there is every prospect of a continuance of this state of affairs. M. Court was expected in three or four days, having been, with his corps, recalled from Peshawur. Gen. Ventura had left the British camp with the Sikh forces, and encamped seven miles from it. M. Anitabili is to remain with No Nehal Sing in the government of Peshawur. The Rajah Dhian Sing continues premier, and all the other places are to be kept by those who held them in the Maharajah's life-time; the army—in fact, everything — is to be kept on the same footing as formerly. Khurruck Sing has made over his private forces and the country he held, to his brother-in-law, Mungul Sing. Shere Sing, who had not been near the Maharajah since the

departure of the Governor-General, and who did not even attend the funeral ceremonies of his father, is now said to be raising troops; but this is not believed. It is stated that the Sikh auxiliaries accompanying Colonel Wade deserted him immediately on hearing of the death of their sovereign.

The quiet manner in which this important event has passed off is owing to the arrangements made in contemplation of it, under the management of Mr. Clerk, the British envoy at Lahore. "The question of succession," says the *Agra Journal*, "has, we believe, been long since settled with our Government; and one of the implied or understood conditions of our recent treaties has been, that we would support the cause of the heir, Kurruck Sing. The rivals in the field against him may be divided into three classes—the followers of No Nehal Sing, those of Shere Sing, and those of the European generals. This latter class, had M. Allard been alive, would have been the most formidable; but whether Gen. Ventura has obtained that degree of influence and power to be able to settle the question of succession, may be doubted. We do not mean to say that the gallant general himself looks to the *guddi*; but it has of late years been believed, that whoever of the rivals should have the support of Allard or Ventura would, without British troops opposed, ascend the throne, and become the ruler of the Punjab. By recent treaty we are pledged to support the heir of Runjeet, in the possession of the territories guaranteed to the Maharajah, as a stipulation for his support of us in our Cabul schemes. The treaties published to the world do not state who is the heir, and the late Maharajah was particularly careful in avoiding all allusions to such a person. Our troops at Ferozepore and Loodianah will doubtless advance; and the energy and firmness of Mr. Clerk, in charge of our political relations with the Court, is a warranty that British interest and British influence will not be lost sight of."

The *Bombay Times*, July 24, states, (from the *Agra Ukhbar*) that an agent from Shere Sing had been to wait on the Governor-General, with the avowed object of sounding his lordship regarding the succession to the Lahore guddee;—that Rajah Dhian Sing is favourable to Shere Sing; and that every chief of influence is more disposed to intrigue and disturbance than to a peaceable order of things. Nearly one thousand Sikhs, it is added, have already fallen in mutual broils.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Political Department, Fort William, 3d June.—The following official despatch from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, dated the 24th of April last, is published for general information:

"To T. H. Maddock, Esq. Offg. Sec. to the Gov. of India, with the Gov.-General.

"Sir,—In my letter to your address of the 12th inst. I ventured to record an opinion to the effect, that the lapse of a few days would suffice to shew the high estimation in which his majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk is held by his countrymen, as well as the wisdom of the policy pursued by the British Government, throughout the whole of the proceedings in which we are now engaged.

"Yesterday, the Shah, with his disciplined troops, made a march of twenty-two miles to Deh Hadgee, where we had the satisfaction of learning that the Sirdars were about to decamp. We have since ascertained that they actually set out about three o'clock yesterday evening, attended by about two hundred followers. Their conduct to the last was marked by meanness and rapacity. Whilst with one hand they were selling their stores of grain to the merchants of the city, with the other they were practising every species of extortion and violence towards the peaceable inhabitants, and they departed amidst the execrations of all classes. This morning we marched upon Candahar, a distance of about eighteen miles, and we are now encamped within two miles of the city. The spectacle which presented itself to us on the road was the most interesting one it ever fell to my lot to witness. His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, with the army of the Indus, was one march in our rear, our advance having been made on an erroneous calculation of the distance, which, owing to the heat of the weather, was too great to be performed by the European troops. The Shah's disciplined troops were behind us, and his majesty advanced, attended only by the officers of the mission and his own immediate retainers. At every hundred yards of our progress we were met by bands of well mounted and well armed men, all tendering their allegiance to his majesty, whilst the peaceable inhabitants of the country assembled in crowds, and manifested their joy at the Shah's restoration in the most unqualified terms. Tranquillity is restored; the people flock to our camp with the greatest confidence. There is no longer any apprehension of scarcity, and even the confidential servants of the Sirdars, several of whom have visited me, declare their satisfaction at the change of government, and state that they would sooner have joined the Shah, but for the dread that some evil would have been inflicted on their fa-

milies, whom they must have left in the city.

" His majesty proposed to send out a party, in the hope of overtaking the fugitive Sirdars, and they certainly appear deserving of little consideration after the wickedness and folly which they have displayed, in spite of repeated and solemn warnings. It doubtless would be dangerous to allow them to remain at large and excite disturbances in the country; but I was apprehensive that, in the present excited state of men's minds, they might, if seized by the Shah's party, be subjected to unnecessary cruelty; I therefore prevailed upon his majesty to permit me to make the Sirdars one more offer, which, if accepted, will enable them to retire to our territories in safety. Any provision which his Lordship the Governor-General may please to assign to them will, of course, fall far short of what they would have received had they at once come into our terms, and I am of opinion that Rs. 500 *per mensem* for each of them would be an ample provision. It is my intention, therefore, to write to the Sirdars through Moollah Nussoo, their confidential adviser, and I am not without hope that they will come into my terms, deserted as they are by nearly all the followers who left the city with them, and surrounded as they must be by dangers and difficulties of every description.

" I now proceed to detail the progress of events from the date of my last communication.

" Since the despatch of my letter to your address, dated the 12th inst., giving the substance of my communications with the Sirdars, nothing of sufficient importance occurred to require a separate report. In the Kajak Pass we found a natural obstacle of a much more formidable nature than we anticipated, but it was speedily surmounted by the energy of the British troops. Brig. Arnold, who went to reconnoitre the Pass, suddenly came upon a small party detached by the Sirdars, and was fired upon. The party, however, made a precipitate retreat, and it was evident that the Sirdars had been surprised by the rapidity of our advance. In the same Pass, letters were intercepted from the Sirdars, addressed to the authorities in Sevee, and the Eastern Provinces, stating that they intended to advance and oppose us in Pesheen, and calling upon all true Mahomedans to join in a religious warfare against the invading infidels. We further learnt that the Sirdars were still unremitting in their endeavours to excite the same feelings of animosity against us at Candahar. It subsequently came to our knowledge, that Rahim Dil Khan, and Mehr Dil Khan, with a number of other chiefs, and a body of between two and three thousand cavalry, had quitted Candahar, with a view of annoying us in every possible way, leaving Kohun Dil Khan to guard their interests in the city. The main body advanced as far as Killa Futtoollah, whence they detached parties to the vicinity of Dunda Goolam. These parties succeeded in killing several of our followers, who had incautiously strayed, and carrying off two of my elephants, which had been, against orders, taken for the purpose of procuring fodder to too great a distance from the camp. They also put us to considerable inconvenience for a short time by diverting the stream which supplied our camp with water.

" On the morning of the 20th inst. Hajee Khan Kakur, who had accompanied the Sirdars from Candahar, and who is decidedly the most powerful chief in these parts, reported his arrival, with about two hundred horsemen, to pay his respects to the Shah. He was escorted into camp, and received with all honour both by his majesty and myself. This defection, it was obvious, would at once prove fatal to the hopes of the Sirdars. On the same day, two other persons of considerable influence came in, namely, Abdool Mujeed Khan, the son of Shah Pussund Khan, Governor of Lash, and Gholam Akhoondzada, Moollah, who, I have good grounds for believing, was one of those who were most violent in stirring up the population to oppose us. The secession of these individuals, and the near approach of our troops, filled the Sirdars with consternation, and they fell back rapidly upon Candahar.

" The ancient nobles of the land have been nearly exterminated by the rapacious tyranny of the Baraksye usurpers; but it was gratifying to find that the advent of the Shah was cordially welcomed in every stage of his progress by every man of respectability, who has been left in the country, and his majesty's reception at Candahar, as above detailed, has fully justified the opinions that have been pronounced, as to his popularity with all classes of his subjects.

" I shall report further proceedings in the course of to-morrow.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " W. H. Macnaghten,

" *Envoy and Minister.*

" *Camp at Candahar, 24th April,* 1839."

Our last journal (p. 65) contained the particulars of the entry of Shah Shooja and his allies into Candahar.

The difficulties and losses attending the advance of divisions through the passes are related in a variety of very lugubrious letters. The third march to Quettah from Dadur, says one writer,

"presented a scene of misery quite appalling; camels dropping, not by twenties and thirties, as hitherto, but by hundreds; not only rawarries, but the Company's own camels and private cattle. Hitherto, though we saw dead or dying camels on the road, the loads had always been got on by hook or by crook; now the road was strewed with officers' tents, *suttcleelahs*, containing the whole kits of ten or twelve soldiers, camel-trunks, soldiers' boxes;—here you saw a set of camp-followers pounce upon a tent to tear away the ropes and rip away the cloth, like so many vultures over a carcass; a mile further on, you would see two or three lancers, with pickaxes, breaking open a store box, to carry off the most valuable of the contents and leave the rest. In open space, camels not only dying and dead, but hundreds roving about, had been abandoned, unable to put one foot before another. Scarcely a man has arrived here without some serious loss, and I speak within bounds when I say that the Bengal column has dropt, between Dadur and Quettah, upwards of one thousand camels, chiefly owing to the seizure of our grain by Sir John Keane."

The *Englishman*, June 25, observes: "We have received several communications from different divisions of the army, some being from Candahar and some from Quettah. There is, however, a painful resemblance in their contents;—they all speak of a fine army sadly broken up, if not nearly ruined, by its tedious march through a country, the natural difficulties of which were almost unknown, or have been imperfectly described by those travellers, on whose accounts the government relied. Looking at the facts accumulated by our correspondents, we should say, that, had our army been opposed by a small and determined force, it could scarcely have made its way through the first pass—the Bolan,—and certainly could not have hoped to have got through that of Kojuck. But fortune smiled on the expedition, and in addition to the advantage of effecting its objects (as yet) without bloodshed, it has satisfactorily ascertained for us that nothing is ever to be apprehended from any force that may hereafter dream of invading India by the same route, always providing that we and our allies offer those obstacles to its progress, which the 'Rebel Sirdars' so singularly omitted to oppose to our advance."

A letter from Seriab, dated April 3d, states that Shah Shooja, on entering the Pass, had been fired at by a mountaineer, who escaped pursuit amidst the rocks and ravines. "On the 30th of March, the park and train came in, escorted by the head-quarters of the 37th N. I.; during the whole of their march through the Pass, they were fired upon and annoyed by the hill-tribes, grown bold by the impunity with which they were allowed to carry off the property left by the former brigades. Several of the 37th were wounded; but the robbers, on the whole, had the worst of it, as a good many of them have been killed. On Major Craigie's return through the Pass, he passed a party of eight of the 3d cavalry, left to protect some tents at Serikujoon, the worst place of the Pass; the major saw at once the danger of the men, and on coming up with the park, requested succour might be sent them. A party of a dozen of the 4th local horse were immediately ordered off, and luckily so; for they had not reached them many minutes when they were attacked by a large body of the hill robbers; one man of the locals was killed and the whole of the others wounded, but they succeeded in driving off the robbers, who carried away several killed and left their leader dead on the spot. The local horse have, on several other occasions, behaved with great spirit; a party of them pursued a body of robbers, who had carried away some of the camels of the park; on coming up with them the horsemen escaped, and the footmen ran up a hill. The oordee-major, or native adjutant, with several others, pursued them up the hill, till it became so steep that they were obliged to dismount. One of the robbers called upon the adjutant to follow; he accepted the challenge, and on reaching the top, found his opponent watching to take a clip at him from behind a stone. The moment he saw him, he called out, "*Mara seer*;" the robber, thinking he was calling to some one behind him, turned round his head, but it was the last turn it was doomed to make on his shoulders, for the adjutant made a cut at him, and took his head clear off at a blow. The head now forms part of the collection of Capt. Hay. On the same occasion, two other robbers were killed, one man getting the front of his scull cut clean off at a blow; the other walking away with half of the suwar's sword sticking in his cranium. Since the first division encamped at Quetta they have been much annoyed by the neighbouring hill robbers. A party of Kakurs,—many of them mounted, and said to be four or five hundred strong,—came down on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, and drove off a number of camels. The men with Col. Wheeler's elephants happened to be near at the time, and came in immediately and gave the alarm; but it was good two hours before a company of the 48th N. I. and a troop of cavalry started in pursuit of them. About five miles from camp, they came up with them in a narrow pass in the mountains.

The light company of the 48th N. I. immediately ascended the height, and drove the robbers across them into the plain behind; reinforcements were sent for, and a wing of the 13th foot, part of the camel battery, a regiment of cavalry, &c. were sent after them, attended by Sir W. Cotton, all the generals and brigadiers, and nearly the whole of the officers in camp. As might be expected, by the time they reached the Pass it was getting dark, and after all the fuss, with the whole day before them, the melancholy fact must be told—the camels were taken clean off! Every one is much annoyed at the occurrence, and it appears strange that six thousand men cannot guard their own cattle. Since this occurrence, the robbers are becoming doubly desperate, and are killing and robbing every one who ventures out to purchase in the adjacent villages."

By the official report of Capt. Smee, it appears that, while proceeding with his detachment and one gun to Rojan, the Beloochees on the road cut off ten of his camels. He pursued them to a fort, named Khan-Ghur. The people within the fort commenced firing on him. He returned the fire from the gun, but missed the bastion, which caused some shouting and a display of swords and shields above the walls. The soobadar buhadoor of the detachment was shot. This event rather dispirited the sepoys, many of whom were young, and had seen no service. Ensign Taylor tore away the brambles from the entrance, as the sepoys would not; a brisk firing was kept up by the fort, and we lost three sepoys, and had some wounded; Ensign Stanley among them. Had it not been for the personal exertions of the officers, the result might have been different. Capt. Smee entered the fort alone, leading the native officers arm in arm to the entrance of the fort. Some horse were placed outside to prevent the escape of any of the Beloochees. The slaughter must have taken place inside, for, in the return of killed and wounded, forty-eight of the former, and seven of the latter, are enumerated; forty-six were taken prisoners.

A letter dated Quettah, 15th May, states: "When the Pass was opened out, these rascals kept up a continual fire on us with their matchlocks. This was all vastly pleasant, as you may suppose, when we could not get a glimpse of our foes, and especially as every now and then we passed the dead body of one of our own people stripped, and fearfully mangled. I was indeed glad to crown the Pass, and to emerge on to a good bit of road. In the middle of the Pass, Brigadier D——, C. B., said to me, "Your sick are all behind, the Beloochees are collecting in force; I fear they must be sacrificed; I have sent back twenty sepoys." Think of the rear-guard being allowed to pass the sick carts and doolies, or allowing any thing to be in the rear! yet so it was, and the result somewhat deplorable. I must wind up the account of the battle of Bolan Pass with an account of our own losses, *viz.* twenty men of all kinds, including followers, killed and wounded; seven horses wounded. One spare waggon, containing six hundred round of blank cartridge, three forge carts with tools, &c., several common carts, with all our medicines and medical instruments. All these were forsaken! We had twenty-eight miles and no water except what we carried. We sent back one camel-load for our sick and wounded, by a party of sepoys, who drank the whole of it, and gave our men not one drop. These sepoys refused to go back and help bringing up the rear carts; so all our tools, powder, &c. fell into the Beloochees' hands. We could render no assistance, having to march eighteen miles to water our horses in the evening. Our sick did escape, but were very long without water. I declare my conviction that a proper rear-guard under an officer and a working party, would have saved every article."

A letter of May 18th gives the following greatly improved account of the state of things at Quetta. The writer describes the general feeling of satisfaction prevailing around him at the restoration of Shah Shooja ool Moolk, although Quetta and the province of Shawl are within the territory of the unfriendly chief, Mehraub Khan of Kelat. "Even here, where we are actually living among savages, our salute in honour of the Shah's reaccession was freely taken up by the surrounding forts, and with the exception of a very small portion of the inhabitants who are closely attached to Mehraub Khan of Kelat, all appear delighted at our visit. Capt. Bean has succeeded in getting in one of the Kakur chiefs, with four hundred of those very men who but one month back were daily butchering our followers; and we now walk about unarmed without a feeling of fear or danger, and take every opportunity of conversing with the people whom at first we avoided as wild beasts."

As the advanced force approached Candahar, "if it were not that we were told that we are near the capital," says a writer, "it would never be guessed; not a village or an inhabitant to be seen, and the country around it very hilly and waste; very like the Deckan, excepting here there is not even a shrub, much less a tree, to be seen. A party of mounted robbers attacked our baggage this morning (May 1), but they were driven off by a small detachment of native cavalry, leaving eight of their comrades on the

ground. The exhausted state of our artillery horses obliges us to make short marches; they have had no gram since the 16th of last month, and sometimes the forage has failed, and yet they want them to drag the guns; we have been obliged to shoot fifty."

The following are extracts from various letters dated "Candahar." Both the Bengal and Bombay troops are here cantoned around the city. Sir John has a garden to pitch his tents in, well flanked by Bombay troops. His Majesty the Shah resides in the town. "If it was not for the heat in the middle of the day, Candahar would be a fine place; every thing green reminding one more of Europe than India. There seems to be no chance of fighting the Sirdars, who fled from here and are about seventy miles off. All their followers have deserted them, and five days are given to them for an unconditional surrender; it is expected the chief of them, Dost Mahomed of Cabool, will also send his submission. Supplies are still very dear and scarce, partly owing to the number of people we have added to the population. The Bengal troops, only 7,000 fighting men, have 28,000 followers!" The installation of his majesty was a splendid spectacle, as far as the army was concerned; we had 8,000 men on parade, Bengal and Bombay, of all arms, drawn up in one line. After a general salute, and 101 guns being fired, the whole of the troops marched past the king. He gave Sir John a splendid sword, and wishes to confer some mark of favour upon every officer. The Shah had his own troops on parade besides. He is a very handsome man, sixty years of age, but not looking more than forty, with a splendid beard reaching to his middle.

Sir John Keane speaks of taking the Bombay troops on to Cabool, thence to Attock, and then down the Indus; but there is, also, a report that the Beloochees have beaten the Shah's troops, in which case they will have to return to Hydrabad. Mr. M'Naghten wishes them to stand fast till the end of the hot season, when they might return to Soomeanee Bay, *via* Moostoong, and Kelat.

It appears the chiefs did not give up all hopes of resistance till they found their followers deserting their standard, for one day a party of 3,000 horse approached to within a few miles of our camp, which they proposed attacking at night, but when they saw our formidable array of canvas, and heard the exaggerated accounts of the strength of the army, their hearts sunk within them. "The first chief who came over to our side was Hadjee Khan, head of the Kakurs, accompanied by 400 horse. The Hadjee's men cut a grotesque appearance; they are mounted on quadrupeds of all sorts and sizes, from the great northern horse of sixteen hands, to the miserable tat scarce a span high. Their armour is of endless variety; helmets of all shape, from the broad chillumchee, to the more exalted pickdanee pattern; some with coats of mail like that worn by our ancestors five hundred years ago; others in chain armour, no doubt old family pieces captured centuries ago from the retreating armies of former conquerors of Hindoostan. The Hadjee's advent is one of great importance to our cause, as he commands the nest of robbers, some 3 or 4,000 strong, who infest the country between the Bolan and Kojuk Passes, and cut off all our communications. If we can only succeed in securing the services of the chiefs of the tribes of robbers who frequent the Bolan Pass, we will soon be able to keep up a regular communication with our provinces. At present, the dawk, is worse than ever; during the last sixteen days, we have only received one Calcutta dawk, the other fifteen days, and newspapers, are doubtless gone for ever. During the march of the army from Kojuk to Candahar, whilst defiling through the former Pass, there was a good deal of skirmishing with the Ajukzaes, by whom many of our people were wounded, and numbers of camels carried off. In one of these encounters, Major Daly of the 4th Dragoons killed no less than six of the robbers with a common hogspear—a fearful weapon in the hands of an old hog-hunter. On another occasion, two of Mr. Macnaghten's elephants were carried off, whilst out grazing, not by the robbers, but by a party of Kohun Dil Khan's; report says, he and his brother next day paraded through the streets of Candahar mounted on them. On the arrival of the army, otta was selling at eight and ten seers for the rupee; the commissariat harpies no sooner put in their spoons, than it rose as usual to three and four seers for the rupee. The king was indignant, and ordered the banians to sell at eight seers for the rupee; but the latter shut shop altogether; on this the monarch threatened to cut off their ears; the threat made things worse and worse, and at present gram is only procurable by stealth at three and half seers for the rupee. Luckily, the new crops will be ripe in a month; they are uninjured, and the whole country round Candahar is one sheet of cultivation. Horses are beginning to be brought in, and the cavalry are purchasing to supply their loss during their march."

Intelligence from Peshawar is to the effect, that the authority of Shah Soojah has been established at Candahar without a struggle. The Sirdars appear to have fled towards Persia on the 26th April, when the Shah, with the British army,

was close to the city. They seem to have been without any support or sympathy in the population, or without any other followers than their own immediate military retainers. "The inhabitants of Candahar are quite delighted at the change of masters; they are astonished at our discipline and warlike bearing, but much more so at our inexhaustible supply of cash. They have not had such a harvest for many years, and are only afraid we will leave the country again. This is truly their golden age; a crore of John Company's will soon be in circulation among them. On our arrival, the people seemed to be in the most abject state of poverty, and flocked into our camp daily, with all their goods and chattels for sale. The king, to secure popularity, commenced his reign by reducing taxes to the amount of a lac and a half of rupees, principally in the shape of town duties: by this act he has secured the praises of all the worthy burghers of Candahar. Our men were at first allowed to go into the city; but this has been strictly prohibited, in consequence of several sepoys being found strangled in the out-of-the-way parts of the place."

A letter from an officer of rank states: "The triumphal entry of the king into Candahar presented a scene of enthusiasm and loyalty which nothing could surpass, and more than justified the expectation which had been formed, though the progress of affairs for the last ten days seemed at one time to lead to the inevitable result of a siege with all its horrors. Up to the 13th April, the chiefs had by no means abandoned the hope of raising a religious war, as was discovered by intercepted letters to persons in authority in our rear. Our approach to the Kojuk Pass, on the 16th, had, however, the effect of stirring up the Sirdars in their resolution to oppose us, and during the 18th and 19th, two of the chiefs were within twelve miles of the British camp, with a body of three thousand really good and efficient cavalry. Our camp followers, who had been hitherto plundered and murdered by robbers, were cut off by the Candahar authorities, and the water was diverted from its course, and our troops exposed to considerable inconvenience. On the morning of the 20th, a Syed appeared at the picquets, representing himself to be an agent of Hajee Khan Kakur, and he was soon discovered to be what he pretended. A messenger was despatched in return with one of his people, and in a couple of hours Hajee Khan entered the British camp, with about 120 followers, proving himself true to the promise which he had made five or six months ago. He is a man of ability and influence, the latter acquired more from the former, than from his family connexion; but he is still powerful in his own tribe. The defection of Hajee Khan panic-struck the Affghan cavalry; the heroes of the preceding day, believed themselves circumvented by us on all sides, and fled with the greatest precipitation to the city, making a march of fifty miles in one stretch. Council succeeded council on their arrival at Candahar, and the chiefs soon and justly concluded that their adherents would not stand by them; that Hajee Khan's friends, who were still with them, would only ensnare them, and they therefore prepared for flight. One of the chiefs, Kohun Dil, wished to seek an asylum with Runjeet Sing, but in the end all three departed, on the forenoon of the 23d, for Grishk, their family seat, about fifty miles from this on the road to Herat, taking with them their wives and children. On leaving Candahar, their retainers were numerous, but during the night they were almost entirely deserted, and it is not believed at this time that they have two hundred followers in attendance upon them. On the morning of the 24th, the king approached Candahar, but without any intention of marching to the city. The scarcity of water, however, compelled him to come within three miles of it, and nothing could have turned out more fortunately. The British army was behind — the king outstripped his own force, and was preceded by no one. The morning had scarcely dawned, when parties of horse were discovered on our flanks—they were not enemies but friends, now come to pay their duty to their sovereign. They galloped towards the *cortége*, dismounted,—drew up in line, prayed for the king, who welcomed them, and then joined in rear of the procession. One standard after another was there added, and ere we sighted Candahar, Shah Shooja had been joined by about fifteen hundred men, well mounted, dressed, and caparisoned, and his only attendants, on the part of the British, were Mr. Macnaghten and the officers of the mission, with a small honorary escort. Nothing served more to speak to men's eyes that he was the king, than such a spectacle. Every person of consequence was now in his train, except the chiefs themselves, and even a nephew of theirs, the son of Shere Dil Khan, joined his majesty on the evening of the 23d, and was present on the occasion."

The following description of Candahar and its neighbourhood is given in one of the letters:

"The streets of the city are wide, but I saw no building remarkable for its size or beauty. The house which the Sirdars occupied is handsome. The populace are the most mixed race of Asiatics I have seen. The men are tall and muscular; the women particularly fair and pretty;

and the whole well dressed. Candahar is in a valley well cultivated, and it seems as if we had dropped into a paradise. The country we have been traversing for the last two months is the most barren and desolate that eyes ever rested upon. Even the valley of Pisheen presented but little cultivation; not a tree to be seen, and seldom a blade of grass. The hills even were destitute of covering; they were only huge masses of clay. Five miles off, the country is as just described. Here, the good things of this life are abundant; luxuriant fields in cultivation, which will be ready for the sickle in three or four weeks,—extensive plains of green sward for the cattle—endless gardens and orchards,—the rose-trees grow wild, and are eight or ten feet high, and fruits of all kinds are becoming ripe, &c."

On the 11th May, a detachment under Brig. Sale, consisting of one hundred men of H. M. 19th Light Inf., three hundred foot and three hundred horse of the Shah's contingent, a squadron of our cavalry, 16th Reg. N. I., the whole of the Sappers and Miners, with 250 country Bildars, the Camel Battery, with two nine and one twenty-four pounder from the park, and two 5½-inch mortars, marched to the attack of Ghirisk, seven marches. Koordil Khan was in the fort, which is situated on a hill in a plain, and the river Helmund within two miles of it, with 7½ feet of water, from which the ditch of the fort is supplied. He was said to have from four to five thousand men with him. On the brigadier's arrival at Ghirisk, he found that the chiefs had fled to Meshed, in Persia, and he took possession of the fort, and that of Sadush. Kohundil Khan had, previous to his flight, destroyed all the boats on the river, and carried away the gates and wood out of the houses in the fort, in order to prevent our troops making rafts and following him across. The rum-casks of the detachment were, however, brought into play, and the flank companies of H. M.'s 19th Light Inf. and the 16th N. I. were crossed without any difficulty. An order, however, arrived for their halt on the Candahar side of the river, and their return to head-quarters. The river Helmund is said to be a noble stream, rolling on at the rate of ten knots an hour, one thousand yards in breadth, and eight feet deep. A corps of the Shah's infantry, commanded by Capt. Woodburn, and one of the Shah's cavalry regiments, were to be stationed at Ghirisk.

The accounts from Candahar concur in representing that sickness, and some say mortality, from dysentery, prevails in the British troops of all arms, the heat being dreadful (112° in tents) during the day, and a very great difference at night. The army were longing for the order to march. The supply of provisions had been limited, and till the beginning of June, scarce. The commissariat had made advances for the ripening crop, and on the 11th June, grain was said to be becoming plentiful, supplies coming in from all quarters. Ottah, although the crops had been gathered in, was still selling at Candahar at the enormous price of one rupee for two and a half seers! The commissariat were eagerly buying up supplies in consequence of a very decided order from Lord Aucklaud, directing that the army should on no account be moved until full supplies for all hands, equal to six weeks' consumption, had been laid in. Though the bazaar at Candahar was well supplied with many things, all were very dear. Two loaves of white bread cost a rupee; tea Rs. 8 per lb.; liquors were scarce, and wine at Rs. 60 per dozen, was considered cheap, and beer at Rs. 50. The Candahar fruit, which was ripe (except grapes), was considered contemptible. Complaints were made that the reports officially given to the Government respecting the country had been deceptive. The *Agra Journal*, July 13, states that the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief had expressed their displeasure at Sir John Keane's persisting, in opposition to the opinion of the envoy, in taking the Bombay troops on to Candahar, bringing an unnecessarily large force into a country affording a scanty supply of food. The European officers of the army had been already nearly ruined by the great and unusunl expenses of the campaign.

The army was under orders to march for Ghizni (five marches off) which Dost Mahomed Khan was fortifying, in three columns, *viz.*

On the 15th June, the Commander-in-chief and staff, accompanied by the Bengal column, the cavalry division, Bengal horse-artillery, and one troop of the Bombay horse-artillery. On the 16th, his Majesty Shah Shoojah, and the political department, accompanied by the Shah's force, and one troop of the Bombay horse. On the 17th, the Bombay infantry brigade, fourth brigade Bengal infantry, and Poonah auxiliary horse, together with the heavy ordnance, and field hospital, under the command of General Willshire. The forty-eighth reg. Bengal N. I. a troop of the Shah's artillery, a regt. of his infantry, and Capt. Anderson's rissallahs of horse, were to remain to garrison Candahar. The *Delhi Gazette*, on the authority of a letter from Quetta, dated 20th June, stated that the first column had actually marched; but a letter of the 17th, quoted in the *Agra Ukhbar*, states that an obstacle to the progress of the troops had arisen, in the

want of camels to carry supplies, and that no fixed date for the departure of the troops was spoken of, and the *Agra Journal* quotes a letter direct from Candahar, which left it on the 18th, stating that the army had not marched up to that date, and that the order directing the march of the force was countermanded.

The army encamped at Candahar does not consist of more than ten thousand strong, including the Shah's troops. The commissariat, at the beginning of June, had supplies for a month, at half-rations, and it was intended at first that the army should have marched to Cabool with these supplies; but, subsequently, it was determined that nothing under six weeks' supply, at full rations, would suffice for the expedition. It was supposed at Sukkur, that the Bombay force was to proceed to Ghizni, remain there three months, then go on to the Indus, and drop down the river to Bombay, where they hoped to spend their Christmas. The Bengal division, it was said, would proceed to Cabool, and, thence, in September, to Attock; then home, *viâ* Loodiana.

No serious resistance is expected (unless the death of Runjeet Sing, or the proceedings of the Persians, should alter the position of affairs) either at Ghizni or Cabool, except from the marauders on the march, who take every opportunity of murdering stragglers and unarmed parties, even in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp. On the 7th of June, a very considerable band of armed robbers, one half on foot, the other well mounted on horses, carried off, in the middle of the day, from the very vicinity of camp, a great number of baggage-camels, belonging to officers and soldiers of the army, with which they got clear off! Lieut. Inverarity, of the Lancers, returning late on the 28th May, with Lieut. Wilmer of the same corps, from fishing, six miles from camp, was set upon by fifteen or twenty horsemen. Inverarity, who was on horseback, was cut down, and his companion, who was on foot, after defending himself for some time with a stick, made a run for it, and luckily reached a piquet of the Shah's cavalry. On sending them back, they brought in the poor fellow still alive, but he expired the same evening, from a wound on the back. They also caught five suspicious-looking fellows near the place, whom they hanged.

The movements and intentions of Dost Mahomed Khan seem involved in uncertainty. Some accounts state that he had quarrelled with his sirdars, who had deserted him. His brothers, who had been entrusted with the defence of the Khybur Pass, had also abandoned this post, which was immediately occupied by Col. Wade, who, with Timoor Shah and our Sikh allies, had crossed the Pass. In consequence of the success of Shah Shooja at Candahar, it is said that the people of Cabool were up in arms against the Ameer, and had seized some of his guns between Cabool and Jellalabad. It was expected that he would follow the example of his brothers and fly to Persia. The terms of surrender originally offered him by our government were one lac of rupees per annum and an asylum in our territories. Another account states, Dost Mahomed had positively determined to oppose the passage of the Sikhs through the Khybur Pass; that he had seized the wives and children of his principal chiefs, whom he detained as hostages for their fidelity. Later accounts state that, after making a march or two from Cabool towards the Pass, he suddenly retired with his troops (principally cavalry) and guns, with ten lakhs of rupees, to Ghizni, where it is expected he will avoid an encounter, by retiring as we approach, and thus keep up a running warfare which must prove most distressing and harassing to our troops. It is said he had confined General (or Colonel) Campbell, and the American officer in his service, as also one of the Sirdars, who was favourable to our views, in prison at Cabool.

The advance of the Sikh troops has been stopped by the death of their rajah. Prior to that event, their progress had been slow. Col. Wade reported that the pay of the troops was in arrears, and unless he had money to discharge them, they would not move. They had had a slight affair with the Khyberians at the entrance of the Pass.

A letter dated Peshawar, 18th May, states that our Sikh auxiliaries were behaving very ill. The Sikh Goorkha corps, with four guns, had marched out of Col. Wade's camp, declaring they would not assist to re-establish the power of the Affghans. Several rajahs too were mutinous, without any effort being made to reduce them to obedience, though No Nehal Singh, Gen. Ventura, and other leaders, were present.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of July 16th, announces that Government had just been put in possession of a private correspondence carried on between some of the chiefs of Scinde and Dost Mahomed Khan, which expresses the readiness of the Scindians to assist the ruler of Cabool in every way. It is added, Lord Auckland finds great fault with Sir John Keane, in not having obeyed his original instructions regarding the advance on Hyderabad, instead of having entered into a

treaty, which it became almost compulsory to accept, after the negociations which had been gone into, and which, a tyro in politics ought to have seen, could not last.

It is stated that unless that some effectual measures be taken to put down the Beloochees, whose plundering and murders continue as frequent as ever, it will be difficult to keep up communications with the army.

Letters from Sukkur, to the 3d June, state that ten cossids had arrived at Shikarpore from Candahar, six of whom had been severely wounded, and three of them plundered of their packets, by the Beloochees. Seven sowars and 80 camels had deserted from a convoy of 4,000 camels under charge of Capt. Newport. The Lohanee chief's (Sewan Khan's) kafila of 300 camels, that left Sukkur in the end of April, for the advance, suffered dreadfully from the heat between Bagh and Dadur. They encountered a simoom, which killed 65 of the chief's people, and also Sir A. Burnes' head man, an Arab jemadar: an officer of the name of Drady, of H. M. 17th, *en route* to join, is stated to have been carried off by this scourge.

Letters are stated to have been intercepted, from Meyrab, khan of Kelat, urging all the Beloochee chiefs to harass the English on their march. It is reported that the army would occupy Shawl, Gundava, and Moostong, to be taken from the khan of Khelat.

Mr. Ross Bell and his assistant, Lieut. Brown of the Engineers, passed through Sukkur on the 31st. May. He is stated to be vested with great powers, and to be one that will not mince the business on which he has been sent. He has to get four lacs of rupess out of the Khyrpoor Rajah. The jagheerdar at Roree had promised to assist the British with 500 horse, but he now says the Ameers have told him, if he does, they may deprive him of his jaghire.

The force at Shikarpore consists of about 400 Sepoys, and one corps of Shah Soojah's, with a few hundred Beloochees and Pathans—new levies. The Shah's corps, although 800 strong, is not equal to 300 of our men, for it is as yet unofficered, but half-drilled, and composed of the scum of the place. The greater part of the Beloochee horse in our pay are, with few exceptions, worse than enemies: the chiefs of about 300 of them were discovered intriguing, and were turned out of our service.

"A melancholy event occured here: Lieut. Corny, H. M. 17th Foot, and forty-nine Europeans, started from Bukkur for Shikarpore. He and twelve of the men lost their way, and remained under a tree all day. Natives were sent out to look for them, and in the course of the day, seven Europeans were brought in dead; Lieut. Corny died the following day. Two of the party were not found; the remaining three were brought in such a state as to require their being sent to Bukkur immediately—the sun killed them all. Lieut. Chalmers, 43d N. I., Mr. Jervis, 42d, a subadar and nine sepoys, died in one day, on this side Bagh, it is said, from the same cause. The heat is described as dreadful, 115° in tents and 100° in a house with tatties.

NATIVE STATES.

Oude.—An investigation into the cause of the late king's death—Nusser-oodeen Hyder—which was at the time ascribed to poison, has been for some time back conducted by the Supreme Government, and they have just issued orders to the Lucknow resident for the apprehension of four persons, suspected of the murder.—*Agra Ukhbar, June* 8.

Jeypore.—The disordered state of the Jeypore government, for some time past, arising from the contentions of the Queen Mother, the Majee, and the Regent, has induced Government to establish a new regency, during the minority of the young Rajah. The constitution of this body, the first fruits of a new and active superintendence, is declared in a proclamation addressed to the chiefs and people, issued by Lieut.-Col. Sutherland, 18th April. It sets forth, that almost ever since the treaty of 1818, Jeypore has laboured under the disadvantage of having minor princes on the throne—a condition of things which almost necessarily leads to a weak and distracted administration, and forces the British Government to interfere in the affairs of its dependent allies; that, in aggravation of the causes which ordinarily produce weakness in the government of minor princes, Jeypore has, from the same period, constantly suffered from female influence acting in opposition to those to whom the executive duties of the Government were intrusted. This was the case throughout the reign of the late Rajah Jey Singh; it produced two parties in the state, and the intrigues of the Majee's (Queen Mother's) faction were never discontinued till they succeeded in entirely subverting the rival party of Byree Sal, and engrossing all the powers of the Government. During the contest of parties, the British Government resorted to various expedients to prevent this rivalry from proving prejudicial to the prosperity of the country. It did not at first side with either party, and attempted to mediate between them—and on certain occasions, to avoid the appearance of dictation, it called together

the thakoors of the state, that disputed points might be decided by them. It sought at one time to support the cause of good order, by keeping a resident agent at Jeypore; at another time it has withdrawn its representative, to afford the native government an opportunity of developing its efficiency. But from neither of these changes has either state reaped the benefit that was expected; on the contrary, whilst the condition of the country and the inhabitants has in no degree improved, the weakness and disorder of the administration have rendered it necessary to employ British troops to subdue the mutinous spirit of the Jeypore soldiery, and to put down the system of depredation which has prevailed in a portion of the Jeypore territories, and the tribute of the British Government has fallen much into arrears. These circumstances have convinced the Governor-General of India, that it was absolutely necessary for the British Government to take a decided lead in the administration of Jeypore affairs in all departments; to secure its own interests, and to save the state from being the scene of disorder and misrule during the minority of Maharaja Ram Singh. With this view, Major Ross was deputed to Jeypore as his lordship's representative, and Lieut.-Col. Sutherland, as his officiating agent for the affairs of Rajpootana, visited that court in March, for the purpose of devising with Major Ross, and with the minister Rawul Sheo Singh, a form of government which should be permanent during the minority, which should have the confidence of the great body of the chiefs and people, which should be powerful enough to control the turbulent, to give protection, and afford justice to the weak, and restore peace to the country. It has then been settled that a Council of Regency should be formed, at the head of which should be placed Major Ross, the British agent; the other members consisting of five (*Panch*) of the principal thakoors of the state, with power to remove, at any after period, such member as might be proved to be refractory or useless, and to call to its aid any other thakoor above the number five, who, from his station, character, and qualifications, might be ready and willing to tender good service to the state; that the Majee should receive every information which she might desire regarding the state of the country, the collections and disbursements, and she was of course to be treated with all the respect due to her rank and situation; but she was to be permitted in no manner to interfere in the management of public business. These measures are to continue in force during the minority of the Maharaja; unless it should hereafter appear that the thakoors associated with Major Ross do not act with honesty of purpose, or have not capacity for business; in this case, the British Government will take a still more prominent part in the affairs of Jeypore. At present, the real responsibility must rest on Major Ross, the President of the Council; he will be answerable that the administration in all its branches shall be conducted with credit and efficiency; in doing all this, Major Ross cannot too prominently bear in mind the attachment which universally prevails to national institutions, and the danger of departing from them, even where they may appear to be in some degree faulty.

Since the political agent has issued the proclamation of our government as regards the future management of Jeypore (which effectually prevents the Nathawats from any longer plundering the country and withholding payment to the British Government of the arrears of tribute, so long due), they are determined to thwart the measures of the political agent by every means in their power; with this view they are endeavouring to coalesce and form a league with those chiefs and thakoors with whom they were lately at enmity, in order, as they say, "to save the *raj* from the clutches of the Feringhees;" for, under present circumstances, they add, the political agent requires them to attend to their respective duties, which are very laborious, whilst no more profit can be gathered from the rich fields, in which they have so long revelled in uncontrolled liberty. Thakoor Sheo Sing is a simpleton, and says and does little; but his brother, Luchmun Sing, *is making hay whilst the sun shines;* he has carried off everything he could lay his hands on to Choumoona; even the raj cannon it is said, have been purloined, and clandestinely taken off to adorn his new made bastions at the above fort, whilst some thousands of the public men and cattle, belonging to the Jeypore state, have been constantly working for some months past, to put the *Killah* in a state of defence.—*Delhi Gaz. June* 19.

It is well known the Queen Mother is averse to the Nathawat party, and she makes no secret of her dislike to the Rawul Sheo Sing and his clique. Sheo Sing is a weak, imbecile, apathetic, ignorant young man, and consequently unfit for the post he occupies; his brother, Luchmun Sing, the more intelligent of the two, by gradually insinuating himself into the Durbar, has assumed the whole mastery and entire management of affairs, and actually leads Sheo Sing by the nose, and hence the evils complained of. In an interview Col. Sutherland had with the Queen Mother,

she in very strong terms represented the inefficiency of Sheo Sing, and the rascality of Luchmun Sing.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

Jodpore.—The Jodpore Rajah continues to pursue the course he has been permitted to follow for the last five or six years, and still evades the demands of the British Government. Even the remonstrances and firmness of Colonel Sutherland have failed to influence him. Towards the end of May, Col. S., finding negociations ineffectual, determined at last to carry his oft-repeated threats of retiring into effect, and on the 1st or 2d inst. struck his tents. On seeing this, vakeels from the Rajah and minister followed him, entreating him to return, when matters would be finally and satisfactorily adjusted. This Col. S. refused, but encamped three koss from the city, and re-opened his negociations; when, finding delay was the sole object of the Rajah, he departed for Ajmere, which he would have reached by the 8th or 9th inst. had he not listened to fresh overtures, and returned to Jodpore.—*Agra Ukhbar, June* 13.

All negotiation with Maun Sing is broken off. The determination of Col. Sutherland to reclaim some seven hundred villages, which the Gooroos or Naths had secured to themselves, has led to their resistance; and as they possess wealth, they have partizans. The Rajah himself is a mere tool in the hands of a powerful faction, and that faction is any thing but friendly to the British Government — any half-and-half measures now would be ridiculous, and it is to be hoped, that the agent will no longer delay in recommending those energetic steps which the present state of things imperatively demands.—*Delhi Gaz. June* 19.

Maun Sing says he will not resist the British, but strew the road with sweetmeats! It seems he wanted six years' law, as former agents had given him; but to this Col. Sutherland would by no means assent, but wrote to Maun Sing from Beawr, informing him that the purport of his visit to Jodpore was to settle the country, or give the thakoors, who had suffered for so long a period, their rights; to get five years' tribute and three years' *Sowar Khurruck* (expenses of the legion); but that after two months' experience, he found matters could not be settled by negociation. He had, therefore, dismissed his highness's vakeel, and returned his letters promising to pay the tribute; that he (Maun Sing) had broken the treaty, and therefore his country could no longer be under the protection of our government; that Col. S. would take care to inform all merchants passing through his territories that they could not be protected by the British Government at present, but that shortly arrangements would be made for protecting the frontier; and at the same time he begged to remind his highness that any losses that might occur, or that had occurred, since his leaving Jodpore, till matters were settled by the British Government, he would have to repay. The Pokurn Rajah, whose grandfather was murdered by Maun Sing, is with Col. Sutherland, and is the next greatest man to the Jodpore Rajah. Many other inferior thakoors are also with him.—*Englishman, July* 3.

Col. Sutherland has called for two regiments of cavalry, one of European infantry, six of N. I., a strong detachment of horse and foot artillery, together with a heavy battering train—the whole to be in readiness by September, so as to reach Jodpore by October. It appears that, at the last interview, Rajah Maun Sing was closetted with Col. S. for the better part of the day, and agreed to concede every point that was exacted. No sooner, however, was the resident's back turned, than the infatuated chief undid his own work, by a positive refusal to put his promises in execution. Personally, Maun Sing is not ill-disposed to the fulfilment of his promises; but he is completely in the hands of his gooroo, and other naths (gossains), whose influence over him has led to his vacillation and abandonment of pledge; and he hopes to evade the punishment due to his duplicity, by throwing any blame that may attach upon their shoulders. Maun Sing has a large and well-equipped body of horse, with abundant troops of other descriptions. To the former, the plains around Jodpore would afford ample opportunity for displaying their prowess, if he has resolution enough to dare the risks of a conflict: but it is anticipated that his fighting face would be laid aside as soon as he ascertained that our government was earnest in its intention to bring him to reason. The presence of so strong a corps as the one required by Col. S. will have its full effect in humbling the pride of other pugnacious neighbours in Rajwara, who, though jealous enough of each other, would willingly unite in opposition to our supremacy, if the force about to be employed were, from the smallness of its numbers, incompetent to the task of subduing their refractory spirit. The extremest credulity reigns in this part of India, in respect to affairs in Affghanistan — it being the general opinion that Dost Mahomed, assisted by a Russian and Persian force, will eventually *beat us* back, and follow up his blow by an immediate invasion of Hindustan. Our quiet entry into Candahar has not tended to shake this conviction. They point to the success of Shah Soojah, in his recovery

of Cabool on two occasions (1804 and 1834), and boast that, notwithstanding, he was signally defeated in his farther advance. There is little doubt but that the Rajpoots would rejoice on any disaster happening to the army west of the Indus: and that it would be received by them, if left uninterrupted in the execution of their wishes, as the auspicious moment for a combined and serious resistance. It is high time that these notions should be put at rest for ever.—*Cour. July* 8.

Maun Sing has sent a mission to Simla. At present he is open to the attacks of the Rajas of Bikaneer, Jessulmeer, Jeypore, &c., for the British Government would not, of course, interfere to shield him. There is a collectable force in the Nusseerabad military circle, quite sufficient to bring down Maun Sing; but this employment of our army in so many quarters must leave even the ordinary duties most heavy and harassing to the comparative few who will be left to perform them, and in whatever aspect we view our political affairs, an augmentation of the native army appears to be a consummation which it is a very mistaken economy to defer.—*Englishman, July* 9.

Jhansi.—All is not quite settled in the neighbourhood of Jhansi; the curb of British power has not been applied a sufficient length of time to check the unruly disposition of that portion of the community which, during the weak administration of the native government, depended chiefly on lawless pursuits for their livelihood. Capt. Sandeman, of the 33d N. I., commanding at Kurena, having been informed of a party of freebooters being in a village not far from his post, sallied forth on the night of the 21st. ult., with only twelve sipahees, to encounter them; with this small force he attacked and drove them out of the village, killing several of them and taking one prisoner; but his success was somewhat damped by the loss of a gallant young sipahee, whose ardour led him to be too forward in the attack, and he was overpowered and killed before his comrades could fly to his rescue. The Governor General's agent is said to have expressed himself highly pleased with the gallant conduct of Capt. Sandeman and his brave little band.—*Cour. June* 8.

Herat.—A party, under the control of Major Todd, was on the point of starting for Herat to escort the guns destined for Kamran Shah. Letters have also been received from the Governor General, directing several experienced Engineer officers to be sent on to Herat, to assist in fortifying the place, and putting it in a state of complete defence; but Kamran is somewhat indisposed to allow our troops to enter his city, and intends sending out a party to meet them half way, and relieve them of their charge.

Pottinger since our approach has become all powerful in Herat; he is said to exercise unlimited controul both civil and military, over the whole resources of the state. The King has become all at once mighty *gureeb*, and does not feel at all easy at the near approach of Shah Soojah, who he fears may one of these days set up a claim to his, among the other old provinces of the empire. The Persians are said to be gradually withdrawing their troops towards their own frontier, heartily disgusted with the result of their attempts on Herat, and cursing their folly in having allowed themselves to be deceived by promises of Russian assistance.—*Delhi Gaz. June* 19.

The rumour of the march of the Persians again on Herat was renewed at the date of the latest advices.

The *Delhi Gazette*, July 10, says: "We have it, on what we consider good authority, that Shah Kamran of Herat has laid claim to the sovereignty of Cabool and Candahar; but has signified his readiness to waive his claim for the trifling consideration of three crores of rupees! It is strongly conjectured that his views do not at all coincide with ours; and very certain is it, that we shall receive neither invitation nor encouragement to proceed to Herat."

Bokhara.—Col. Stoddart, who visited Bokhara on a mission, was imprisoned, has been released from durance, graciously received by the king, and treated with even more consideration than he experienced before the unfortunate occurrence, which occasioned his incarceration.—*Englishman, June* 29.

EXCERPTA.

On June 13, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the *Pautsala*, or new school for the education of natives in their own tongue, took place in the presence of Sir Edward Ryan and several other gentlemen of the Education Committee, besides the native management of the Hindu College. Mr. David Hare laid the stone and made an address, which was followed by a warm-hearted, complimentary address to him from Sir Edward Ryan. Prossono Comar Tagore made an excellent Bengallee speech. The new college is to be within a few yards of the Hindu College, on the once proposed site of the Church, about which there was lately so much discussion. The ground was purchased from the subscribers to the Church (intended for a native Christian preacher) because the managers of the Hindu College dreaded

lest the parents of the students should take alarm at the close proximity of a Christian Church, built for a native convert. The new church is now nearly built, and a very handsome house erected contiguous to it, for the residence of the Hindu Christian pastor. They are near Mr. Duff's school. The Hindu College Funds were lessened some ten or eleven thousand rupees, in getting rid of the church, which was about to be built at the very doors of the Hindu College, with the avowed purpose of conversion. It is with the surplus funds of the Hindu College, aided by contributions exclusively from natives, that the new school is to be erected, and it will be altogether under the same management as the elder institution. No Europeans have had any hand in the forwarding of this spirited and honourable enterprize.

The number of shares taken in the new steam project amounted on the 15th June to 1923, or capital Rs. 961,500, including twenty-nine shares taken at Lucknow, of which sixteen are by natives, five having been taken by Nawab Munmeerooddowla, minister to the king of Oude.

The young Rajah Kishennath Roy intends to engage a steamer and flat and to proceed on a pilgrimage to Juggernat, in order practically to rebut certain charges implicating his orthodoxy, that were some time ago brought against him by his guardians.

A debating club, under the title of "Barrackpore Juvenile Discussing Society," has been established by some of the alumni of Lord Auckland's school in the park at Barrackpore for their mutual improvement. The meeting is convened in the premises of the school every Friday evening from six to nine, when discussions upon different subjects, political, literary, moral, and religious, take place.

A return of the number of houses destroyed by fires in Calcutta in the year 1838, gives the following result: tiled huts 166; straw huts 1205; total houses destroyed 1371.

The number of ticca bearers, in and about Calcutta, amounts to no less than 11,500, which being divided by four, gives the aggregate number of palankeens, viz. 2,875.

A memorial has been presented to government by the Trade Association, which seeks to rescue such of their military customers as may have fallen into pecuniary difficulty from the necessity of applying to the Insolvent Court for relief. The mode of obviating this necessity, as set forth in the memorial, is, that government shall sanction the registry of drafts by officers on their respective pay-masters, so that the trade and their customers may possess a certain medium of adjustment, without recourse to the harsher expedient of prosecution, and that consequent helplessness which forces the officer to the only refuge that is left him.

A prospectus has been published of a new cathedral, proposed to be called St. Paul's, to be erected on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the late Chowringhee Theatre. The Bishop gives a lakh of rupees towards the building, which is to be commenced upon forthwith.

Dewan Ram Comul Sen succeeded on his late visit to Mirzapore in effecting the re-establishment of the Mirzapore English School, with the assistance of the government officers of that place. The school is placed under the management of an ex-student of the Hindoo College of Calcutta.

Mr. C. G. Page, of Midnapore, has published a statement (which he had submitted to the acting magistrate of that district) of the exactions systematically committed on the peasantry by the native police officers, the aggregate amount of which he says exceeds Rs. 1,50,000 per annum. He has given the various items under their respective names, the first of which is subjoined:—"*Gusht sullamee.*—Taken once a year from each Mouzah, and levied at the rate of one rupee and four annas per each chowkeedar. If the imposition levied on this account is not paid, the darogah reports, or threatens to report, to the magistrate the non-presence of the village headmen at their posts, when he (the darogah) goes his rounds."

A controversy is going on between the *Englishman* and the *Friend of India* respecting a suggestion that the collection of the Pilgrim Tax and the management of the temple revenues might be entrusted to the Dhurma Subha: the former supporting the proposal; the latter opposing it. The *Englishman* states "that the Dhurma Subha enjoys a popularity throughout the orthodox portion of the Hindu population in Bengal, and as far westerly as Allahabad." The *Friend of India* asserts that "the little esteem which that body once enjoyed in its own limited sphere (which was confined to the Calcutta Baboos and their relatives and connections in the country) it has been gradually losing."

A letter from Jaunpore, dated 7th June, says: "There has been a rumour here of some persons, residents of Oude, being engaged in going round these districts, enlisting strong men, to assemble after the rains in Gorruckpore, where they are to be armed, and the object of their being collected will be told them. They are to get six and eight rupees per month, and for the present two rupees per man is given, and an oath administered that they shall not fail to keep their appointments. This is a foolish project, for

they cannot disturb the country, as the magistrates are sharp on the look-out. I think they are acting wisely in allowing the money to be distributed, as it will, in some measure, clip the wings of the projectors."

The northern and southern divisions of the great trigonometrical survey, under Lieuts. Waugh and Renny, of the Engineers, are expected to reach Agra May 1st., in progress to join the head-quarters of the survey at Mussoorie. During the past season their operations have been carried on in the Deccan, where the work of triangulation has been completed as far south as Beder. This is the point to which Col. Lambton's operations extended, and therefore the whole line from Cape Comorin to Deyrah has now been surveyed.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, June 1st., Dr. Goodeve called the attention of the society to a native emenagogue of great power, which had lately been brought to his notice. The remedy is the common Til, *Sesamum Orientale*, an infusion of which, given every morning, has cured some very obstinate cases in a few days.

The Chowringhee theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st May. None of the appurtenances were saved. A party of amateurs engaged in rehearsal retired about half-past twelve, and between one and two the place was in flames.

The abolition of the drawback system being under consideration, the Board of Customs wrote to the Chamber of Commerce, stating that they were ready to "receive any remarks which the chamber may desire to make on the subject." At a general meeting of the chamber, convened for the purpose of discussing this question, it was resolved that, "as so great a difference of opinion prevails among its members on the contemplated measure, the chamber do abstain from offering an opinion thereon; and that it be left to the merchants separately, according to their different views, to make their own representations to government on the question submitted."

A journal is about to be established at Calcutta by the Catholics of that city, entitled the *Bengal Catholic Expositor*, chiefly with the view of defending Catholicism from the attacks of the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

The Bank of Bengal, July 4, declared a dividend of eight per cent. per annum on its past six months' transactions; this is a falling-off of about two per cent. since its last half year's dividend; whereas the Union Bank was expected to make a dividend at the next half-yearly meeting of ten or eleven per cent.

It is officially notified, that five Indus boats, of three hundred maunds each (eleven tons) or upwards, prepared to carry passengers or packages, will be despatched from the Ferozepore Ghaut, in progress to Bukkur, twice a month, commencing from the 1st of June next.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that, the commerce of the Indus is about to assume its legitimate importance, seeing that so anxious are the merchants of Umritsir to commence operations, that, if boats enough could be procured, the Indus would, at this moment, "be alive with trade." The duty on boats had been placed upon a more satisfactory footing, by Runjeet Sing, within his dominions.

The members of the civil service are much displeased at Mr. Bignell (an uncovenanted officer) being appointed to act as secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, during Mr. Currie's absence on sick leave, which they consider an infringement of the rights of the Civil Service.

An animated discussion has been sometime going on at Calcutta, relative to the principle upon which promotion and patronage should be distributed in the medical service. It appeared, at the outset, to have been assumed or conceded by all the disputants, that the Indian medical service is, in principle, one in which seniority is the only qualification for promotion. Mr. Mangles has vigourously attacked this principle in a recent minute. The main argument he relies upon is, that the existing system tends to destroy every motive for exertion. The controversy was suddenly arrested by the discovery, that the Indian medical service is not, in point of fact, a service of seniority at all, but, strictly, one of selection, of course, as the reward of merit. None of the parties seem to have been previously aware of this fact, and Mr. Mangles, Dr. Corbyn, and others, are taunted with their mistake of having heaped up "superfluous animadversions upon that which no longer had existence."

All the suggestions of Capt. Taylor, relative to improvements in the Post-office (amongst which are immense reductions in the rates of postage) are in course of adoption.

An Act has been passed (No. 14 of 1839), which affixes a penalty of Rs. 200, or three months' imprisonment, to every contract for foreign labour, which may be made with a native of India.

The commissioner, Mr. Welby Jackson, has been ordered to hold his office in Calcutta, pending the preliminary investigation of certain charges of corruption against a high civil functionary, which he is carrying on, under the orders of government. This course has been adopted for the convenience of the witnesses, many of whom are resident in Calcutta. On the

completion of the investigation, the office will be again removed to Berhampore.—*Moorshedabad News, May* 21.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEILGHERRY TEA PLANTATIONS.

The *Fort St. George Gazette*, of June 22, contains a translation of an account of the prosperous condition of the tea plant (*Thea Viridis*) on the Neilgherries, and of the advantages to be derived from cultivating it on a grand scale in that elevated part of India, by M. Perrottet, botanist to the French government.

When the experimental farm was established at Kaitee, on the Neilgherry Hills, Col. Crewe, who had charge of it, received several plants of tea, which he placed in one of the kitchen-gardens of the establishment. Shortly after, Col. Crewe died, and the establishment was broken up, with the exception of a few native gardeners, who entirely neglected the plants. In August 1836, General de St. Simon, governor of the French establishments in India, to whom the council at Madras had just made over Kaitee, to be occupied by him as long as he might remain in India, sent for M. Perrottet to the Neilgherries. "I arrived at Kaitee," he says, "and found these tea plants, to the number of nine, very stunted, and hardly a few inches high, but still alive. Their slow progress and wretched condition induced me to search the cause, and I found it in the position of the roots in reference to the level of the soil. The part of the stalk situated above the first vital joint, intended to live in or be exposed to the air, was found buried a foot at least. I had them bared to the roots; I cut off the decayed roots and made around each plant a large hollow, in which I spread an inch of good mould, formed of decayed vegetable matter, and then watered them moderately. In a month after, young sprouts made their appearance, and continued to grow gradually,—so that, when I left the hills in April 1837, these precious plants were from two or two and a half feet high, and were loaded with branches and leaves of the finest growth. In January 1838, I returned to the hills, and found my tea plants in good condition, but they had grown little in height. The gardeners had either filled up the hollows, or allowed them to fill up, so that the plants were as much buried as before. I had them again laid open and placed them in the same state as I had previously done. They were only watered moderately and during the driest weather. Their progress was so rapid that, during the nine months which I again remained on the Neilgherries, they attained three feet and a half in height, and were furnished with branches from the bottom of the stalk to the top, which gave them a form nearly pyramidal. People from curiosity came over from Ootacamund to see them; the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and Col. King amongst others were surprised at them. Vegetation is strongest in this shrub from July to October, during which period the rains are most regular and abundant; they require no other care then, but to pull up the weeds, which grow about them in great force and in prodigious numbers. When I finally quitted the Neilgherries, on the 18th October 1838, my young teas were loaded with flowers, fruit and leaves—these last were of the greatest beauty, broad, and of a very remarkably bright green—the flowers also were very large and emitted a very sweet odour. Each of the plants, except two, were then about four feet high, and were in the most prosperous condition. Their numerous branches were remarkable for the vigour and strength of their vegetation. The fruit with which they were beautified was perfectly spherical, and had attained the size of a large pea."

M. Perrottet adds, that there is every reason to believe that the culture of the tea, established on a grand scale, will succeed well on the Neilgherries. The soil is there, generally, very fertile; it is neither stiff nor friable, and therefore easy to work. The rains are frequent, and generally very abundant, but they do not fall in torrents sufficient to cause damage, as is often the case in other mountains.

The degree of cold on the hills does not appear to do any injury to the tea plants; it only stops and retards their vegetation. But it is absolutely necessary to protect them from the north-east winds, which are detrimental to them, because they are dry and cold.

KURNOOL.

The Nawab's attempt at casting guns on the 1st inst. was very unsuccessful, and Rs. 20,000 having been thus expended ineffectually, the whole of the officers and subordinates in his arsenal felt the effects of his anger; but on the 3d two serviceable guns were turned out of his foundry. On the 7th May, a part of the Nizam's people entered the Kurnool territory and seized four ryots, whom they carried off. A party was immediately sent after them under Motee Ram, and the Nawab went out himself the next day, with eight guns and some troops to Morekoondah Fort, on the Toongubudra. Orders were also given to entertain 400 Patans, 200 of whom offered their services immediately,

and were sent out to Morekoondah the same day. The Nawab having had an interview with Letchmeah, the chief of the Nizam's party, who had seized his ryots, it was explained that they were taken in retaliation for the shelter given by the Nawab to Letchmeah Rao, a zemindar of the Nizam's, who had absconded in debt to his highness. The Nawab then sent for Letchmeah Rao, who was concealed in the Keysdoorg jungle, presented him with a horse and a pair of shawls, and engaged to make good the money owing to the Nizam, Rs. 10,000, which was to be paid within three days. Both Letchmeah and Letchmeah Rao were then invited to meet at a nautch, where all the principal persons were assembled. The money was not, however, paid at the appointed time, and an affray in consequence ensued between the Nizam's people and the Nawab's Patans, wherein five lives were lost. The Nawab is becoming every day more and more tyrannical, and several of his ryots have fled across the frontier to seek protection in the Gudwal district. Jellakoor and Jellapur Shroffs arrived a few days since from Bombay, with 150 buffaloes laden with military stores, which were immediately crossed over the river and lodged in the arsenal.—*U. S. Gaz., May* 28.

The health of the Nuwaub has been indifferent since his return from Mooragoondah, and such has not tended to the improvement of his temper: in evidence whereof, he called for the cotwal of Kurnool to ascertain the amount of duties received, and being dissatisfied with his report, at once administered corporal punishment. The Nuwaub has continued to purchase every thing offered for sale and pay for nothing, as usual; complaint on complaint had consequently gone to the collector, but with little advantage to the parties concerned. Amongst other sufferers were some Nellore cattle merchants, from whom the Nuwaub took 12,000 rupees worth of bullocks. The parties, twenty-two in number, laid their complaint before the Company's vakeel, which the Nuwaub hearing of, at once placed them in confinement. One of the party, it seems, however, escaped from the fort and applied to Sir Henry Montgomery, but no attention seems to have been paid to the collector's remonstrances. The Nuwaub then shut himself up in the fort for several days, giving out that he was sick, and troubled by some extraordinary dreams, which caused him to consult an astrologer, whose explanation of them seems, however, to have been kept secret. On the 30th May, Capt. Newbold arrived at Kurnool, and having sent for the post-office writer, made inquiry into every thing, went all over the town and fort, and having noted down his observations, took his departure for Hyderabad. The inhabitants, hearing of this gentleman's arrival, prayed that the Nuwaub might be removed and his country taken under the Company's government, which constant reports lead them to expect. On 12th June, the Nuwaub having assembled his troops, addressed them, saying, that he expected them to be ready whenever their services should be called for, and as an inducement thereto, advanced them three months' pay. It is supposed that this was caused by a visit from the Adjutant-general of Bellary, who sent a letter up to the fort by a sepoy, that he was not allowed to enter, and Nuzeeb Khan returned a verbal answer that a reply would be forwarded in due course. A day or two subsequently, the Company's vakeel was withdrawn, in consequence of the Nawaub paying no regard to his remonstrances, so we shall probably soon hear further from government.—*Ibid., June* 21.

The latest news from Bellary is, that the force there is ordered to be held in readiness to move at the shortest notice (probably against Kurnool); and that the Nizam's brother in Hyderabad was ordered to disband the parties he had been collecting for some time back, and deliver himself up a prisoner to be sent to the fort of Golconda, which order he demurred to obey, and in consequence his palace was surrounded by the Nizam's troops, and our force (subsidiary) was ordered to be in readiness to move into Hyderabad to assist the Nizam's troops, if necessary to have the order enforced.—*Cour., June* 12.

CHOLERA.

By a private letter just received from Mulligaum, we learn that the cholera has made its appearance in a violent form in that station and its neighbourhood. At Dhoolia, our correspondent states that his regiment lost three, and at Mulligaum nine privates, while at the former place upwards of a hundred had died in gaol. At the latter place, three hundred inhabitants had fallen victims, and the 15th Bengal N. I. has lost fifteen men.—*Spectator, June* 22.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

At a public meeting held on the 10th May, Sir R. Comyn in the chair, it was resolved, "That the resolutions passed at a meeting of the subscribers of conditional shares, and of persons disposed to further the object of the meeting, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 15th April, 1839, are generally applicable to this presidency, and accordingly that they deserve the favourable support of the conditional subscribers in the Madras lists and of the

public in general, subject to the stipulations contained in the original notice, dated 2d September 1837, signed by Mr. Greenlaw, secretary to the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, *viz.* that an act be passed exempting all subscribers from liability beyond their shares, and authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become members of the proposed company.

"That gentlemen resident at Madras willing to become subscribers, be requested to make a deposit of ten per cent. for every share of 500 rupees into the Government Bank, to the credit of the Madras Steam Committee, as trustees for the said company; and that all gentlemen not resident at Madras and not having an agent there, be requested to remit the like amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

"That it will be the duty of the Madras Steam Committee, immediately upon the receipt of the prospectus of the company from London, to call a public meeting through the sheriff, for the purpose of passing such further resolutions as shall be deemed necessary."

The number of shares subscribed for is 194.

A number of additional contributions from the Mofussil are added to our comprehensive scheme. At the head of these is his Highness the Rajah of Travancore, who has munificently subscribed for 20 shares; the Dewan, Peishwa of Cochin, has also taken one, and the total number reported by the resident in Travancore, Capt. Douglas, amounts to thirty-one shares. Three more of the northern zemindars have also, we observe, come forward in support of the scheme.—*U. S. Gaz., July* 17.

EXCERPTA.

The Paumbaun passage has been deepened to such an extent, that vessels of small burden are continually passing and repassing through it: during six days of April, no less than six schooners and brigs, and fourteen dhonies were observed making their passage through this channel; and not one of them touched the ground. The tonnage of these vessels varied from 40 to 80 tons. *The Fort St. George Gazette* has the following entry:—"Passed through the Paumbaun channel, May 27th, barque *Puckeermogaleen Caudervanah*, 173 tons, from Cochin to Madras."

Mr. Casamajor, of the civil service, has been appointed on a commission of inquiry at Vellore. We have not been able to ascertain particulars, but are given to understand that the subject of inquiry is of a political nature.—*U. S. Gaz., May* 31.

A havildar's party of the Nizam's infantry had a sharp affair with a body of Bheels in the Acote district, about 40 miles from Ellichpoor. The Bheels had been levying blackmail on a village near their hills, and it became necessary to station a few sepoys for the protection of the inhabitants. The Bheels came down in considerable numbers, but were driven back by the havildar's party, who pursued them into the hills, with such vivacity, that the Bheels were forced to take refuge in a small mud fort on the summit of the hills, and where, from its nearly inaccessible situation, they were able to maintain themselves against the attacks of the havildar, wherein five of his party were wounded. At length, a reinforcement arrived, and the Bheels being driven from their stronghold, took once more to the mountain fastnesses, through the intricacies whereof the pursuit was so actively continued that four of the delinquents were taken and handed over to the civil power, after a long and fatiguing chase.

A complaint is made in the Presidency papers, that a poll-tax is levied on the native Christians of Tuticorin, from which Hindus and Mahomedans are exempt. Several of the native Christians have left the country, alleging this tax as the reason.

It is said that Mr. Minchin is to have the refusal of the registrarship of the Supreme Court, when vacated by Mr. Cator (in October): its profits are Rs. 5,000 a month, about £6,000 a year.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June* 14.

Larkins v. *Lewis.*—This was an action for *crim. con.* by Mr. J. P. Larkins, a member of the legal profession, against Mr. F. C. Lewis, a painter, who had been sent from England to paint a portrait of the Shah of Persia for the late king. An account of the circumstances attending the elopement of the lady may be seen in our Journal for January last, p. 25.

When the case was called, on the 12th, Mr. *Campbell*, for the defendant, moved the Court for permission to confer with the plaintiff's counsel as to whether the matter could not be amicably settled, by mutually consenting to a mulct of the damages laid, *viz.* Rs. 50,000, in which case a verdict would be given in favour of the Plaintiff; the result, however, was, that the parties could come to no amicable settlement, when it was further moved that the trial should be postponed till this day; to which his lordship consented.

After affidavits from the captain and mate of the *Fortfield* had been read,

Balloo Canojee, late coachman to Mr. Larkins, was examined. Was in his service in September last; was accustomed to drive Mrs. Larkins in the shigram; the last time he drove her was from Mr. Larkins' house to the Apollo Pier. There was an European nurse with her. "Mrs. Larkins directed me to take the shigram home when she alighted from it, and said she would follow immediately. I took it to the bungalow. I was in Mr. Larkins' service upwards of fifteen months." Has not seen Mrs. Larkins since he drove her to the Apollo Pier; does not know where she went to on getting out of the carriage. This occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mary Richardson, servant to Mrs. Larkins, examined. Has been so for about eighteen months; has not resided at Mr. Larkins' since September last. Mrs. Larkins left her husband on the 22d September. "I accompanied her. We went together in a shigram to the Bunder, and from thence on board the *Fortfield*, and proceeded in that vessel to Bushire. There were two cabins prepared in the vessel, one for Mrs. Larkins, and the other for myself. Mrs. Larkins and Mr. Lewis occupied her cabin. He is in Court, and I recognize him. I knew Mr. Lewis previous to this occurrence, from his having resided with Mr. Larkins. We were about two months on the voyage from Bombay to Bushire. While on board, Mrs. Larkins went by the name of Mrs. Lewis. They lived together as man and wife. When the vessel arrived at Bushire, Mrs. Larkins accompanied Mr. Lewis ashore, where they resided about two months, and lived together as man and wife."

Cross-examined.—"I left England with Mrs. Larkins, and from her arrival in Bombay until she left it, I lived with her constantly. I am quite aware what terms she and Mr. Larkins were upon, as I had frequent opportunities of observing them, and was a great deal in Mrs. Larkins' society during the day. Almost immediately after Mrs. Larkins' return from England, Mr. Larkins behaved with great unkindness towards her, although I heard Mrs. Larkins promise him to forego all gaiety, in the way he wished her. His unkindness consisted in the tyranny he endeavoured to exercise over the mind of his wife; I mean by that, his forbidding her to read any books but those he should select or approve—that is, religious books. Mrs. Larkins did not read novels, but she wished to read other literary works; but Mr. Larkins considered all knowledge, except that derived from religious books superfluous. Mrs. Larkins did not agree with Mr. Larkins on those points; this caused disagreements and altercations between them, and I was present at several of their quarrels. On such occasions, Mrs. Larkins would so demean herself as to prevent a recurrence of them; but Mr. Larkins would insist on Mrs. Larkins giving her opinion—she did so, which had a tendency to create further discussions, which generally terminated by Mrs. Larkins crying and leaving the room. Neither party recanted the opinion they had given—however, it was the case upon a few occasions. On other than religious subjects, Mrs. Larkins and her husband agreed; but on religious ones they never did. I remember when Mrs. Larkins had been very poorly all day; she lay on a couch in her dressing-room, and was conversing of her own family, expressing a wish that Mr. Larkins possessed but half the affection for her, her brother had. Mr. Larkins observed that he knew Mrs. L. thought him a fool, and that he had heard, while she was in England, she had said, she did not care whether he was dead or alive. Mr. Larkins, when speaking to her on such subjects, expressed himself in a very savage manner. I mean by savage, that he looked so cross and furious. I also recollect that when Mr. and Mrs. Larkins disputed on religious subjects, he wished to make her say that she wished to die; but Mrs. Larkins ever expressed her desire to live. Mr. Larkins observing that her heart was estranged from God, and that she preferred living in this sinful world to the enjoyments of a future state. I heard a conversation on this subject between Mr. King and Mr. Larkins, about which they did not seem to agree. For about half an hour Mrs. Larkins was in hysterics after she left the room: the discussion was kept up until she left it. Mrs. Larkins said she could not tell me all Mr. Larkins had said to her, but that he had made use of very provoking language. I have frequently seen Mrs. Larkins in hysterics and tears, and that previous to Mr. Lewis having visited at the house; and have often known her to leave the dinner-table on account of their quarrels. I remember when at Gorebunder, Mrs. Larkins was reading the Life of Oliver Cromwell, when Mr. Larkins said it was a waste of time; this led to a quarrel which continued all the afternoon. I was walking about in the verandah, and could hear Mr. Larkins scolding and upbraiding Mrs. Larkins. At the conclusion of the quarrel, Mr. L. said that none but books treating on divine or religious subjects were edifying. We remained about nine days at Gorebunder; during that period they had frequent quarrels, but as they had become so

common, I did not take any particular notice of them. At the same time we left Bombay for Gorebunder, we visited Bassein, but nothing extraordinary happened at that place. I recollect one evening, when we were at Bombay, Mrs. Larkins, feeling herself unwell, went to sleep after dinner, when Mr. Larkins said to her, if she was preparing for a ball, she would be lively enough, and that he wished that some of the fine gentlemen, who paid her fine compliments, could but see her in that state. Mrs. Larkins merely replied, 'Say no more, and do not behave so unkindly to me;' adding, she would wish to return to England. Mr. Larkins said 'If you go to England, I shall keep the children.' Mrs. Larkins upon this left the room, but was followed by Mr. Larkins, and he apologised for his conduct, promising that, if Mrs. Larkins would forgive him, he would never again act towards her in such a manner. Regarding what Mr. Larkins said of the fine gentlemen paying Mrs. Larkins fine compliments, he must have been actuated by jealous feeling. All this occurred before Mr. Lewis visited the house; he was only once at Bassein: Mr. Lewis was acquainted with Mr. Larkins previous to his residing there. I think I saw him visit there about six weeks previous. I saw Mr. Lewis when he came to take Mrs. Larkins' portrait, and also at several evening parties. I remember Mr. Larkins saying, when Mrs. Larkins had only seen Mr. Lewis once, that she entertained a preference for him. On her asking Mr. Larkins what persons she should invite to a tea-party, Mr. Larkins said, 'of course, your favourite, Mr. Lewis.' Mrs. L. observed she had only seen him once, and that she could not invite him on so slight an acquaintance. I heard no more conversation on the subject. Mr. and Mrs. Larkins were in the constant habit of driving on the beach, at which he objected, saying, Mrs. Larkins wished to go there to meet Mr. Lewis. This occurred after I had first seen Mr. Lewis at the house; perhaps he had then visited three or four times. Mr. Lewis resided at Mr. L.'s house, and after being there about three days, a very serious quarrel occurred at dinner; I was not present, but Mrs. L. told me she had never been so insulted in her life. Mr. Larkins, shortly after dinner, went to Mrs. Larkins' room, and apologized to her, saying he had behaved to her in a most shameful manner. Their conversation was very short. Mr. Lewis was not present at the conversation in Mrs. Larkins' dressing-room. After this occurrence, Mr. and Mrs. Larkins and Mr. Lewis rode out to the beach. During the time Mr. Lewis resided at Mr. L.'s, frequent disputes and arguments occurred between Mr. and Mrs. L. Mr. L. was accustomed to have family-prayers in his house, and the subject of them was an earnestness that Mrs. L. might become enlightened, and fully acquainted with the truths of religion. On one of these occasions, Mr. L. gave Mrs. L. a chapter in the Bible to read, concerning the breaking of the seventh commandment. On Mr. Lewis observing upon what subject the chapter treated, he shut his Bible and pushed it across the table; but I heard no remark made. Mr. L. was not in the habit of selecting a chapter to read; we were accustomed to read chapters in rotation from the Epistles. Soon after the above occurred, Mr. L. left the room. I remember a quarrel taking place between Mr. Larkins and Mr. Lewis. I know Mrs L.'s hand-writing—(Five notes on variegated paper were handed to witness for perusal). They were from Mrs. L. to Mr. Lewis before he left Mr. L.'s house. I have frequently seen Mrs. L. in tears, when Mr. Lewis remained at Mr. L.'s house. Mrs. L. wrote several letters to Mr. Lewis, which I was in the habit of delivering: she wrote to him on the 17th and 19th of September last. (The witness recognizes two letters shewn her to be in Mrs. L.'s handwriting). Mrs. L. read the letter No. 1 to me before sending it to Mr. Lewis. I also delivered the letter No. 2, as also No. 3; a portion of which Mrs. L. read to me. No. 4 was also given by me to Mr. Lewis. No. 5, with an enclosure, and No. 6, I also delivered to Mr. Lewis—I think it was on a Sunday evening. Mrs. L. had desired Mr. Lewis not to come to the house, previous to my giving him the last note. Mr. Lewis visited often. Mrs. L. did not see Mr. Lewis on the evening of Sunday referred to. Returning one evening late from a drive, when it was very dark, Mr. L. wished Mrs. L. and myself to go to visit the ruins of an old church. Mrs. L. expressed her objections, saying how much she was afraid of tigers; on which Mr. L. seized her forcibly by both arms, and Mrs. L. said how much he hurt her. He held her in that manner at the bottom of the steps, and told her not to distrust in Providence or be afraid of tigers; he held her fast about five minutes. Mrs. L. was seriously affrighted. When Mr. L. had held her as long as he thought proper, he let her go.

Re-examined.—Mrs. Larkins was very very much alarmed, or appeared so by her manner and by her struggling to get away from Mr. L., who said it was a distrust in Providence to be afraid of a tiger. Witness has very often taken letters to Mr. Lewis's servant—was not in the habit of reading them. Mrs. L. occasionally read some of them to her; does not remember a letter shewn her from Mr. Lewis to Mrs. L.; does not know

if it is in his hand-writing or not. Remembers delivering a note from Mr. Lewis to Mrs. L. about the 8th or 9th September last; it was merely one enquiring about her health.—Witness returned an answer to it to Mr. Lewis. "Mrs. L. told me of her intention to leave Bombay a short time before we quitted it; she had also hinted it to me before Mr. Lewis, and gave me instructions about packing up the things, &c.; nothing beyond that passed. This happened about two days before they eloped. I was quite aware under what circumstances Mrs. L. was leaving Bombay. I first became acquainted with her intention to leave Bombay about the 3d September. Mrs. L. frequently read a portion of her notes to Mr. Lewis to me, and I should say I read them about a month before we left Bombay. I took more than one or two notes from Mrs. L. to Mr. Lewis, and sometimes gave them to him, at others to his servant. Mr. Lewis was not addressed by either Mr. or Mrs. L., on the night of reading the chapter, on disobeying the 7th commandment. Mr. L. generally accused Mrs. L. of displaying favouritism to Mr. Lewis. I do not know the subjects of the disputes between Mr. Larkins and Mr. Lewis—Mr. Lewis was often referred to for an opinion, and Mrs. L. always concurred in it. I never knew Mr. Lewis to leave the room on account of any quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. L. Mr. L., when angry with his wife, could assume a very savage manner. Mr. L. got into a passion immediately and repeatedly. I never could ascertain whether Mr. Larkins entertained any affection for his wife or not. I never knew Mr. L. refuse her any thing, so far as money was concerned; and when she requested to pay visits, I never knew him to refuse her—I mean going to parties. I have known him refuse his permission to attend very large dinner-parties, and I have known him to grant it when she has insisted on it. When I say Mr. L. was savage, I mean when quarrels took place. There is one baby in the house, about two years old. I have been for some time on confidential terms with Mrs. L., and for so long as until we went on board ship for Bushire. I first knew I was to give evidence here on the 1st of March. I never knew Mr. L. take away any books from Mrs. L.; but I have often heard him remonstrate with her for reading other than religious ones. Mrs. L. was partial to reading religious works, but liked reading others as well. I have known her to read books at which Mr. L. expressed a dislike; but she persisted in not giving way to him, considering it a weak point in his character. Mr. L. ever assumed a most savage manner when quarrelling on the most trivial subjects, and if he observed Mrs. L. caressing her little girl, it would afford occasion for a quarrel; the little girl was too fond of its mother; not so of the father. I think Mr. L. has very little affection for the child. Mr. L. appeared jealous of every body. Not many differences occurred while Mr. Lewis resided at Mr. L.'s—at least I never knew of many. Respecting Mr. Larkins terming Mr. Lewis Mrs. L.'s favourite; I suppose it arose from jealousy. Mrs. L. was ever conversing with me of Mr. L.'s ill treatment of her. Mrs. L. also informed me that Mr. L. and Mr. Lewis had often serious conversations together. I am not married."

Mrs. Catherine Dickinson examined.—"I am the wife of Col. Dickinson. I have known Mr. Larkins since he first came out to India. I also know his wife, but she was not with Mr. L. when he arrived. When she came out, I became acquainted with her, and was on intimate terms with the parties until she returned to England. I have not, however, seen much of Mrs. L. since her last return from England, and that was entirely owing to accident. I have not seen her of late. Since her return to India I have not had those opportunities of knowing, as formerly, upon what terms Mr. and Mrs. L. lived, whether happily or otherwise, as I was ill when she arrived, and therefore knew but little respecting her. I do not think Mr. L. was of so religious a turn formerly as he now is. Mr. and Mrs L. resided with me some time. They did not appear as public professors of religion. What passed in their privacy I know nothing of. Mr. L. was not particularly fond of gaiety, but always entered into anything that was proposed. He did not appear to display any anxiety as to Mrs. Larkins attending parties. At that time Mrs. L. was not very gay. They certainly lived on terms of happiness together, and Mrs. L. was very anxious about the state of Mr. L.'s health. The last time I saw Mrs. L. was at her own house, about a month previous to her leaving Bombay. I dined and spent the evening there, and observed nothing particular in the conduct of either Mr. or Mrs. L. Mr. Lewis was not there on that evening. Mrs. L., I should say, is an accomplished woman, and I think more so than the generality of ladies. Her society was courted, and she was considered an attractive personage, and consequently admired."

Cross-examined.—"Mrs. L. sung very well. I never observed any thing extraordinary on Mr. L.'s part when she sung. I think on one occasion, the first time I heard her sing, to which she was invited by the captain of a ship, at a party at Mr. Newnham's, Mr. L. did certainly appear a little annoyed; and it struck me it was

either occasioned by the circumstance of the captain having requested her to sing, or that the song was too long. Mr. L. frowned, which was as much as to say, 'Decline singing that song.' I do not know if Mr. Newnham observed the annoyance, nor am I aware that he never afterwards invited Mr. and Mrs. L., on that account. I never observed any rude display of temper on Mr. L.'s part, when gentlemen addressed Mrs. L. Mr. L. had become more serious; that, combined with his engagements, I suppose, withdrew him more from society than he was wont. I regretted that I did not see more of them, as formerly—this regret was not on the one party alone, but on both."

Mr. George Smith King.—"I have been acquainted with Mr. L. for about two years and three months. I also know Mrs. L. I am on intimate terms with both. Since Mrs. L.'s return to India, I have been in the habit of visiting them once or twice a week up to the middle of September last, or until Mrs. L. went away. I then continued visiting Mr. L. I saw Mrs. L. the last time about the 19th September last, but not at her own house. She was at Mr. Farish's, at a prayer-meeting. I had often met Mrs. L. when meetings of that nature were held at Mr. L.'s house. She invariably attended them, and joined in the devotional exercises of the evening, and it struck me she entered into them with pleasure. I knew Mr. Lewis for the last fifteen months. I do not know who introduced Mr. Lewis to Mr. L. I have repeatedly met him at Mr. L.'s house, and was on intimate terms with him, and resided with him about a month in the same bungalow. I was not constantly there, but slept there four or five times a week. I have met Mr. Lewis at prayer-meetings held at Mr. Farish's, and Mr. Larkins'. He was in the constant habit of attending those at the latter person's house. The last meeting held at Mr. L.'s was on the Saturday before Mr. Lewis and Mrs. L. eloped. I cannot distinctly remember the rest of the company—there were Messrs. Lancaster, Lyall, &c. The meeting generally assembled at seven and closed about nine. Mr. and Mrs. Larkins and myself sometimes took upon ourselves to expound Scripture. The defendant joined in the devotional exercises of that evening. Mr. L.'s motive in inviting Mr. Lewis to attend these meetings, I understood to be with the view to incite Mrs. L. to withdraw herself more from gay society. I recollect having frequent conversations with the defendant on the subject of religion; in them no reference was ever made to Mrs. Larkins. Mr. Lewis told me the reason why he courted religious society was that he received more real kindness at their hands than from other portions of the community. I should say that Mr. and Mrs. L. lived happily, and could not but observe that a great deal of affection existed between them. When visiting there, I generally had dinner, and remained during the evening. My visits were not so frequent after Mr. Lewis went to reside at Mr. L.'s. I generally spent the Sunday at Mr. L.'s. I never heard Mr. L. and Mr. Lewis argue on points of religion, but recollect a slight dispute occurring about music. Mrs. L. was at the time playing some Italian music, when Mr. L. desired her to play sacred music. The defendant joined in the dispute. I am not aware that the words which passed amounted to a quarrel; indeed I cannot term it more than a dispute. Mr. L. was not particularly austere with Mrs. L. and I should add, that Mr. L. was a very fond and indulgent husband. I was invited to dine at Mr. L.'s the day Mr. Lewis and Mrs. L. eloped. I arrived at Mr. L.'s house about six o'clock. On entering the dining-room, Mr. L. said, 'King, they're gone!' Mr. L. was extremely excited, and I then thought he had lost his reason. I remained there the whole of the night, at Mr. L.'s request, and stayed there for a fortnight. During that time, most of his conversation was about his wife. I think Mr. L. had some suspicion of Mr. Lewis and Mrs. L. previous to the elopement. Mr. L. was very ill for the first three or four days after the occurrence. I should say he was very fond of his child."

Cross-examined.—"Did not understand, on the impulse of the moment, what Mr. L. meant when he exclaimed, 'King, they're gone!' very soon afterwards, I did. I had had conversations with Mr. L. regarding Mr. Lewis and Mrs. L. Mr. L. wished to get Mr. Lewis out of his house. These conversations took place about eight or ten days previous to the elopement. Mr. L. urged, as a reason to be rid of Mr. Lewis' presence, that he was afraid he was putting fashionable notions and ideas in Mrs. L.'s head. I took no part in the dispute about Italian and sacred music. I do not recollect Mrs. L. ever speaking to me of his knowledge of Italian. I have no means of judging if Mr. L.'s affections were continued to Mrs. L. after her elopement. I never wrote a letter to Mr. Lewis at Mr. L.'s request; but I addressed one to him respecting the propriety of his leaving Mr. L.'s house, as unfavourable reports were abroad about his being seen in the carriage with Mrs. L. I think I wrote it the Tuesday before Mr. Lewis and Mrs. L. left Bombay. I afterwards de-

stroyed this letter. Mr. Larkins gave it to me. He got it from Mr Lewis' house or office. Mr. L. informed me, Mr. Lewis was not present when he obtained it, and said he asked Mr. Lewis' servant for it. (Witness afterwards stated he did not know whether Mr. L. had so obtained it or not.) I had told Mr. L., both before and after, that I had written to Mr. Lewis. Mr. L. objected to my writing to him, but I conceived it to be my duty to send it. Mr. L. was very uneasy at Mr. Lewis' remaining in his house, and I thought by writing to him I could rid him of his presence. Mr. L. seemed afraid of offending Mr. Lewis by ordering him out of his house. Mr. L. entertained suspicions of Mr. Lewis' conduct before the event took place. I do not recollect any ill display of temper on Mr. L.'s part towards Mrs. L., except on the occasion alluded to (the music)."

By the Court.—" Mr. and Mrs. Larkins had a slight dispute on the occasion of her playing some Italian music."

By Mr. *Campbell*.—" Mr. L. and I had a conversation on the subject of the unhealthiness of this climate; when Mr. L. remarked, we ought not to be afraid of death. I observed, 'Some men expressed a wish to die;' but I so imperfectly recollect the conversation, that I am unable to enter into the particulars. I might have said, 'A man might wish to die from dislike of the world,' &c.; but I do not remember expressing any opinion on that subject at Mr. L.'s house, nor do I remember that it ever created a dispute between Mr. L. and his friends."

Mr. S. D. Murray, examined.—" I am a partner in Messrs. Gisborne and Menzie's house. I know Mrs. Larkins. Of late I had not much acquaintance with her. I had a few opportunities of observing that Mr. and Mrs. L. lived happily as man and wife, and those since March or April 1838. I never saw them but in the presence of a third person. Mr. L.'s manner, in general, was very kind to Mrs. L. Mr. L. was *brusque*, but that did not impress me with the idea that he was harsh towards his wife. On the last occasion that Capt. Andrews (Mrs. L.'s father) visited Bombay, he resided at Mr. L.'s. He had business with our firm, but I saw very little of him while at Bombay. I was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. L. by Mr. Smith. Mr. L. newly furnished his house on Mrs. L.'s return to India for her reception."

Rev. George Candy examined.—" I have been on intimate terms with Mr. and Mrs. L. since December 1837. I generally attended a Saturday evening meeting at their house, and I once spent a week there in May 1838. I had sufficient opportunities of judging that they lived happily together, Mr. L. appeared to be a kind and indulgent husband. I never saw any thing to the contrary; there did not appear to me any kind of restraint placed on Mrs. L. by her husband; she was ever cheerful. I also occupied their house during their absence at Gorebunder, and on their return they appeared to me to be in that happy state I had ever seen them; and Mrs. L. did not in the least shun society. I have been frequently present at devotional exercises in their company, and the part she took in them was not that of a person labouring under any restraint; in fact, Mrs. L. always took part in religious conversations. I never met the defendant either at Mr. L.'s house, or indeed at any other person's. I have met Mr. and Mrs. L. at a meeting held for the purpose of joining in prayer, and it did occur to me that something preyed on her mind. Mr. L. was very affectionate towards his child. I never heard of Mr. L.'s making objections to Mrs. L.'s reading any particular work. The table generally contained books of general literature, divinity, &c. I remember seeing one of Scott's novels on the table; another called *The Arethusa*, as well as *Ernest Maltravers*."

Mr. Thos. Lancaster.—" I am a merchant of Bombay, and manager of Foster and Co.'s firm. I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. L., and was in the habit of visiting there frequently. Mr. and Mrs. L. were on the best of terms; he was an affectionate husband. I thought their affection mutual. I never heard Mr. L. reprove Mrs. L., or use a harsh expression to her. I do not know that any difference of opinion existed between them. Mrs. L. took an interest in prayer meetings, and occasionally made comments on religious subjects. She was decidedly religiously disposed—at least, that was my firm opinion. I am acquainted with the defendant, and was in habits of intimacy with him. He appeared to me to be religiously disposed, and I have often met him at prayer-meetings. I never noticed any thing remarkable in his attentions to Mrs. L. I had opportunities of observing Mr. L.'s state of mind subsequent to Mrs. L.'s elopement. He at first suffered greatly, both in mind and body, and the affliction continued for a length of time after. He frequently came to my office as a friend—not to transact business."

Cross-examined.—" I visited Mr. L.'s on Saturdays, and occasionally at other times—perhaps three or four times a week—when other individuals were present. I do not think I was ever there when there were not other visitors."

(A letter from Mrs. L. to Mr. L. when on her passage to England in the *Andromache*, dated from the Cape of Good Hope and at sea, was put in, containing the most

endearing expressions of affection to her husband and of her children, and teeming with religious sentiments.)

The Court adjourned.

June 15.

Mr. *Campbell* addressed the Court on the part of the defendant.

Five letters, numbered from one to six, were read. They were sent by Mrs. L. to Mr. Lewis, full of the most tender effusions of love and constancy to him, and entreating him to hasten their departure from what she termed the inhospitable and never-to-be-endured residence in the house of her husband, &c. The Court ruled that two letters from the defendant should be put in, one addressed by Mr. Lewis to Mrs. L. the day previous to their elopement; the other to Mr. Murray, confessing himself Mrs. L.'s seducer.

Mr. Murray re-examined.—"The letter now shewn me is in the hand-writing of Mr. Lewis, and was received by me from him on the 28th January last."

Cross-examined.—"I received the letter in the course of the 28th January, 1838. I sent it to Mr. Larkins, but I cannot recollect on what date. I was once on very friendly terms with the defendant. It is not the custom for Bombay gentlemen to shew the letters of one friend to another, but I do not conceive I acted wrongly, or that I betrayed Mr. Lewis, by sending his letter to Mr. L. particularly on such an occasion. He had ceased to be my friend after his elopement with Mrs. L. He himself could not, I conceive, think that, under such circumstances, he could longer continue my friend. I cannot, however, presume to say if he harboured such a thought. I never had the opportunity of informing Mr. Lewis that our friendship had ceased. It is not my custom to send one friend's letter to another; but, I repeat, on such an occasion, I do not conceive I acted wrongly in sending the letter to Mr. Larkins."

By the Court.—"I was aware, at the time I received Mr. Lewis's letter, that proceedings would be instituted against him."

Mr. *Montriou* replied.

Verdict deferred.

June 18.

The *Chief Justice* gave his decision in this case.

His Lordship remarked that, although the plaintiff appeared to manage his household affairs in such a manner as occasionally to annoy Mrs. Larkins, he did not think, that, even upon the evidence of Mary Richardson, this conduct extended so far as to detract from his being an affectionate, indulgent, and much injured, husband. With respect to Mrs. Larkins, she appeared to be more guilty than her paramour; she had merely made him a tool to effect her separation from her husband, and although the defendant's guilt was unquestionable, he appeared to be more the seduced, than the seducer, even when carrying on his designs under the cloak of religion. After a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship thought that heavy damages should not be given. His award was, therefore, Rs. 2,000 damages for the plaintiff.

This case has been the subject of comment in the papers. The *Gazette*, whose report we have adopted in substance, observes:—"Perhaps we would more incline to the wishes of all parties, were we to spare any comment upon a case so odious in its nature to the feelings of a community where its like was scarcely ever before known to have occurred." The *Courier* remarks: "It is a melancholy case in every point of view, melancholy as affording an instance of depravity in the better ranks of English society; melancholy in particular as falling on members of the 'rigid righteous' class; melancholy as being caused by an insane attempt to graft these principles by force, to awaken a spirit of fanaticism in an uncongenial mind, whereby an affection, that appears at one time to have been ardent and sincere, was converted into bitterness and hate, and one of the holiest ties in life torn asunder and trampled in the dust. It is a hard lesson, but one worthy of being studied and laid to heart by those treading in the footsteps of the husband in this case. We have no desire to extenuate the guilt of any of the parties, or in any manner to call in question the justice that has been applied to the case; but, we do say, that society could have better spared a hundred Mr. Larkins than one Mrs. Larkins, as she appears to us, talented, accomplished, and the ornament and life of every circle, in the correspondence and the evidence produced on this unhappy trial."

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, July 4, has this reflection upon the case: "Those who have read the trial will have observed, that the unfortunate lady implicated was driven to adopt the measure, which for ever blights her character and seals her ruin, by a persecution of the most odious kind: by systematic attempts to force upon her religious reading and religious exercise, to the exclusion of general literature, and of all innocent amusements. Such conduct cannot, indeed, justify the breach of a sacred obligation and the desertion of her children; but it certainly may be urged in mitigation of her offence, and palliates in some degree that of her seducer."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Hon. the Governor held the first public Durbar, on Tuesday last, at Parell. The whole of the respectable part of the native community was invited to attend the ceremony. Some minutes before the appointed time, the lower part of the government house was fully crowded, each gentleman, after being introduced to his Exc., who stood with his staff, at the head of the staircase, went in and took his seat in the grand apartment. The whole assembly rose up on the entrance of the governor, who sat down amidst the acclamations of the chopdars, which were perfectly in the style of the oriental courts. Sir James then made a short speech, which was highly gratifying to the feelings of the native gentlemen. His Exc. commenced by expressing his pride at being nominated to the government of this presidency, and the gratification he felt at meeting his native friends. He assured the gentlemen assembled of his strong affection and attachment for India. He was born in Bombay, and therefore as a native of the country had always taken the greatest interest in the welfare of its people. He hoped that his public career, both in India and in England, had shewn how much love he bore for this country, and its inhabitants, whose manners and usages he had endeavoured to learn with the greatest attention and assiduity. It was the same feeling coupled with a wish to promote, as far as lay in his power, the happiness and prosperity of the country, that had induced him to return to it as governor of this presidency. He hoped that he would be able to accomplish the great object of his wishes, and he begged to assure all that no change will at any time take place in his feelings towards them. He would, as head of this government, study their feelings individually and collectively; and respect their character, their customs, as well as religious institutions and prejudices. He would be always happy to see and converse with his native visitors, and he hoped they will find him at all times as accessible as he was while resident at Baroda.

On the delivery of this speech, Jamsetjee Jeerjeebhoy, Esq. thanked his Exc for his good intentions towards the natives, and wished him long life and prosperity. After some conversation with principal native gentlmen, the *uttur, goolab, pansooparee,* &c. were distributed; and the durbar broke up. The ceremony occupied about half an hour.

The excellent speech given above, in substance, clearly indicates the generosity and philanthropy of Sir James's mind. Those who know his character well are certain that he will fulfil his promises to the very letter. The abilities and humanity which he displayed while at Baroda, and in the direction of the East-India Company, and which are too well known to require any eulogy from us, furnish the best guarantee that the hopes of his public admirers and private friends are not misplaced. At no time was such a governor more wanted at Bombay than at this particular moment; when, it is well known, that the affairs of most of the native chiefs are in confusion, and several of them are themselves under the displeasure of our government. Nor will the internal affairs of the country require a less vigorous exercise of our new governor's talents and energies: the important and never-ending subjects of the settlements of revenue and taxation—the education of the natives and raising them to superior grades in the service—the perfecting of the magisterial and police systems in the interior—and a hundred other things of equal importance, will claim his anxious attention, if he would wish to do real good to the country.

But there was one part of his Exc.'s speech which was highly calculated to satisfy the minds of the native community, in its present state of unusual agitation. We allude to the assurance of countenance and protection on religious matters. This together with Sir James's declaration, at another public place, of his regret at the late events, and his determination to respect and tolerate all religious systems, will go far to appease the excited feelings of our countrymen, particularly the Parsee community. We wish every governor and public functionary were as liberal in his views, on points of religion, as Sir James.—*Durpun, June* 12.

The governor, family, and suite will take their departure for Dapoorie on the 23rd July; his honour's medical advisers having recommended as *ejour* in the Deccan, not on account of general ill health, but, owing to an affection of the eyes; to which he was subject when formerly in India, and which, once (and but once only) attacked him in England. It does not, however, interfere with his close attention to business. The presence of Sir James in the capital of the Deccan, at the present moment, is very desirable on public grounds, since it will tend to check, and, we hope, altogether allay, the unquiet spirit which has been working there for some months past. Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Wood accompany the governor as secretaries.—*B. Times, July* 20.

The *B. Times*, of July 5, states that Sir James had had a fall from his horse, but sustained little or no injury.

THE POONA CONSPIRACY.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times*,

referring to the late insurrectionary movements in the Deccan, observes:

"The present conspiracy was a mere by-blow, a Mussulman project, lately concocted, and originating in the gross ignorance and vanity peculiar to many of our Mahomedan brethren. However, it is not on that account the less worthy of attention, for, even in its partial explosion, (supposing it to have exploded,) several valuable lives might have been sacrificed, and then should we have been sensible of, and taught by dear experience, the folly of trusting, in times like these, for the protection of an open camp, to a few fixed guards, unassisted by regular patrols. But, to the point. Ever since our troops began to move from Poona, conspiracies have been busy throughout the country, unsettling the minds of the people by telling them that a new '*Raj*' was about to commence; distributing turbans and other presents in the name of his highness '*Shreemunt*,' (the Peshwa), and using every means to entrap the idle, and arouse the discontented. Hence the outbreak in the Poona districts in January last, which, had it not been timeously and gallantly checked, by Mr. Rose and Lieut. Rudd, must have required regular troops for its suppression, and this was but one of a series of intended movements; and, yet, how was the crisis met? By a spectacle of prompt justice and retribution? No, but by hesitation at the adoption of the most necessary and called-for measures—measures pressed on them by their own servants, and, finally, by the despatch, four months after date, of a Judicial Commissioner to try the delinquents, many of whom had been taken with arms in their hands, and who had kept a wide tract of country in misery for upwards of two months. In sending this Judicial Commissioner, Government appear to have overlooked the necessity for his being acquainted with the language in which the proceedings were conducted. A Brahmin of high rank, suspected and committed as one of the prime agents in and stirrers up of the plot, has been acquitted. Without meaning to disparage the judicial talent of the presiding Commissioner, I ask, is it not possible that, had he possessed the ability to cross-examine witnesses at first hand, he might not have been able to take a better estimate of the value of their evidence; to sift out matters of the greatest consequence to the state; and to visit with punishment some who deserved it more than the poor ignorant creatures who have been (deservedly, without doubt), condemned to die? Besides, in trusting the details of a case to a native establishment, can we secure their incorruptibility? The answer will readily occur to persons acquainted with such matters.

"You will naturally ask whence the cause of all these discontents under our rule? The *Gazette* tells its readers that it is to be found in the oppression suffered by the great landholders, and the people in general. As regards the first, there is nothing of the sort; as to their estates, they have been (wherever practicable) left in secure and undisturbed enjoyment of them; but if (as is the case) these men, by their own imprudence, and by the continued operation of the system of divided inheritance, fall into embarrassments and poverty, how is our Government to uphold them? Not, surely, by extending the miserable system of rag-nobility instituted by Sir John Malcolm; a system generally allowed to be one of the greatest obstacles to improvement and industry on the part of the individuals enjoying the honour. Could we have added to these titles (and, in one or two instances we have done so,) hundreds of broad acres, even these must, under the withering influence of the *omni-geniture* system, have gradually been divided away. Another cause of these attempts is to be found in the little care taken by our Government to remove troublesome and loose characters when once caught *flagrante delicto*. The Deccan is overrun with such persons. When condemned, they are generally sent to labour on the roads for a few years, and, thereafter, turned loose on society, and this in cases where the Supreme Court would have adjudged the offenders to transportation beyond seas. The people complain of taxation, and, in most parts of the country, with reason; still they find in our Government, a disposition to do them justice; to grant just remissions, and to redress grievances whenever brought forward; and they feel sensible that the heavy taxation is partly to be attributed to causes which Government cannot control, or in a moment remedy—I mean the cheapness of grain. They also see that, wherever a fair case is made out, the Government allow waste lands to be cultivated at a most moderate rate."

A letter from a native correspondent at Poona, published in the *Durpun*, states:—"After a mature investigation of the rebellion which had broken out in the Poona district, and for which many people, with some respectable men, were apprehended, it has been decided to inflict capital punishment on twenty-six persons. Khasgiwallay and Dabhaday, who had been placed in custody, were released, as having no connection with the dis-

turbances. The people who are to be punished are generally poor and ignorant; and these men, not considering what good the British Government does to them, were induced to believe that their condition would be improved by the subversion of the Company's authority. But as they did not sufficiently reflect as to the possibility of effecting their object, they only ruined themselves. It appears on full inquiry that this affair of rebellion was of no importance, and the Government need not much trouble itself about it. No persons of consequence were concerned in it. And from knowing that if they interest themselves in such affairs, they will doubtless be seized, and if they be proved guilty the Government will not forgive them, none of the privileged class will enter into similar plots and involve themselves in ruin. The Government will be rejoiced to find that none of the privileged class was concerned in the disturbance. Finding their behaviour faithful, the authorities at this time employed them in restoring tranquillity in the country. This has given them great satisfaction, and should similar arrangements be continued, they themselves employ troops from their Jahageers; and thus peace will be better secured, and the Jahageerdars will be satisfied without any expense to Government. Khasgiwallay and Dhabhaday were falsely accused through enmity by some persons. They are, however, cleared from the difficulty, after inquiry."

Although we have full assurance that much dissatisfaction prevails throughout the Deccan, and that it is the scene of much private intrigue and subterranean cabal, yet we are of opinion that, in the present instance, matters will be found to have been greatly exaggerated. It is, nevertheless, pretty well ascertained, that the bands of the marauding Kolees and Koonbees, that lately spread themselves over the districts round about Jooneer and other quarters, were hired, by other influential characters, inimical to our sway, and who are desirous of seeing the ancient dynasty of things restored; nor is it improbable, that the weak and timorous efforts of an unlawly crew, acting under no apparent influence, have been the preliminary and experimental movements of a great Mahratta confederacy.—*Gaz., June* 10.

We lately drew public attention to the insurrectionary designs entertained by many persons in and about Poona. The proceedings of the last few days have revealed the extent and character of this conspiracy. Upon the 4th inst. a Lascar of the horse artillery communicated to his commanding officer that his seduction had been attempted by an Arab, and a pensioned moonshee, who had promised him great rewards for communicating to them the precise situation of the arsenal, ammunition, guns, pickets, &c. In the course of the interview, they apprized him that 4,000 men within the city were prepared for an attack upon the camp, and that they were to be supported by an equal number from another quarter. It was arranged, by the authorities, that a second interview should take place between the parties, and that a guard, under Lieut. Brett, should at a given signal rush in and seize the whole assemblage. The plan was completely successful: the conspirators are now in the custody of Lieut. Rudd. The proper military preparations had been made for the immediate suppression of the revolt.—*B. Times, June* 12.

CONSPIRACY AT BOLARAM.

The *Bombay Gazette* of July 10th asserts that letters have been discovered at Bolaram, in the possession of an influential native, detailing a plan for the murder of all European officers in the vicinity, and shewing that, in order to prevent unnecessary inconvenience to their wives and daughters, these considerate conspirators had made the necessary arrangements for accommodating them in their respective harams. It adds that the conspiracy was frustrated by the recent detection of that at Poonah.

FAMINE IN KATTYWAR.

Famine is extending over the whole province of Kattywar, and its natural consequences—depopulation and the disorganization of society—were rapidly following. The inhabitants of Rajcote are flying from their ill-fated homes, pressing in disordered crowds upon those districts where food is to be had, or openly banded for plunder. Troops have already marched from Ahmedabad to arrest the progress of these depredators—a measure of stern and unquestionable necessity; the repression of these disorders, however, which are the *effect* of this calamity, is but one branch of duty; there remains for the government and the prosperous part of the community, the more sacred and effectual duty of administering relief and alleviation to the *cause* itself.—*Bombay Times, May* 25.

The province of Kattiwar is, at present, struggling under all the severity of famine, and we see little prospect of the evils which such a calamity has given rise to, being otherwise than partially allayed until the ingathering of the ensuing harvest. Were we to augur from the early and propitious monsoon, which has set in so extensively, we might proclaim our as-

surance of a very abundant crop; but before the fruit of the soil is gathered and exposed in the market, we regret to think that the ravages of hunger and disease will have made many victims.—*Gaz. June 5.*

WEATHER AND CROPS.

We are happy to observe that the weather throughout the Presidency has been favourable to the crops. We trust we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the prospect of a very favourable monsoon throughout the country.

An account from Ahmedabad intimates that rain fell throughout that zillah during the week ending the 12th inst. The ryots had commenced very generally their operations in the fields.

The accounts from every part of the principal division of the Nuggur zillah are also most favourable; and those from the subdivision of Nassick, where considerable progress has been made in sowing the Kurreef crops, are equally encouraging.

A report from Rutnagheree, which extends up to the 15th inst. intimates, that during the preceding week the fall of rain was abundant, and that the operation of transplanting the crops was nearly completed—the report concludes with adding that "the weather has been extremely favourable."

It would appear from the report from Sholapore for the week ending the 8th inst., that rain has fallen in unequal quantities in different portions of that collectorate, but in no part of it was a deficiency felt excepting in the Indee and some villages of the Baree Talooks—husbandry was proceeding with more or less vigour every where—and the crops which had already sprung up were looking healthy.—*Gaz. July 29.*

ADEN.

Range of the Thermometer in a Stone-house at Aden during the Month of June 1839.

Date.	6 A.M.	10 A.M	Noon.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	Remarks.
1	89	90	91½	92	94½	93½	Calm A.M. Light airs P.M., and pleasant night. [wind.
2	86	88	89½	91	94	93	A.M. land wind, noon S.W. strong, W.S.W. light and hot
3	90	89½	90½	92	93	93	Hot wind A.M. Light air noon. Light air P.M.
4	88	89	90½	93	93	93	Pleasant day. Winds from N.E.S.W.
5	88	91	94	96	97	98	
6	89	92	92	94	96	100	Westerly winds. Light A.M., and at sunset fresh and hot, also during the night.
7	89	93	94	94	96	97	
8	85	91	91	93½	93	94	
9	85	89	91	93	94	94	Land wind N.E. A.M. Calm until 10 A.M., then a southerly breeze, which lasted until sunset, then light airs and calm. Night not oppressive.
10	86	90	92	94	94	94	
11	86	90	92	92½	94	93	
12	85	89	91	92	92	93	Land and sea pleasant wind. Heavy dew at night.
13	86	89	89½	91	91½	91	Ditto ditto ditto.
14	87	89	91	92	92½	92	Ditto ditto ditto.
15	86	89	90	91	92	92	Ditto ditto ditto, night warm.
16	86	89½	91	91	92	92	Calm A.M. from 9 to noon. N.E. P.M. Sea breeze.
17	87	89½	91	91½	91½	92	Ditto ditto.
18	87	89	89½	90	90½	91	Ditto ditto, with dew at night.
19	86	89	90	90½	90½	92	N.E. light A.M. S.E. and South P.M. pleasant.
20	87	89½	90	90	90	91	A.M. N.E. & light, P.M. sea breeze. Night comfortable.
21	87	89	89	92	94	94	Ditto ditto.
22	87	91	89	93	94	95	Ditto ditto. [light airs.
23	88	92	92	93	94	94	A.M. light N.E. S.W. at noon, and warm P.M. Night,
24	88	92½	92½	95	96	97	Very strong W.S.W. Ships drove. Hot wind, thick foggy weather. [with thick weather.
25	88	91	93	94½	89½	89	Light airs A.M. S.W. & W.S.W. P.M., but moderate,
26	86½	90	91½	93	95	97	Ditto ditto. Hot winds P.M.
27	80	91	92	96	95	92	Gale from W.S.W., with gusts during the day, but at night light airs, foggy weather.
	83						
	4P.M.						
28	85	87½	90	92½	94	95	Light variable. Noon, thick weather.
29	85	87	87½	87½	87	86	Squally weather with rain. Strong gusts at times.
30	83	85	86	87	87	86	Thunder and lightning. Weather cool and pleasant.

Extract of a letter, dated Aden, 20th April.—"You have yet to hear, but I trust never experience, what it is to be fixtures at a place of abode no description can give you an idea of. Can you fancy the 'Crater' of Etna enlarged, and the centre covered with grave-stones, and remains of stone huts? Not a tree or shrub to be seen; volcanic rocks and hills encompass you on three sides, the sea on the fourth, presenting the only outlet from this 'Golgotha;' and to this abyss we are confined by the savage tribes around us, who, having possession of the coast adjacent, by the Peninsula of Aden, cut off all communication; and since the murder of one of our men, whom they scalped, we have been ordered to confine ourselves to the line of ruined wall which forms the boundary between us and our friendly neighbours."—*Englishman.*

The accounts from this place are very satisfactory. The population had already received an augmentation of 1500 souls,

the place was healthy, and supplies of all kinds abundant.—*Madras Herald, July* 3.

We understand that Aden is to be strongly fortified, and that ordnance for the walls is to be sent there as soon as practicable. It thus appears, that Aden is to be a permanent station. Its fortification is a very necessary and useful work, both as relating to its importance as a military station, and a safe and commodious *refugium* for commerce. There is nothing in the trade, in that part of Asia, requires more than a free and liberal protection. The merchants of Arabia, and other traders, will not fail to make that place their resort, where their persons can be secure, and where they can keep their goods, without their safety being dependent upon the payment of very severe exactions.—*Bombay Gazette, May* 27.

By accounts up to the 18th, we are sorry to observe much sickness existed amongst the officers; Major Osborn and Capt. Willoughby have arrived on sick certificate, and Capt. Shepherd follows on the same account. Two officers were on board ships in the harbour for their health, and another in sick quarters. They had experienced severe gales of wind for several days, and, in the European lines, only a few tents were standing. The thermometer, in the house, was 103°, and in tents 108°.

We understand there is another account, in which it is stated that the climate of Aden had become more cool and healthy On the 19th July, the thermometer at 6 A.M. stood at 75°, and at 10 A.M., at 85°.—*Bombay Times, July* 31.

THE BOMBAY BANK.

The substance of the orders of the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated the 10th May last, on the subject of the Bombay Bank, is as follows:—The Court's letter is in reply to the memorial of the provisional committee, forwarded through the Bombay Government, complaining against the proceedings of the Government of India. With regard to the parties to whom the Charter was to be given, the court state that their despatch, of the 19th September 1838, could leave no reasonable doubt, except between the claims of the original subscribers, and those who afterwards, with the design of obtaining a charter if possible, wished, in the event of failure, to establish a Joint Stock Bank without one. References are then made to the court's original instructions, to prove that their intention was to grant the charter to an existing body of proprietors on certain conditions, and not to a body of unknown individuals, and the plan of selling the shares by public auction is stated to be highly objectionable. Other instances of departure from the court's orders are pointed out; for example, that the Bombay Bank should be established on the same principles as those sanctioned for the re-incorporation of the Bank of Bengal, and that, except as to the amount of capital, and the portion to be subscribed by government, the provisions made in the letter of the 19th September 1838, were to be strictly adhered to. Several instances of departure from those noticed in the letter to the Bombay Government, by the Provisional Committee, of the 16th February last, are alluded to, such as the provisions for the increase of capital, and the disposition of the new stock, to the exception of acquisitions by succession, bequest, or marriage, from operation of the provision of the amount of stock to be held by an individual, and the substitution of Bombay, for India, in the clause fixing the limits within which notes or bills of the Bank shall be made payable. In conclusion, it is directed that all that has been done in contravention of former orders may be forthwith rescinded, and that the orders of the 19th September 1838 be without any variation or delay carried into effect; more especially the condition that the capital be paid at once, and not by monthly instalments. An amicable arrangement is suggested of the claims of other persons who seceded from the body of proprietors of the Joint Stock Bank (but not of a Chartered Bank) before the receipt of the Court's orders granting the Charter. In this no difficulty is anticipated, as, from the language of the Committee, it appears that no impediment on their part to such an arrangement is likely to be offered.—*Bombay Times, July* 3.

SAWUNT WAREE.

We learn, by letters received from Vingorla, that our worthy governor directed his attention to the state of affairs at Sawunt Waree. The subneis, who has been so long confined, and loaded with irons, has had his fetters struck off. The people at Sawunt Waree are now very joyous at the prospect of a speedy redress of grievances. We hope that Sir James Carnac, whose desire it is to study the true interests of the natives, and who must be perfectly conversant with the mode in which authority should be exercised, will not delay in settling the affairs of that troubled state.—*Gaz June* 24.

STEAM V. THE MONSOON.

The *Atalanta* reached Aden on the 3d inst., with only twelve hours coal on board, making a fourteen days' passage. She had little or no wind, but had to contend against a heavy swell; in fact, the

weather, from all that we could learn, was very similar to that experienced by the *Berenice* in May 1838, and occupied that vessel about ten days on the passage to Aden. This will shew the Indian community the folly of contending against the monsoon, when a fine vessel like the *Atalanta* can barely make the passage in the month of May—indeed, her making it at all was purely accidental, and had she met the same weather as the *Berenice* (while she might have expected much worse), she certainly would have failed.—*Gaz. June* 27.

INDIAN COAL.

A trial has just been made of Indian coal, in the small steamer, and the result is most satisfactory. In the experiments, trial was made (for the purpose of comparison) of good Scotch and of Hosingabad coal. The steam was got up by charging each of the furnaces with one kind exclusively. From that supplied with Hosingabad, the steam was procured fifteen minutes sooner than from that charged with the Scotch, and with one-half the expenditure of fuel. Experiments were likewise made by burning both kinds for a given time alternately, and in both the furnaces. The result was, that for every five cwts. of the Indian coals, six of the Scotch were consumed, and no difference was observable in the production of steam. The Indian coal, which had been brought upon camels, was, in consequence of the carriage, much broken, and contained a large proportion of dust, which, however, was not separated, but weighed with the rest. The rate of steaming was upwards of ten miles per hour. Reflecting upon what these experiments must soon inevitably lead to, we think they will be regarded as the most important ever made in India.—*Bomb. Times, June* 15.

CHIEF JUSTICE AWDRY.

The chief justice proceeded to Poonah on Thursday evening. His lordship is about to be united at that station to the amiable and accomplished daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—*Ibid. July* 20.

CORNET CHAPMAN.

Chapman effected his escape from Fort George in a very dexterous way, by making the guard, that was placed over him (consisting of three men), drunk and adding an opiate to the last sop, then mounting and forcing a passage through the roof of his room, scaling various roofs thereafter, and at length descending into the court by means of a rope he had prepared for the purpose, and walking deliberately through the court-yard, and as he passed the sentinel, censuring him severely for the improper violence with which he called the word to an officer in her Majesty's service; and all this was done unobserved of any one, says a native servant of one of the officers in the fort, who did not interfere, because it was none of his business. All search for him since has been in vain, and it is generally believed that he has made his escape from the island. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard, and sentry posted at the quarters of Cornet Chapman, have been brought to trial by a garrison court-martial; the former has been sentenced to reduction to the ranks, and four months' imprisonment; the latter to twelve months' imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Bombay police, Cornet Chapman has managed to get off from Bombay. He sailed for Liverpool on board the *Albyn* on Monday last, having embarked and taken his passage under the name of Monsieur Coremote. It appears that he had command of very extensive funds, as many of his drafts, to a considerable amount, drawn upon Jehangeir Nasserwanjee, Esq., were, we are informed, duly honoured. The Captain of the *Albyn*, we are told, received Rs. 1,500 for his passage, and kept the secret to the last. If Cornet Chapman be really a criminal, flying from public justice, this step will hardly avail him long, since intelligence may be sent overland in time to secure his arrest on his arrival in the Channel.—*Bombay Times, July* 20.

EXCERPTA.

The *Government Gazette* contains the draft of an Act, which empowers our Government to prohibit the levy of hucks and fees of every description, and customs, enjoyed by the holders of rent-free land or other persons, and of alienated shares of any item of revenue, after the abolition or relinquishment thereof by Government.

Native letters from Surat mention that Mr. Vibart, the Revenue Commissioner, while on his tour from Surat to Brouch, recently discovered some fraudulent proceedings in the records of the village Koorshed Carlee, in which the Government servants were implicated. The acting principal collector of Surat has been, in consequence, directed to suspend, until an investigation has taken place, the Sheristidar of his office, and the whole travelling establishment of clerks who accompany him to the districts, as well as the Camavisda of the above village and his clerks. The parties have, accordingly, been suspended, and the investigation is now proceeding. The Camavisdar of

Chikulee is also under some suspicion, having been accused in a petition from the villagers, and, it is reported, he also will be suspended.

Letters from Ahmedabad allude to a circumstance which was making some noise among the natives of that city. On the morning of the 5th May, a dancing-girl reported to the authorities that a strange Brahmin, who had visited her on the previous evening, was lying dead in her house. The body was brought to the hospital, and was recognized to be that of an individual who had recently had very extensive transactions in the city in opium, but was not a resident of Ahmedabad. He was reported to be the agent of merchants at Surat, and his death in such a place, and in the present state of the opium trade, has given rise to a number of surmises.

The accounts received in Ahmedabad from Kattywar, were of the most appalling nature. Famine was desolating the province; the unfortunate inhabitants were flying by thousands from the country, and parents were selling their children for a few measures of grain!

The field force in Myhee Kaunta, under the command of Capt. Apthorp of the 20th N. I., had an engagement with the Bheels on the 13th May, in which the troops had a few killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the insurgents is stated to be very considerable.

At the monthly meeting of the Branch Asiatic Society, a paper, by Captain Le Grand Jacob, on the Mahablishwar iron manufacture, was read. English iron undersells it on the spot, which seems owing, partly to the inferiority of the ore, and partly to the rudeness of the manufacture. The ore is dug out from pits in the basaltic rock, mixed with a yellow sand, from which it is separated by sifting. The workmen, seven in number, earn but a bare subsistence, and pay a tax of ten rupees only; their condition is worse now than formerly, from the difficulty of procuring firewood.

In opening one of the topes at the caves of Kanara, Dr. Bird recently found two copper jars containing ashes, and a small gold and silver vessel, with an inscription on copper in the old character.

A work is announced in the *Jami Jamshed*, by its editor, Pestonjee Manuckjee, in Goojrathee, having for its object the refutation of Christianity. The book is compiled professedly on the foundation of the works of the celebrated European unbelievers. It is to be designated *Boodh Kall*, or 'Times of Knowledge,'

Ceylon.

Morotto Cinnamon Gardens.—The sale of the Cinnamon Gardens turned out exactly as we had predicted; it was a complete failure, not a single lot being sold. We hope this may at length open the eyes of our government to the absolute necessity of giving some pledge of a reduction of the present exorbitant duty. It is in contemplation with the Chamber of Commerce to address government on this latter subject, and we are convinced that, until a reduction is made, the cinnamon trade can never be placed on a sound and healthy basis. — *Herald, June* 14.

Coffee Estates in Kandy.—We have received letters from the interior, which give a most flattering account of the condition of the coffee estates in the vicinity of Kandy, and also of the prospect of the ensuing crop. The want of rain had for some time past been severely felt on the plantations, and the trees were beginning to assume the sickly brown tinge consequent upon a drought. After a few weeks of anxiety, the planters were relieved by the welcome appearance of dense masses of clouds gathering over the high lands surrounding the coffee vales, and which have at length descended in grateful showers. It is believed by those who are judges that the ensuing crop on both European and native grounds will be a most plentiful one.—*Ibid.*

Sir R. Arbuthnot.—Sir Robert Arbuthnot met with an accident on Tuesday last, which might have proved fatal. The Major-General, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Thurlow, was travelling in a palanquin carriage from Kandy to Newera Ellia. About three miles beyond Gampola, they came to a place where the road was rendered very narrow, in consequence of part of it having been washed away by the previous heavy rains. Capt. Thurlow here got out to lighten the carriage, but Sir Robert, having been lately an invalid, remained in it. The horse was then led on cautiously, but the outer edge of the road giving way under the wheel, the carriage and the horse rolled down the precipice, dashed against a tree and some rocks, and finally rested in the stream below. Capt. Thurlow and the horse-keeper succeeded in extricating the general from the carriage, but not until he was nearly insensible from being under water. He, however, soon perfectly recovered, feeling only slightly bruised. The carriage made two complete turns before it reached the bottom.—*Colombo Obs. July* 1.

The Vedahs.—Some seventy of that interesting people, the Vedahs, headed

by a chief, were induced, by the desire of his Exc. the Governor, to quit for a time the depths of their native forests, and visit the Pavilion at Kandy. They displayed great skill in archery, shooting with much precision at a mark placed at a distance of fifty yards, besides performing several feats of agility; after which the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie caused a quantity of cloth to be distributed amongst them, when they departed, apparently highly pleased with their reception. We look upon this circumstance as a great step made towards reclaiming these wild men of the woods, and, taken in connexion with the fact that an expedition consisting of some assistants of our most devoted Missionaries was lately sent, at the Governor's private expense, into the Vedah country, with a view to ascertain what can be done to improve the condition of these people, it may be said that the rays of civilization and the dawn of Christianity are beaming upon them together.—*Ibid.*

Penang.

Quedah. — The *Penang Gazette*, of March 16, has a long communication on the subject of "Quedah Affairs." It is there stated that, during the preceding week, a number of large and small prows were convoyed by the Company's cutter into the harbour from Quedah, laden with women and children; and as many more to Province Wellesley, in all about 1,800; that treble the number are expected to arrive, and there are now on the Qualla Mooda side, waiting to come over into the British territory, about six or eight hundred more. "The necessity of their being obliged to quit their native shore is for some good reason which the chief Tuanko Mohamed Saad thought prudent to permit for their protection and safety. The numerous women and children already assembled in Quedah fort, together with the men, are greater than the fort can hold, and there is no necessity for these females being intermingled with the warriors or people assembled for its defence. These Malay women and children are the people whom Tuanko Mohamed Saad liberated from the Siamese in the several Siamese countries, *viz.* Trang, Sangora, &c. &c. which the Malays lately conquered, and who had been carried away formerly from Quedah. The unfortunate people are the only remains of those who escaped from the cruelties of the villainous Siamese at the time when the Malays captured the above-mentioned countries. Men, women, and children were massacred in cold blood; the helpless children were not spared, and even infants were torn from their mothers' breasts and quartered before them: such were the scenes of distress and destruction, and it is to such a barbarous and blood-thirsty people the British Government has degraded itself by courting its alliance. The small prows, with the females and children on board, on their moving out of the river, were taken alongside of the *Hyacinth*, and others to the steamer *Diana*. These unfortunate creatures, who had never seen white faces before, imagined it to be the last moment of their existence, from the cruelties of the Siamese being impressed on their minds, and the same practices supposed to be common with Europeans, and embraced their children and fellow-sufferers, as the last act of affection. On arriving along-side the ship, Captain Warren, his officers, and men, with much compassion, relieved the poor sufferers with provisions and such other immediate requisites as were necessary."

The communication adds, that "a body of Siamese, to the number of one thousand men and eighty elephants, attacked Alloo Ganoo village, where three hundred Malays were placed to guard the stockade and village. The Siamese came on them in their usual crafty and cowardly manner: a small village, some distance from Aloo Ganoo was first attacked, and captured, in consequence of the Malays being absent with the other forces. They seized all the women, cut their hair close (as is the custom of the Siamese), and dressed them in their own costume; tied them by the ears, and made them march before their cowardly foes. The poor children, male and female, were next put to the sword, their infants were slain before their mothers, and the pregnant women, as usual, torn alive. The main force of Tuanko Mahomed Saad was absent on duty, but the hero, with a small number of his men, went to their assistance, and Wan Mat Alli, a brave warrior, soon dispersed the enemy, having left dead on the field of battle eighty-five Chinese, and from three hundred to four hundred Siamese, capturing at the same time a number of elephants."

With reference to the aforegoing communication, Mr. Bonham, the governor, directed the publication of the following extract of a letter from Capt. Warren of H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, dated 20th March, reporting the evacuation of the fort of Quedah by the Malays and its occupation by the Siamese. —"I have the pleasure of informing you, that very few or no lives have been lost in regaining this part of the country and fort, &c. The women and the children that were taken in the fort by the Siamese were all at liberty about their usual avocations, and not a single instance of cruelty

has been committed! I am able to speak positively, having been at the fort a few hours after they had possession of it."

A melancholy incident has given rise to much angry feeling amongst the community. Mr Burnet, clerk in the police department, enjoying a respectable salary, without any apparent motive for self-destruction, having risen in the morning, as usual, breakfasted heartily with his family, took an affectionate leave of them, retired to his bed-room, where he was found in a state of nudity, lying with his face on the ground, his wind-pipe completely severed, and his entrails protruding. The unhappy man had, it seems, in the first instance, inflicted several wounds on himself, but finding them ineffectual, he cut open the abdomen immediately below his navel, and tore out the *omentum*, which he flung to some distance from him; and perceiving, it is supposed, that death did not immediately ensue, he, to accelerate it, severed his wind-pipe. During the day, a coroner's jury was convened, who returned a verdict of "temporary insanity." The Rev. Mr Jones, nevertheless, refused to permit the remains to be interred in the Protestant burial-ground, or the rites of the church to be performed over them, under the canon law, which denies Christian burial to any one who wilfully destroys himself. The governor, however, directed the body to receive interment in the Protestant burial-ground.

Singapore.

Quedah.—Private letters have been received here from Penang, which state that several hundred Malay women and children had taken their departure from the Quedah fort, in consequence of the approach of a Siamese force, and that the insurgents themselves manifested a wish to get clear of Quedah without further fighting.—*Sing. F. P., March* 28.

It appears to be quite true, notwithstanding all the contradictory reports we have heard on the subject, that Sangora had actually been taken by the Malays, and preparations were making to send a Siamese force to re-capture it. The king is said to be very quiet himself on the subject of Quedah, and to express himself indifferent as to whether it again succumb to his sway or not.—*Ibid. April* 4.

Dutch exactions.—In a communication received by us from Capt. Hutton of the *Mercury*, which arrived last week from Batavia, he gives the following instance of the consequences attending the slightest mark of disrespect, intentional or otherwise, towards the Dutch guard-ship in that port. He says:—"I arrived at Batavia in January last, with a general cargo from England, and remained there about four weeks, without having any port-regulations sent on board. On my leaving, I was not aware that it was necessary to hoist my colours on passing the guard ship—the consequence was, they fired a gun, and I immediately hoisted my ensign and lowered my top-gallant-sails down. Not satisfied with this, they fired a second gun, and I instantly rounded my vessel to, but could not come to an anchor without incurring the risk of getting foul of other vessels, and a shot was then fired across our bows. By this time an officer, accompanied with a party of marines, left the guard-ship, came on board, and demanded the sum of 76 guilders—remonstrance was in vain, and I had no alternative but to pay the money."—*Ibid., March* 21.

Aggressions of the Malay Chiefs.—The detention of trading vessels from places at Calantan, has not yet ceased, or rather has been resumed, as will appear from the following circumstances. The mate of a junk from Hailam appeared yesterday at the police-office, and deposed, that his junk having touched at Calantan, about a fortnight ago, the rajah attempted to detain the vessel, as the place was at war; that he had to pay 100 dollars before she got away, and that the junk being outside the harbour, he was able to make his escape—otherwise, as we suppose, he would not have been allowed to get off easily. He deposed also to having seen in the harbour at Calatan, the nakhodas of three sampan-pukats belonging to Singapore, by name Ah-Tow, Ah Cho, and Kow Chew, who all declared that they were prevented by the rajah of the place from quitting Calatan and returning, as they expressed themselves desirous to do, to Singapore, from which they had been four months absent.—*Ibid.*

Thuggee.—A singular notion has taken possession of the minds of a portion of the Chinese community in this settlement—no less than that the blood of six and thirty of the sons of Han is required for the effectual sanctification of the new church, and that government has actually set on foot a system of Thuggee for the secret apprehension and final sacrifice of the required number of victims! Incredible as it may appear, it was even rumoured among them that nine had already been secured, and we were ourselves asked by a respectable and intelligent Chinaman, in the presence of half a dozen of his countrymen, every one of whom appeared to full credit in the report, whether or not it was true that they been so disposed of. We dare say that this persuasion, so complimentary to our creed, originated in some story that had

been manufactured to deter people from crossing through the churchyard, which was formerly open all round and has only lately been enclosed by a bamboo hedge. The neighbourhood of the church, indeed, has it seems an extremely bad character among the lower class of natives at large, and all manner of stories are in circulation about people being carried off on the road by the side of the Bras Bassa, so that many deem it unsafe to venture on it after nine o'clock at night.—*Sing. F. P. April* 18.

Burmah.

Extract from a letter, dated Ava, 6th May:—"All is now quiet and tranquil at this place. The repeated shocks of the late earthquake have made a sad havoc in the country, and its effects are generally felt every where by all classes of people in a greater or less degree. Slight undulations of the earth are still occasionally perceptible, and keep the population in continual awe of a recurrence of this terrible dispensation of Providence. You must have, ere now, heard of the tragical fate of the unfortunate Harapiet Maroot, who was crushed to death by the fall of his house, while he was sitting with his family. Of politics, I have nothing new to communicate. Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, I am decidedly of opinion that we shall not be obliged to go to war with the Burmese. I see some sapient writers at Rangoon, in their letters to the leaders of the journals of your presidency, feel a delight in indulging in idle theories and fanciful speculations, and in giving a local habitation and a name to such things, designs, and intentions as exist nowhere, but in their own distempered imaginations."—*Calcutta Cour. June* 13.

The writer of a letter from Rangoon, dated May 17, says:—"I resided two months and a half at the court of Tharawaddee, during which period I was every day with him from eight to ten hours in the palace or the garden, and I will assert, from what I have seen and heard there, and from the daily and frequent conversations that I had with his Majesty, that he has no bad feeling toward the English, but wishes to remain in peace with them, and to regenerate his own country. In some of those conversations, the political relations of the English and Burmans became the theme of conversation. I intimated to him the benefit he would derive by remaining on friendly terms with the English, when the king ridiculed the idea of his going to war with them, for what was to be gained in the event of his being successful. Arracan was of no value; it was a place that never yielded any revenue, and proved a grave to the Burmese, as fast as they were sent there. Within these few days, I have had several conversations with a Burman gentleman, who belongs to the king's household, now on a visit here, who left Ava about fifteen days. In speaking to him about the affairs of the country, he said that the Burmese had no intention of making war on the English, but they had been obliged to put the empire in a defensive position, in consequence of the information they had received through the medium of the English newspapers and other channels, that it was the intention of the English to make war on them."

Advices have been received from Amarapoora up to the 25th ult. but they contain nothing of importance beyond the confirmation of the report of the king's sons being about to quit the capital for Rangoon, Bassein, and Toung-ngoo, each with an army under his command. Great military preparations are said to be making at the capital, where the sound of artillery and musket practice is to be heard from morning till night. The artillerymen are said to have made progress towards hitting a mark, their skill being encouraged by rewards, and their want of it punished with the ratan. We have not heard that the object of all these preparations has been distinctly given out, though it is easy to make a guess at it when we consider the destination of these royal brothers. We ought to be on the look-out here and at Arrakan, or we may be taken some day unawares, and suffer considerable injury and annoyance. We have certainly been always very loth to entertain the idea of our being actually attacked in our own quarters, but it would be wrong to continue ever confident in our security from all annoyance, considering how much encouragement we have given to the Burmese, by the apathy with which we have put up with the multiplied insults offered to us. The princes were to quit the capital about the middle of the present month, and as this sort of gentry are not usually very quick in their motions, but take the opportunity of effecting some gentle squeezes on their way, we suppose they will not reach their destination before the middle of July. If not designed against us, this movement of the king's sons is a curious one, for we cannot perceive any other object that can be in view. If the king merely designs to employ his sons in the civil government of the country, why send them all in this manner into the southern portion of his kingdom, where one of them would suffice, while the others might be employed in other directions? Besides, it appears to be contrary to Bur-

mese custom to send princes of the blood to rule over small provinces. A simple Woon-douk has sufficed hitherto to rule over the whole extent of country now to be parcelled off to three of the greatest personages in the whole kingdom. There must then be some ulterior object in view, and if that object be not one of hostility towards us, we should like to know what other can be attributed to the measure. Can it be to put down domestic rebellion? The last that occurred has been smothered in blood—Can it be to resist an anticipated attack from us? We have surely given no cause to anticipate such an attack, for we have of late been as quiet as lambs. — *Maulmain Chron. June* 12.

We learn from native reports, that during the dry season, the government of Beling was busily employed by a levy of war-men among the Karens, in clearing out an old channel of communication near that place, between the Daonawon nullah, which runs into the sea, some fifteen or twenty miles to the westward of Martaban, and the Khya-khat nullah, which empties into the Salween about the same distance to the northward; that armed men, in considerable numbers, are being assembled at Beling, and that among the Burmese in that quarter, approaching hostilities with the English forms a common topic of conversation. We suppose, of course, they are to be the aggressors if hostilities do really commence. There is no doubt as to the fact of the governor of Beling having employed the Karens as above stated; but that the real object of clearing out the old channel of communication be to open an easy passage for the descent by boats of the rabble forces, said to be collecting in that place, is not so evident. When the king's sons arrive with their respective armies in the southern provinces, we may look out for the depredations of wild hordes of robbers, and perhaps for something like a regular attack from the royal banditti, unless our government be blest with sufficient wisdom and prudence to anticipate their movements, and check them in the beginning. But in respect to the approach of the princes we have been unable to obtain any further intelligence. The reports on the subject are various, but on the whole, we think the fact of their being allowed to leave the presence of their father, at the head of armies, notwithstanding the orders which have been issued, is generally doubted, and this opinion gathers strength from the absence of every thing like preparation for the reception of troops or for the accommodation of the royal personages.—*Ibid. June* 19.

Late intelligence from Calcutta states, that an armament of gun boats had been equipped there, and had sailed for Rangoon, under the command of Capt. MacKennie.

It is said in the *Agra Ukhbar*, that intelligence had been received at Simla, whence a Burmese war was considered inevitable, and that an increase in the army was to take place in consequence.

Siam.

The following account is given by Dr. Richardson of his audience with the king of Siam:—

"On the 17th February, as had been arranged, I had my audience. I was said to be highly honoured by the unusual style in which I was received. At ten o'clock, the king's boats arrived, when, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, Capt. Brown and others, we started, and were met by some Portuguese officers in the Siamese service, at the landing-place. Mr. Hunter and myself had each a sort of swinging conveyance, like a hammock, and horses were furnished for the other gentlemen; a small detachment of cavalry and elephants, and 2,000 foot soldiers, were drawn out in lines on the road, through which (after entering a gate, which we did as usual by a circuitous route,), when we got out of the conveyances, we passed to the Pra-klang's hall of justice, outside the palace. At this place we waited forty-five minutes, with some Siamese officers, till the princes had all arrived, when we proceeded to the royal presence. An uncommon crowd of people were collected, who were quiet and orderly throughout; outside the gilt door, which was shut, and where we waited just long enough to have it opened, the people, who had accompanied us, prostrated themselves as often as they had time. When the door was opened, we walked in, and seated ourselves behind the presents (which had been sent a day or two previous), on a carpet which covered the floor. The king called us to come nearer to him, and we went before the presents and sat down again, making three salaams to his majesty. The interpreter had been taken ill just before we entered the hall, and Mr. Hunter, whom they took as a Siamese officer, was obliged to officiate. The usual questions were put and answered. At the close of the audience, the king said that if I had any thing to say on business, Chow Coon Budeen and the Pra Klang would attend to me, and so strong was his friendship for the English, that any wish of the Governor-general should be considered the same as if the wishes were his own. The audience lasted about an hour and

forty minutes. The questions were put in the usual round-about way. The king spoke to Phia Piput, the second Pra-Klang, and he to Radsithe, who again communicated with Mr. Hunter, and he with me. The king's titles were repeated before and after each of my answers, which I could understand were modified a little to meet the royal ear, though, I believe no change was made in the meaning of what was said. The hall is about one-hundred feet by sixty, and, except a small place in the centre, was crowded with the officers of the government in their robes of state. The king was seated on his highest gold or gilt throne, raised about fifteen feet above us; the lower stories, on which he has usually received missions from the neighbouring states, had been removed. In his personal appearance, his majesty is exceedingly stout, and is said by every one to be, perhaps, the most intelligent and sensible man in his kingdom. To all business he himself attends, and he often surprises the Government officers by his knowledge of transactions it was not supposed necessary to acquaint him with. After the curtain of heavy cloth of gold, which crosses the throne before the hall, was down, Coon Tsit, the Pra Klang's brother, who speaks English intelligibly, and whom I had often seen, came over to us, and introduced to me the Chow Coon Budeen, who said he would be happy to see me at his house. This chief, who is the first minister, sat on the king's right of the hall, and the Pra Klang on the left, the princes of the blood before them, near the foot of the throne; not one of the very numerous assembly, till after the curtain was drawn, ventured to raise his head from close to the ground, where their grovelling position on their elbows and knees placed it. After the audience, we went the usual round of the boats, (some of which are very costly and splendid), and white elephant, which is a good deal like the one at Ava, except that this one from vice has broken his tusks almost off. From the elephant-shed, which is on the banks of the river, we returned home, at a little past two."—*Maulmain Chron. April* 1.

Letters have been received from Dr. Richardson up to the 13th ult. It appears he quitted Bankok on the 19th March for the Northern Shan states, furnished with orders for the purchase of a few cattle; but he seems to doubt whether he will succeed in fully re-opening the trade. He had met with continued kindness and civilities at the capital, but was subject to considerable vexation and detention in his progress up the country, as far as he had then reached, which was within a few days' journey of our nearest Shan neighbour, Yahaing. He is expected to return to Maulmain about the middle of next month. There is a manifest indisposition among the Shan states to allow of the cattle-trade being carried on to its usual extent, if we may judge from the comparative small numbers that have come down this season.—*Ibid., May* 15.

Dr. Richardson has taken his departure for Maulmain overland, by way of Zimmay. His mission has proved a complete failure; the most trifling favour asked, although not positively refused, being yet acceded to in such a manner as to make it tantamount to a refusal. This indifference is traced to the views taken by the Siamese authorities of the existing state of our relations with Ava—our passive attitude under the cavalier treatment of Tharrawaddy being taken as a recognition by us of the superior power of the Burmese. The Court of Bankok had not been wanting in mere professions of friendship; but the treatment experienced by Dr. Richardson, in his return across the country, had proved them to be hollow; as he had been only three or four days on his march, with a pass from the principal ministers of state, before he was brought to a halt by the refusal of the petty chief of some miserable Siamese village to supply him with boats, food, or any sort of accommodation. He was thus under the necessity of remaining where he was, and of sending back to our informant at Bankok for stronger documents, which, after considerable trouble, were procured and sent forward; but no further news of the envoy, or of the effect of the new passports, had been received.

The cholera appeared to be raging at Bankok, and the king's eldest son, Chou Cere, had had an attack, which carried him off. The first minister of state had also been attacked, and was not expected to survive. The small-pox was also committing ravages.—*Sing. F. P. June* 13.

Accounts have reached this during the week, which shew, we think, plainly enough, that the government of Siam is acting under the influence of that of China, with respect to the trade in opium. It appears that a sampan pukat, which sailed from this, having 23 chests of opium on board, besides a large amount in ticals, was seized at the mouth of the Meinam by a government boat, after a contest, in which six men on board the pukat were killed—they having believed, or chose to believe, that the Siamese vessel was a pirate, and resisted in consequence. Although the letter of the Siamese laws prohibits the importation of opium, this is the first instance which

has come under our notice of an attack having been made by Siamese cruizers on vessels supposed to have opium on board. We have no doubt that the seizure in question results from the expression of a desire by the Chinese government that opium should be prohibited in Siam; and we may thus see, that the market for the drug is likely to be narrowed every where but in the Archipelago, by the measures of the Chinese government, to which, unfortunately in this respect, the power and authority of China do not extend.—*Ibid. May* 23.

From late accounts from Bankok, it would appear that the government of Siam is emulating that of China in its endeavours to annihilate the opium traffic; seizures and confiscations had taken place, and all was fear and trembling among the merchants of the "Angelic City." A royal edict had issued to purify the land of the fatal drug "which is a thorn in the bosom of the religion of the divine Boodh." It is remarkable as being the first thing of the kind ever *printed* in Siam,—10,000 copies having been struck off at the Mission Press at Bankok, for distribution among the subjects of his Siamese majesty. This edict breathes rather a merciful spirit. It proclaims a free pardon to all those who will voluntarily deliver up their opium to the appointed tribunal, and make confession of their past transgressions, while it threatens with "destruction and annihilation" those who, "with a heart to contemn the law," secret their stores with a view to further traffic. Numbers took advantage of the alternative allowed by the edict, and made surrender of their opium, in the belief that they would be allowed to take their departure without further question. It seems, however, that the penitent opium dealers found they had further to submit to a process of cross-examination, of which the subject was to obtain a discovery of every particular connected with their past transactions in the drug, such as from whom they used to buy it—how much they had ever sold—to whom they had been in the habit of selling it, and so forth—and if any reluctance to answer, or attempt to prevaricate, became visible, the bamboo or the screw taught them the value of a strict adherence to the truth; and of course, in several instances, induced confessions, not only of what they knew, but of a great deal more The consequence of this mode of procedure was, that the government speedily obtained information of who were the opium dealers; and as the traffic had been very generally engaged in, every merchant of note in Bankok found himself implicated; so that all trade was at a stand-still, with but small prospect of its early improvement. The government had altogether obtained possession of about 500 chests, which it was reported they were burning outside. A *sampan pukat*, with twenty-three chests of opium (of which the seizure is referred to in the edict), was from this port, and had also, on board a quantity of piece goods, and about 6,000 ticals in cash. The cloth and cash were shared among the captors, the opium burned, and the Chinese belonging to the vessel imprisoned. The escape of several other pukats, and the circumstance of one or two square-rigged vessels having entered the river, traded in opium, and taken their departure without paying the regular port-dues, had greatly incensed the king, and are stated to have materially contributed to the severity of the measures pursued against the traffic. Altogether the opium traffic in Siam may be considered as completely crushed for the present, as it is in China. The example of that country, or more probably an imperial mandate, requiring the king to extinguish the traffic, has beyond doubt influenced the measures which have led to this result, and will continue to do so as long as the same system is persevered in by the superior power. One of the evils attending the opium trade in Siam, stated in the edict, is the same as that which is so strongly insisted on in the Chinese edicts, namely, the efflux of "the silver and gold of the land to foreign countries in great quantities."—*Ibid. June* 13.

China.

ANNIHILATION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

The intelligence respecting the annihilation of the opium traffic was brought down in our last Journal to the 1st April, at which period a portion only of the opium had been delivered up to the Chinese authorities, who were in communication with the British superintendent, he and the other British subjects at Canton being still under restraint.

The arrangements made for the delivery of the drug, and the cessation of restraint, were as follows:—After one-fourth of the whole should be delivered, the native servants were to be restored; after the delivery of one-half, the passage-boats were to be permitted to run (so as to liberate the foreigners); on the surrender of three-fourths, the trade, then suspended, was to be re-opened; and on the whole being delivered, everything was to proceed as usual. Breach of faith was to be visited (in the Chinese manner) with different degrees of punishment, extending in the last degree to the superintendent himself.

Her Majesty's second superintendent

(Mr. Johnston) arrived at Macao on the 8th April, together with a number of mandarins, and immediately ordered the whole of the opium vessels there, and in the neighbourhood, to proceed on the 9th to Lintin, and thence to the Bogue, to deliver their opium to the mandarins under his superintendence, the masters of the vessels to take receipts for the same in duplicate. The number of ships at Whampoa is said to have been 50.

A good deal of discussion took place as to the time and mode of surrendering the drug. At first only two ships were to discharge at a time; but they got on so slowly, permission was given for all the ships to unload at once, when they were not long in getting five thousand; and on ten thousand chests being delivered (when, according to the commissioner's edict, passage boats were permitted to pass up and down the river), Mr. Shillibere, with the consent and advice of Mr. Johnston, went to the mandarin to ask permission to proceed to Canton in a schooner. The answer was, a volley of stones and several of the crew bamboced. They sent two large boats to tow him out, also a message to Mr. Johnston, saying, that the next person who dared to ask for leave to go up, be he whom he might, would not get off so easily. A partial stoppage of the delivery was the consequence, but Capt. Elliot wrote down to go on at all events, as he was determined on fulfilling his part of the agreement. Up to the 8th the quantity delivered was 17,550 chests, and as there are only three small vessels to come from the coast, there would be about 1,500 short. The *Cowasjee Family* came in with 500; but they sent it all away. The *Emily Jane* went to sea again. Capt. Elliot, however, declared, that should the stipulated quantity of 20,000 chests not be delivered up, he would purchase to make up the deficiency. The Chinese took the opium in whole chests, without examination, put a mandarin's chop on each chest, and sent it off in the Canton cargo boats to Canton every night. The broken they deferred to the last, meaning to weigh them. Meanwhile, the local authorities at Canton proposed to the foreign merchants to execute a "voluntary" bond, "for the eternal doing away of the opium traffic!" to which the two British superintendents were to be parties, in the following terms:—"We do hereby pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries, her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless extent; that whereas certain persons, avariciously bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth, called opium, into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom. The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton, to enquire into and manage the business and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences. The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the king of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China, and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, *be put to death, willingly submitting to their doom!* All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall immediately after they arrive deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least particle. We do conjointly declare that this our bond is just and true."

This bond was submitted by the Cohong to the Chamber of Commerce on the 5th April. That body adjourned its consideration till the 8th, when, present, Messrs. Wetmore, chairman, Fox, deputy-chairman, Braine, Thomson, Dinshaw Fordoonjee, Adam, Heerjeebhoy, Rustomjee, Bell, Delano, it was carried unanimously: "That as this chamber was instituted for purposes of a commercial nature exclusively, it is expedient that the committee do not become involved in any further correspondence of a political or personal nature with the local Chinese authorities; nor committed by any promises or engagements to them, which it may become impossible to fulfil. That, inasmuch as we are prisoners in our factories, surrounded by an armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside, denied to us, it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee

should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of egress from Canton, and of communication with outer waters, enables the chamber to serve the community in a legitimate manner:" thus ingeniously disposing of the bond. It was carried unanimously:—"That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Hong merchants by the chairman;" and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

The same evening, the Kwang chow foo came to the Consoo-house, there to meet the U. S. and the Dutch consuls, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning. It being understood that all British merchants had left the management of affairs to their superintendent, none of them were asked to attend.

The parties that attended the meeting were Mr. Snow, the United States, and Mr. Van Basel, the Dutch consuls, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Delano and Mr. King, and Mr. Fearon, as interpreter. These gentlemen were met by some of the Hong merchants and one by one introduced to the Kwang-chow-foo. Nothing deserving particular notice took place at the meeting—the whole of the conversation on the part of the Kwang-chow-foo being nearly confined to insisting on the necessity there was that the bond should be signed, and on the part of foreigners to insisting on the impossibility of doing this. The Kwang-chow-foo also put a number of questions to the interpreter regarding European affairs, and noted down his answers. The meeting lasted upwards of two hours, and a threat was made to retain the consuls if they did not sign the bond; but they were at last allowed to depart: at about one o'clock, the Kwang-chow-foo declared that by to-morrow at noon he must have the bond duly signed, and that he would not admit the excuses.

The Commissioner's absence from Canton occasioned a cessation of chops; previously to his leaving (on the 6th) Capt. Elliot received a bond, under the Yum-che's seal, proposing that he should execute the bond.

Up to this time none of the servants had returned, except a coolie or two, for about an hour each day. The *detenus* were compelled to do all offices, even cooking their meals, for themselves, except when a dish came from the kitchen of a Parsee friend.

The coolies (guards) remained watching the square as before, and the rows of boats also continued in front of the houses, although that composed of cargo boats was somewhat thinned, eight having been sent down to receive the opium.

On the 9th April, intelligence was received by the Hong merchants that Mr. Johnston had arrived in Macao on the 7th April, and that on the following day he would proceed to Lankeet. Mr. Johnston was not suffered to land at Macao, but Mr. Thom went on shore, accompanied and closely watched by the Hong merchants. The bond required by the Kwang-chow-foo to be ready signed at noon this day was not been forthcoming, and an invitation from that officer, that the consuls should again meet him at the Consoo-house, was not attended to; a written refusal to sign the bond was, however, sent to the Consoo-house by Mr. Snow and Mr. Van Basel, with their reasons for such refusal; this was, after copies had been taken of it, returned to the consuls as inadmissible, the Kwang-chow-foo declaring that he could not receive any communication except the bond duly signed.

The servants are now allowed partially to return; but under such restrictions that none of the good ones would go back. Nothing was heard at Canton as to the progress of the delivery of opium from the ships till the 12th, when news was received from Macao, stating that Mr. Johnston had arrived there, but that the mandarins at first opposed his landing; he had several interviews with the mandarins concerning the manner of the delivery of the opium, which was agreed on, after some warm dispute. The Yum-che passed the fleet at Whampoa in the morning, accompanied by a great many boats. The Chinese had thrown a raft across the river just below Howqua's fort, to prevent any boats coming from Whampoa—they did the same thing in Lord Napier's time.

This day the four great officers, the judge, treasurer, salt commissioner, and grain inspector, came into the square in front of the factories; but, it being a rainy day, without alighting from their chairs. The Kwangheep walked through the square almost every night, and in fact the guard was kept up nearly the same as in the first days. This evening Capt. Elliot published the following public notice.

To H. M. British Subjects.

"Canton, 12th April, 1839.

"The undersigned is sensible that her Majesty's subjects being owners of, or having the control over, ships or vessels in the opium trade on the coasts of China, who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the high commissioner not to attempt to introduce opium into the empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all speed and fidelity; and, therefore, he need do no more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the recal of those vessels from their actual pursuits. But it is his duty to remind others her Majesty's subjects, not bound by

such engagements, and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community now shut up at Canton hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment, and it may well be for worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violences of this government."

Our accounts direct from China do not enable us to present a detailed history of occurrences from this date; but it appears from advices through Singapore and Bombay, that upwards of twenty thousand chests of opium (the prescribed quantity) had been delivered, and that the trade had been partially re-opened by orders from the commissioner. "It is uncertain, however," says a private letter from Macao, "whether trade will go on again till advices from England, as Elliot says he will make Canton too hot for any one; here at Macao we are of a different opinion. The Americans will submit to any insult rather than lose their trade, and it strikes me they are using their utmost endeavours to involve us and keep clear themselves, in order that they might reap the benefit. The Chinese are already so impatient under these restrictions, that the authorities have built up all the streets leading to the factories, lest the mob should liberate the prisoners. The commissioner, it is said, has had boats buying opium in all directions, which he casts in Capt. Elliot's teeth. On the 8th, it is settled that ships are to be allowed to go away from Whampoa, and the passage-boats to run; but sixteen of the principal merchants to be detained as hostages. It is not known what will be done with the opium delivered up, as the commissioner is waiting orders from Pekin."

The sixteen hostages are said to be the following individuals:—Messrs. Dent, Inglis, and J. Henry, of the firm of Dent and Co.; Messrs. A. Jardine, James Matheson, D. Matheson, and A. Matheson, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co.; Dadabhoy Rustomjee, of the firm of D. and M. Rustomjee; Framjee Jamsetjee; Mr. Daniel, of the firm of Daniel and Co.; Mr. Green, of the firm of Russell and Co.; Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee; Mr. Stamford, of the firm of Stamford and Marks; Bomonjee Manackjee; Mr. Ilbery; and Dr. Cox.

On the 5th May, the Kwang-chow-foo and Kwang-heep came into the square, dismissed the guard of coolies, and ordered the cordon of the three lines of boats to be broken; leaving the passage from Canton open to any body but the sixteen proscribed.

It appears that the espionage on the passage-boats is to be strictly observed, for a shelter from the weather has been erected upon that favourite evening resort of foreigners, ycleped "Jackass point." A pointed rudeness was observable in the demeanor of the officers and linguists to the party of foreigners which first embarked; yet they did not examine the baggage, and even ordered some sailors with bundles under their arms, to which the linguists had drawn an officer's attention, to pass on. The reading the muster-roll of the names of the first departing batch occasioned much merriment, the Kwang-heep himself appearing to enjoy the fun of the scene.

Mr. Thom, on his passage from Chumpe to Canton, on the 7th May, observed the new fort in progress at the Bogue, and booms and chains being laid down. On his arrival off Howqua's fort, the commanding officer sent a very polite and respectful message, that he particularly wished to see him. Mr. Thom accordingly attended to this polite message as politely; but immediately the officer saw Mr. Thom, he said, in a hasty, gruff voice —"I've seen his face I've seen his face; that's enough, send him off."

On the 11th May, a peremptory order was issued by Capt. Elliot to all captains not to deliver a chest of opium, on any pretence, except to the Commissioner; and on the 22d May he published the following "Public Notice to her Britannic Majesty's subjects"—"The disregard of formal offers upon the part of her Majesty's officer to adjust all difficulties by the fulfilment of the imperial will, the unjustifiable imprisonment of the whole foreign community in Canton, the still more wanton protraction of that captivity, and the forced surrender of property of which the incident have been the utmost public encouragement, direct and indirect, upon the one hand, and violent public spoliation on the other—such are the chief facts which have sustained the declaration put forward in the notice of the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects, dated at Macao on the 23d day of March last, that he was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government. Correction remaining to be made for the circumstances that these later deeds have been perpetrated mainly under the authority of the imperial commissioner, he is also to declare that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the said imperial commissioner.

"Acting on the behalf of her Majesty's Government, in a momentous emergency, he has in the first place to signify, that the demand he recently made to her Majesty's subjects for the surrender of British-owned opium under their control

had no special referrence to the circumstances of that property. But (beyond the actual pressure of necessity) that demand was founded on the principle that these violent compulsory measures being utterly unjust *per se*, and of general application for the forced surrender of any other property, or of human life, or for the constraint of any unsuitable terms or concessions, it became highly necessary to vest and leave the right of exacting effectual security, and full indemnity for every loss, directly in the Queen. These outrages have already temporarily cast upon the British crown immense public liabilities; and it is incumbent upon him at this moment of release to fix the earliest period for removal from a situation of total insecurity, and for the termination of all risk of similar responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government. He is sensible, too, that he could not swerve from the purposes now to be declared without extreme danger to vast public claims already pending, and to general and permanent interests of highest moment.

"Thus situated, then, and once more referring to his public notice dated at Macao on the 23d of March last, he has again to give notice to and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects to make preparation for quitting Canton before, or at the same time with, her Majesty's establishment; which departure will take place as soon as the chief superintendant has completed his public obligations to this government. For the general convenience he will afford the best information in his power from time to time concerning the probable period of that event. And he has further to give notice, that British subjects or others thinking fit to make shipments of property on British account on board of British or any other foreign shipping actually in this river, will be pleased to regulate their proceedings in these respects, upon the understanding that such shipments must be made at their personal risk and responsibility after the date of this notice. And he again enjoins all Her Majesty's subjects in Canton to prepare sealed declarations and lists of all claims whatever against Chinese subjects, to be adjusted as nearly as may be to the period of their respective retirements from Canton before him, or at the same time with him. And whilst it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property, and value of all such claims handed in to him before his departure, will be determined upon principles, and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government, he has to recommend, with a view to uniformity and general clearness, that claims for British property left behind should be drawn up, as far as may be practicable, on invoice cost. And he has now to give notice to, and enjoin, all Her Majesty's subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, merchants, supercargoes, commanders, commanding officers of ships, seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British ships or vessels, bound to the port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing into the said port of Canton any such British ship or vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his hand and seal of office, to the effect that such bringing in of British shipping, or of British property in foreign shipping, is safe in the premises.

"And the Chief Superintendent making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to Her Majesty's Government, in the most complete manner, the power to cancel and disregard all future claims whatever, on the part of Her Majesty's subjects or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind, or to be brought in, if any such British subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British shipping and property, till the declaration aforssaid shall be duly published.

"And he has once more to warn Her Majesty's subjects, in anxious terms, that such sudden and strong measures as it may be found necessary to adopt on the part of competent authorities, for the honour and interests of the British Crown, cannot but be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton, beyond the period of his own stay, upon their own responsibilities, and in spite of the solemn injunctions of Her Majesty's officer."

A letter from Macao, published in a Bombay paper of July 19, contains the following observations:—

"The chief subjects of discussion here and in Canton are, first, a proposal to send delegates from the merchants resident at Canton to England, to lay their situation before the government and implore assistance and security. This is a measure I think highly of, as no despatch from Capt. Elliot can convey the extent of the moral degradation that has been suffered, or describe the entire breakdown in commercial relations which has taken place. Second, a difference of opinion pervades as to what scale of value will be put on the opium surrendered to the British government; whether it will bear a relation to the Company's Bengal sales,

or to the Bombay price currents, or whether the present price in China will be taken. The last will be exceedingly difficult to estimate, as there has hardly been a marked price for opium for the last four months. Third, the course affairs are to take, when the delivery of opium is over, and the foreign residents free to go, forms not the least interesting feature of debate. Many suppose that all, or at least a large portion of the foreigners, will leave and not return to trade until matters are put on a safer footing. What is to happen to Macao, no one can yet say; the line of personal imprisonment cannot here be so easily drawn around us as in Canton, and many Portuguese families are prepared to embark with their property and all, which, as long as the forts remain in the governor's hands, they can securely do; but it is a place that eight days of starvation lays at the feet of the Chinese. The small quantity of opium not included in the delivery list is selling at five hundred pound per chest."

Another letter, in the course of remarks on the occurrences, observes:—"It is a sad proof how much we have been underrating the courage and power of the Chinese."

Death of Mowqua.—We record, with deep regret, the death of that very respectable hong merchant, Mowqua; he died last night. For some time past, he had been suffering from a tumour, which had been formed in his abdomen, and was most probably induced by his long night watchings before the gate of the British Consulate. Unhappily for himself and his friends, both native and foreign, he declined, with the usual regretted prejudices of a Chinese, the attendance of Dr. Cox or Dr. Parker. We believe Mowqua stood higher in the general estimation of foreigners than any other of the Cohong. His age was about 54.—*Canton Reg., May 7.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aborigines. — Intelligence has reached Sydney of the discovery of a second edition of the Liverpool Plains black massacre, which is said to have taken place near the Big river so far back as November last. The matter was brought to light in the first instance by the discovery of the dead bodies, nine in number, and subsequently by the confession of one of the parties concerned. The present massacre differs from the former in atrocity, in so far as it does not seem that the victims were butchered in cold blood. The murderers, it appears, had gone out in search of the blacks, and succeeded in finding nine of the unfortunate wretches, who, apprehensive of the fate which awaited them, attempted to defend their lives, but were overpowered and slain.

A person of some respectability, a superintendent on the estate of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, is said to be one of the parties implicated in this affair. Mr. Day has instituted an inquiry into the transaction, and several of the parties, it is said, have been committed for trial.—*Sydney Gaz., Apr. 11.*

Mr. W. N. Gray, J. P.—Major Montgomery, 50th regt., and Mr. North, the police magistrate of Windsor, have been deputed by his Exc. Sir George Gipps, to proceed to Port Macquarie, to act as commissioners to investigate certain charges which have been preferred by Mr. H. F. White against Mr. Gray; Lord Glenelg having, in justice to Mr. White, directed his Exc. to have the matter fully investigated. Mr. Dillon, the solicitor, and Mr. Rudder, a resident at the M'Leay River, have also preferred serious charges against Mr. Gray, which the commissioners, we suppose, will investigate while on the spot. The commissioners are alike personally unknown to the complainant and the party complained of.—*Ibid., Mar. 30.*

Bushrangers.—The district of the Wollombi, and the whole of the country lying between Patrick's Plains and Maitland, has been made the scene of numerous outrages, committed by a desperate gang of bushrangers. A party, composed of runaway convicts, mounted and armed, have been scouring the country, and perpetrating various acts of violence.

PORT PHILLIP.

In a memorial from the inhabitants of Melbourne to Sir George Gipps, praying that the privilege of the warehousing system may not be withheld from them, they exhibit the following picture of the state and prospects of the colony:—

"But above all, as connected with the growing prospects of the town of Melbourne, your memorialists would entreat your serious attention to the large amount of capital invested in this district; the quantity of stock alone depasturing in these fertile plains being estimated to exceed 500,000 sheep and 15,000 head of cattle; whilst the export of wool for the present season, the second year of its existence, will amount to upwards of 750,000 pounds, being positively a greater quantity by 342,884 pounds than was exported from the entire colony of New South Wales in 1827. Next year, in consequence of the extraordinary immigration of settlers with their flocks and herds pouring into this favoured district from New South Wales and Van Diemen's

Land, and of capitalists from South Australia, it is anticipated that our export will not be less than 1,500,000 pounds—a quantity equal to the export from the entire colony of New South Wales even so late as the year 1832. Independent of this extraordinary export, this district has directly and indirectly, through the enterprising spirit of its colonists, promoted the colonization of its sister colony of South Australia, by an export of no less than 4,500 head of cattle, and 2,500 head of sheep, the importance of which importation at Adelaide has been most gratefully acknowledged. Melbourne, owing to the indomitable energy and enterprising spirit of its valued colonist, Mr. Joseph Hawdon, was the first that established the feasibility of supplying the royal province of South Australia with stock by an overland route, and thus created an additional market for the advancement of the grazing interests of the colony, from which communication incalculable benefits must flow. The cause of geographical knowledge, in which the whole civilized world is deeply interested, was thus also promoted at the expense of a private Port Phillippian, as Mr. Hawdon traversed a line of country, not less than five hundred miles, previously unexplored; and next year, it is his intention to prosecute his researches still further into the interior of this vast continent, in order to open a market at Swan River in Western Australia."

On the 28th March, Mr. Robinson, the chief protector of aborigines, gave a grand feast to between three and four hundred of the blacks in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. The feast was succeeded by foot races, throwing of spears, boomerangs, &c., and was concluded by a grand *corrobora*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following is the official account of Capt. Sturt's examination of the communication between Lake Alexandrina and the ocean:—

"Leaving Adelaide on the 11th September, our party, consisting of Messrs. T. B. and Giles Strangways, Mr. Inman, and a party of the police, reached the fishery on the 14th. On the 15th, I only went to the boat harbour at Freeman's Hobby, both wind and weather continuing favourable. We left the boat harbour at four A.M., and proceeded to the eastward, keeping from a mile to three quarters of a mile from the shore, and occasionally passing, even at this distance, over sunken shoals, on which a heavy sea was rolling; the general depth of water being five fathoms. At six A.M. we hove to for a time, and, as day dawned, the channel of the lake and the sandhills bore east of us seven miles. The wind, which had been rather to the westward of north, came round to the N.E. with every promise of fair weather, although there was a heavy appearance in the sky to the S.W. At a little after seven, being nearly abreast of the inlet, we crossed the stream E.N.E., and neared the sand hummocks eastward of it in five fathoms, being at this time about three quarters of a mile from the shore. A line of breakers, extending right across the mouth of the inlet, at once convinced me how difficult it would be to enter it, and how much precaution was necessary in approaching so dangerous a spot. Having, therefore, run the boat into shoaler water, we brought the boat's head round to N.W., and continued to use the lead as we again crossed the current, running at from three to four knots as before, with five fathoms on the line. It now became evident to me that we could not immediately enter the channel; we ran in, therefore, as near as we could to the breakers, and anchored, hoping to have an opportunity to slip in. For some time there was a lull, and the sea certainly fell; I anticipated, therefore, at high water, to see a smooth bar, for there evidently was a bar; but in less than half an hour, the wind flew round to the N.W., and a tremendous ground-swell rolling in upon us, obliged us to weigh and to stand out. In an incredibly short space of time, the whole shore, to use a seaman's expression, was all on fire, and the place at which we had been lying, as white as the driven snow. On looking around me, whilst at anchor, I thought I observed unbroken water between two lines of breakers overlapping each other near the eastern head. I now again, therefore, turned the boat's head to the E.N.E. to ascertain the point, and, if possible, to avail ourselves of it; but I had been deceived; the surf literally broke from shore to shore in confused and contrary directions, and crushed every hope of success. A heavier sea was now fast arising, and I saw both by the appearance of it and the sky, that it was coming on to blow hard. I had, therefore, made up my mind, if I had seen the slightest chance of success, to have attempted the entrance; but as the boat could not have lived in such a place, I proceeded to the N.W., intending to beach the boat as soon as possible on a favourable spot, there to wait for fairer weather and a smoother sea; but we ran along more than six miles of that surf-beaten shore before we could effect this object. In the mean time, both wind and sea arose, and it was very clear we should never reach the boat harbour; we had, therefore, no alternative but to beach or run before the wind, and preferring the former, we succeeded better than might

have been anticipated; and in a short time after we hauled the boat on shore, it blew with such violence, that she was fairly turned over by it, and the men were obliged to retreat from the sand drifts.

"As there was no hope of the sea immediately subsiding, we dragged the boat over the land hummocks into the channel, the depth of which I was anxious to ascertain. On the morning of the 17th, therefore, we proceeded down it towards the inlet, and on arriving opposite to it, finding that the seas did not break so near in shore as they had appeared to do from without, we rounded the western point, in two and a half fathoms, and stood out, a strong current carrying us on at the same time. As we neared the breakers, the water shoaled to one and a half and one fathom, that being the depth of soundings when we were more than a quarter of a mile beyond the entrance. In sounding again, we felt the force of the current running out, and it required the utmost exertion on the part of the men to prevent the boat from being swept by it into the breakers. The distance to which we went outside the heads, and the appearance of the channel beyond us, convinced me of the impracticable nature of the place, setting aside many other local disadvantages on which I shall have to touch. It was perfectly clear to me, that it was impracticable for vessels of any size; but I was still most anxious to cross the bar, and thus to determine how far steam-navigation might be brought into play.

"The night of the 19th was calm, although the wind was unsettled. The morning, however, being fine, Mr. Giles Strangways, who had been with me on the 17th, again accompanied me to the outlet, with the intention, if possible, of crossing the bar; but before we reached it, a steady S.W. wind set in. We passed the outlet, however, to a distance from which the low sand hummocks on the western shore bore N.W., and the eastern head E.N.E. The tide was about half-ebb, and we shoaled to four feet and a half, being then amidst the breakers, two of which caught us in rounding, owing to the strong current driving us out. For some time the boat was perfectly stationary, the men being unable to make head against the stream, and it was only by putting the boat into broken water, out of the strength of the tide, that we were enabled to pull into the channel again. The wind having increased to a heavy breeze, we stood away under sail to the westward, intending to weather Hindmarsh Island, on our return homewards; but we were unable to do this, in consequence of the extreme shoalness of the lake. Our survey in this direction was, however, so far satisfactory, in that I recognized our position as being in the deep bay between Sturt's Head and Hindmarsh Island—a bay into which I had attempted to sail when last on the coast, but from which I was obliged to haul off in consequence of its extreme shallowness. We thus ascertained that the great portion of the waters of the Lake Alexandrina passed through this extensive opening to the sea. The space gradually narrowing between the muddy flats to the eastward of Hindmarsh Island, the coast causes a current from that point stronger than the rush of waters through the channel of communication, and meets the opposite current at the outlet, whilst its back-waters fill the line of lagoons down which Capt. Gill passed on his way from the wreck of the *Fanny*. Our boat grounded long before we got to the Lake, into which we were obliged to drag her over the shoals; the greatest depth of water in the only apparent channel there being but seven feet, it is evident that this opening would never, under any circumstances, be rendered available. There being too heavy a sea on the 20th to give me any hopes of crossing the bar, Mr. G. Strangways accompanied me upwards from our camp, to examine the channel to the N.W. of Hindmarsh Island. The soundings in mid-channel were three and four fathoms; but the narrowness of the channel itself is such, that no vessel could beat up it with the wind ever so slightly before the beam. The evening of the 20th was calm, and the wind at N.E. I determined, therefore, again to try the outlet, in the event of no change in the weather during the night. At three A.M., finding the wind moderate and still off the shore, we left the camp, wishing to be at the spot at low water. On arriving at the outlet, we found that such was the case outside; but inside, there was very little appearance of any fall having taken place. It was my intention to have run out at at once, and to have sounded the channel backwards and forwards as far as I could, in the event of the surf being too great to allow of my passing directly out; but I was deterred from this course by observing the violence of the current above and between the heads. I directed Mr. Witch, therefore, to land me on the eastern point of the entrance, that from the summit of the sand hummocks I might note the direction of the stream, and any favourable circumstance that might present itself. It required, however, very great exertion on the part of the men to stem the current across the mouth of the outlet, but more particularly near the eastern shore, which could not have been running at less than from seven to eight knots an hour, with a fall to the sea-level of at least two feet. From the summit of the sand hills, the inevitable fate that would have

overtaken us, had we passed the heads, was sufficiently indicated. The rush of the water from the outlet met the rollers as they came in, and fairly doubled them up, if I may use such an expression. There were, in fact, two currents—an under one of fresh water from the lake, and an upper one of salt water; the latter running up the former as on an inclined plane. Our boat, therefore, would have been driven into the waves, without the chance of her rising to the seas; and I imagine that to this circumstance the melancholy fate of Capt. Blenkinsop may be attributed. It was impossible that we could have backed water or stemmed off until the wave broke. We should, had we ventured to go out, have been carried directly under the falling water, as he was; and the steersman, as in Capt. Blenkinsop's case, would probably have been the first to receive the shock of the seas, which rose before they 'topped' to twelve or fifteen feet in height. It being, as I have stated, low water outside, the line of the channel was clearly defined, running south for about half a mile, and then turning a little to the eastward of that point. There were two lines of breakers right across the channel, with a very small interval of unbroken water between them, from which fact I conclude there is an inner and an outer bar. On the inner one, Mr. Strangways and myself had been on the 20th; and I judge that the distance between my inner and outer soundings could not have been so much as eighty fathoms. The seas were breaking over both bars, over the outer one in particular, with great violence, nor was there ever a moment's interval of unbroken water upon it, the rollers topping and curling as far as a mile out; and so shallow was the bar, that the sand was was mixed with the surf, so as to discolour it. It is more than probable, therefore, that there was still less depth of water than when we last sounded in a quarter less one fathom. As the wind still held off the land, I determined to remain until high water, to mark the appearance of the place at that time, and to get out if I could; but at about half-past ten, the wind flew round to the westward of north, and the sea rose immediately We still, however, clung to the hope of untimate success, until the breeze became hard and steady. I then saw the inutility of further delay, and, my provisions being exhausted, and my private affairs requiring my immediate attention, I reluctantly broke up the camp, and proceeded on my return to Adelaide.

"Not to satisfy my own mind, for it was fully satisfied, but for the satisfaction of others who do not understand the nature of such places, I was most anxious to have crossed the bar into deeper water; and if the thing could have been done, your Exc. may rest assured it should have been done, even at a great personal risk, to have set this anxious point decidedly at rest for ever. Not having been able to accomplish my purpose, I have been thus minute in detail, to convince those who may read this report, of the utter impracticability of the place. As a hawk hovers over the quarry, so did we hang over that outlet to descend upon it; and it will at once strike your Exc., that a spot so long and so unsuccessfully watched, to admit the egress of a small boat, cannot be fit for ordinary resort. No doubt, the passage can be effected both inwards and outwards, but it must be during a long prevalence of N.E. winds and fair weather; and it is marvellous to me how Capt. Gill escaped at such a season of the year. I am to observe that the breadth of the channel outside the heads does not appear to be more than fifty fathoms; so that, supposing there were no bar, a vessel would have to run up that narrow space for more than half a mile between lines of breakers; and if, by any chance, she deviated from a direct course, she would most probably be thrown amongst them, either on the one side or the other; whilst, on the other hand, if a vessel, entering Encounter Bay, with the intention of making the outlet with the only winds, from S.E. to S.W., with which she could enter it, should miss so small an opening, she would be on a dead lee shore, with a fearful strand to the eastward of her for eighty miles to Cape Jaffa, and with a deep bight on the other, not offering any protection in a case of such extremity. Having surveyed the coast narrowly and anxiously, I am still more impressed with the dangerous position of the lower part of Encounter Bay than I was when I stood on its shores; and I am sure I shall be borne out by every thinking and cautious seaman, in pronouncing it an unfit place for any vessel to enter. The heavy swell that rolls into the bay is as threatening as the strand. I should not think that even steam-navigation would conquer the difficulties of such a position. On the lake, and for many miles up the Murray, it might, no doubt, be applied with great advantage, when that portion of the territory becomes located; and, there being an almost level road from the elbow of the channel of communication to Victor Harbour, the facility of conveyance is almost as great as if there was a direct water one; and how thankful ought the inhabitants of this beautiful and luxuriant province to be in the facilities they have of inland communication, when they consider the gigantic works that have been undertaken and completed in New South Wales, to secure the easy advantages which Providence has given them.

"Your Exc. was pleased to ask my opinion of Victor Harbour; I cannot, however, on so short a visit as that which I made to it, be justified in giving one. It appears to me to be a place that will take a considerable length of time to settle in the public confidence, and more particularly in that of the mercantile world; and although it cannot be questioned but that five or, perhaps, seven vessels might lay in Victoria Harbour in safety, it is still exposed at certain points, and nothing would conduce more to the safety of the ships resorting thither, than the laying down of heavy moorings. At a future period, a complete survey would develope the best direction in which to raise a breakwater—a work that, if judiciously marked out and completed, would render the anchorage secure.

"I was unable to prosecute any distinct survey, in consequence of our detention at the outlet; but such survey can be undertaken when necessity shall require it. The whole of the rock formation of the lake and Hindmarsh Island is of tertiary fossil limestone, and the ground is generally covered with an abundant pasture, and is in many places extremely rich.

"I cannot close this report without remarking on the increased and singular depth of the channel of communication which, in March 1839, I found so shallow, that I could not by any effort pass down it. That the change must be attributed to heavy freshes there can be no doubt, and to the constant action of the current in one direction. During my late visit, I never observed a sea-tide running in, but a strong current always setting out of the channel. From what I observed, indeed, I am led to think that the level of the lake is above high-water mark, the narrowness of the channel preventing the body of water thrown into it by the Murray from being thrown out in the same proportion. The immense body of backwater in the chain of lagoons would be an argument in favour of this supposition, and it is more than probable that, if the lay of the country had been such as to have permitted the whole strength of the Murray being brought to bear upon one point, an open and navigable channel would have been worked out by it. It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that the Lake Alexandrina receives all the waters falling westerly from the latitude of Moreton Bay, and, in my humble opinion, from within the tropics, the Darling being the great channel by which the intertropical floods are thrown into the Murray, and from that splendid stream into the Lake. It has been argued that there are larger rivers falling to the northward and westward, from behind the northern settlements of New South Wales. Not only does the concavity of the ranges and the run of the N. E. coast argue against such a fact, but I am not aware of any mountains likely to produce a river of such magnitude. Be those matters, however, as they may, our knowledge of the N. E. interior is limited, and it is hazardous to venture an opinion on the geographical features of any country. I ventured, in a work I published some years ago, to attribute to the goodness of Providence the circumstance of the safe return of myself and of my party from this coast. Nothing has so powerfully struck me as to the truth of this, than this my second examination of the channel and outlet of the Lake Alexandrina. Most assuredly, had we found a channel such as now exists, elated with success at having gained the coast, anxious to see our boat on the broad ocean, and ignorant of the dangers before us, we should have rushed into inevitable destruction, as the strong W. and S. W. winds that had been blowing had raised at that time a tremendous sea on the coast. After a lapse of nearly nine years, this providential escape is made clear to me; and I should ill deserve the further protection of the Omnipotent, if, while this singular fact is so strong on my mind, I did not bend in grateful acknowledgment before Him."

Mauritius.

Accounts from this colony represent that the commission for inquiring into the state of the Indian labourers on the plantations had been stopped in its progress by a combination on the part of the planters of one district, who had refused to allow their workmen to be questioned, and forwarded a strong protest on the subject to the Government, pending the reply to which, the commissioners had suspended their inquiry. The condition of the coolies is, however, stated to be excellent. The low rate of mortality amongst them is remarkable. In one district, Flacq, it was as low as 2·62 per cent.; where highest, not more than four or five per cent.; and it would not probably average over the whole island more than three per cent. amongst this class of people. In fact, the hill people seem to fancy, comparing their good health and condition with their sufferings from the climate in Bengal, which are often very great, that 'people don't die' in that country! Such was the observation of a Dhangur cooly to the correspondent of a Calcutta paper. Many of those labourers, he says, have already savings to a large amount, and will have, in spite of their extravagance, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 on their return; a sum which is a fortune to them. He says, that of about 25,000

coolies from India, now on the island, about 12,000 are from the Coromandel Coast, and 13,000 from Bengal. These last he divides into four classes; Dhangurs, Bonooas and other hill people, about 2,000, Bengalees (mostly of low castes, and principally from the provinces west of the Ganges, from the Mahanuddy up to Bhagulpore, many of them cultivators) 3,000, up-country men (principally from Allahabad and Delhi, of all castes) 5,000, miscellaneous, that is to say, the outcasts of gaols and ghauts, thieves, servants, beggars, &c., about 3,000. The first class, as far as he knows, are universally contented with their masters and situation, and the masters equally so with them. The second are also for the most part contented, but find the work heavy. The third class, very insubordinate, even with the best masters. He thinks that the return of these people, when their engagements are expired, will promote a great spirit of emigration in the more densely populated parts of lower Bengal, and amongst the tribes who now are, from the oppression of their chiefs, driven from their own really fertile country in the hills to seek for employment in the plains. These statements are said to be those of a man perfectly acquainted with the natives of India in their social and especially their agricultural relations; an earnest friend to them and to their rights, and, as at present residing on the spot, with ample means for forming the opinions he expresses.

The following extract from the *Cernéen* illustrates some of the features of Mauritius society at the present moment:—

"Nothing is of more common occurrence than to meet on our roads multitudes of negresses bedecked with muslins and chintzes, and all the paraphernalia of female dress. These are servants, who have in great numbers taken their discharge. They spend their time in visiting their friends, lovers, and compeers. They make the grand tour of the island in this manner. They accost each other like the Italians, and kiss each other on the cheeks and on the mouth; address each other as 'my dear Sir,' and my dear Madam;' they ask for news regarding the whole family, and all their acquaintances. It is remarkable that the negro is well fitted for contracting friendships. They talk of the rain and the fine weather, of the great news which has at length arrived, and of what they understand is being done at the present moment. For this brief interval they have quitted, say they, 'the service of Madame: our tempers did not accord!' They take a journey to see their friends. The host is lavish of hospitality; he sells his fowls to enable him to buy wine and liquor; he steals one from his master (if he is in service) with which to make the curry. In this way they pass two days at the house of one friend, two days at the house of another; the weeks roll by, and they find the first month of liberty has passed smoothly by already. Now-a-days, these ladies begin to keep house; they take up their residence with their husbands, mend and wash the linen, take care of the children, attend to the kitchen, and wash the plates. and this is what they call liberty!"

The Mauritius papers of May continue filled with complaints of planters and merchants at the abolition of apprenticeship and the prohibition to import Indian labourers. A petition has been addressed to the Queen in Council upon the latter subject, setting forth the great losses experienced by those who had embarked their property in sugar-factories from their utter inability to work them, the injury that must be done to the revenue of Great Britain by the ruin of the sugar trade, and the remarkable fitness of Indian coolies for the labour incidental to sugar-making. A lively picture is drawn of the adaptation of climate and local peculiarities to the habits of the coolies, and the perfect contentment of these poor creatures; but this statement is somewhat at variance with a fact related by the *Cernéen*. "It was rumoured," says the *Cernéen*, "for some time, among the band of Indian labourers upon the plantations, that the Government meditated sending them back to their own country, and that the measure would be resorted to in three months. We do not know what could have given rise to such a rumour, but it is so far believed, that a great number of inhabitants have requested that we would draw the attention of Government to so important a fact, and beg that some official communication upon the subject might be made to the Indians by the civil commissary or the stipendiary magistracy, in order that so erroneous an impression might be removed. The matter is urgent, inasmuch as upon many estates, the desertion of the Indians has followed that of the apprentices. Such is the effect of example upon gross minds! The Indians, seeing with what ease people might live amongst us in a vagabond state, have fearlessly abandoned themselves to that condition. A planter of Les Plaines Welhelms has just assured us, that out of forty-five Indians in his service, only nine now remain, and he knows not whither the rest have fled! The police can give him no information. Another inhabitant estimates the number of Indians in a state of desertion at 3,000!"

Cape of Good Hope.

LAW.

Supreme Court, May 14.—*Regina* v. *Norden.* This was an appeal from the judgment of the resident magistrate of Albany.

The appellant had been convicted of having contravened the Ordinance No. 23, which sets forth, "that if any person shall sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, to any of the natives residing beyond the boundaries, any guns," whether such sale, or offer of sale, take place within or beyond the boundaries of this colony, shall pay a fine of £100 sterling, or in default of payment suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labour; and after the payment of the fine, or the expiration of such imprisonment, be banished for three years; the appellant was accordingly fined.

Mr. *Advocate Cloete*, for the appellant, read the proceedings and evidence, whence it appeared, that the appellant sold eleven guns, and the person who bought them stated that he had fetched them away from the appellant's store after dark, had taken them to the clay pits, and there concealed them; had subsequently taken them across the boundary; had there disposed of them to different Caffers to barter for cattle, and had afterwards returned with the cattle into the colony; that when he bought the guns, and took them away, he had given the appellant a promissory note for payment, and that the appellant then knew that he was going to barter them for cattle at Cafferland. The only other evidence which bore upon the case was, that a witness had heard applicant say, when brought up at the magistrate's court at Graham's Town, that he had sold the guns to the previous witness, and that he knew they were to be exchanged to Caffers for cattle.

Sir *John Wylde* asked, what evidence there was to convict the appellant upon? The evidence of the first witness was the evidence of an accomplice, which was unconfirmed by any other, except the kind of admission made by the appellant, that he had sold the guns, and knew they were to be taken over into Cafferland, to be there exchanged for cattle. How could the appellant be connected with what subsequently occurred, the hiding the guns at the clay pits? What proof was there that the guns even were sold, except what the accomplice said? He did not consider the evidence sufficient to make out the charge.

Mr. *Justice Menzies* wished the Court rather to abstain from coming to a decision in this case on the evidence alone; he maintained that no conviction could have taken place under the tenth section of the Ordinance; that section was perfect nonsense. How could the Supreme Court, or any other Court in this colony, inflict a penalty for any thing done without the limits of this colony, and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of this Court? Who can tell but the transaction may be perfectly in accordance with Caffer law, in Cafferland, where it is alleged the crime had been committed? By that section of the Ordinance, no one within this colony can sell a gun in Europe, Asia, and America, without making himself liable to a prosecution and fine in this colony: a perfect absurdity. How such a section was ever framed was inconceivable; it was done before the establishment of the present Supreme Court. Yet as the Ordinance had been sanctioned from home, he did not feel himself authorized to recommend its being totally abrogated; and therefore, when framing Ordinance 81, in section 19, it is enacted, "That such provisions of the Ordinance No. 23 as are at variance with, or repugnant to, the enactments of this Ordinance, shall be null and void, and the remainder of the said Ordinance shall continue in full force and effect;" thus leaving still unrepealed the penalties attached to those crimes and offences under Ordinance 23 as may be committed beyond the boundaries. The Ordinance 81 limits itself only to those offences committed within the boundaries of this colony, and gives the magistrates only power to try offences committed within their districts; he therefore held the conviction as bad, inasmuch as the resident magistrate's Court for Albany had no jurisdiction to try this case; moreover, the appellant had sold these guns as any merchant would have done. A promissory note had been given for the payment of the guns, and thus the transaction between the seller and purchaser had closed; it was too much to make him or any other merchant responsible for what became of articles after they left their stores, and punish them if these articles were improperly disposed of; any merchant holding sales, and disposing of sundry articles, in this colony, might be convicted and fined, if such were to be the guiding rule. However, his lordship rather wished to ground his opinion for setting aside the proceedings in this case on the grounds already stated, that the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Mr. *Justice Kekewich* was of the same opinion.

Judgment of the resident magistrate reversed.

PORT NATAL.

The emigrants have addressed to the Governor a memorial, in reply to his proclamation, calling upon them to return to the colony. They say their emigration was not a secret one, but after paying their taxes and receiving the public assurance of the Lieut.-governor that there existed no law against voluntary emigration; to which they were not led by deception or by foolish prejudices, as alleged.

"The emigration did not also take place on account of the emancipation of the slaves; on the contrary, a long and sad experience has sufficiently convinced us of the injury, loss, and dearness of slave labour; so that neither slavery nor slave trade will ever be permitted amongst us. The reasons of our emigration are different; some of a personal nature, others arose from public causes. Amongst the first, which are numerous, we will just record one, namely, the illegal arrest, without cause, of Mrs. Uys, during the absence of her husband, who was on the commando against the Caffers. Those of a public nature principally consist in the disgusting Ordinance No. 19, which is so degrading for us, and the several laws afterwards published, whereby our slaves have been spoiled, and we ourselves ruined. The emigration was also greatly influenced by the vagabondizing of the Hottentots and free blacks, to whom this and also other offensive acts of drunkenness—cursing, swearing, and profanation of the Sabbath—was allowed with connivance and impunity; add to which, the hard treatment which many of us have undergone after the last Caffer war; plundered without any cause, robbed, and our dwellings destroyed by fire; yea, even our own cattle, which had been re-taken, publicly sold, numbers having died in the pounds through neglect, and the amounts appropriated to purposes contrary to law and equity, without our receiving any remuneration or indemnification for our stolen cattle, burned houses, massacred relations, nor for the enormous expenses which we personally incurred for saddles, horses, equipments, and every thing of that nature; and finally, a more general dejection was occasioned by the new regulations and Caffer treaties of the Lieut.-governor, whereby all privileges and protection are secured to the one side, while we were contemptuously placed in the back-ground, without any prospect of being able to recover the injuries which we have suffered, and exposed to daily ravages and cattle thefts. For all these reasons, and seeing before us our fast approaching ruin and total destruction, we resolved to emigrate, with extreme anxiety, but with a heart fully trusting in the goodness and protection of the Lord. Proceeding in different times at small divisions, we had resolved to direct our steps towards Port Natal, that country being described by some amongst us who had visited it as very fertile and salubrious; and though we then had not yet enacted any law amongst us, we have followed up the generally approved principle, to treat the Caffers, through whose country we passed, and other tribes, with kindness and generosity, and strictly and inviolably to respect their right of property and independence, whereby we have passed several tribes without being obstructed, and in amity, until in the month of June 1836 we were attacked in a traitorous manner by the chief Maselikatse, while we were then still at a distance of about forty hours on horseback from his territories, and whereby several families were barbarously butchered, and deprived of all their cattle, &c., which forced us to commence hostilities against said chief, and to endeavour to re-take the cattle which they had stolen from us; for which purpose we went out against him at two different times, and have for the greatest part obtained our views. This chief having afterwards been expelled, Mr. Piet Retief, approaching the boundaries of the Zoolas, made proposals to the chief Dingaan for the purchase of a piece of ground on the southern part of the river Togala (which land was almost uninhabited); but after all arrangements were brought to a point of agreement on the most amicable and best terms, he was most barbarously murdered, together with sixty of his companions, children, and friends; which was followed up a few days after by the massacre of 370 others, who, under the idea of peace and friendship, unguarded also, became the victims of his love for murder, and were deprived of almost all their cattle. Three small divisions arrived at Port Natal at different times, after a long and tedious journey of more than two years. One part has established itself at the head of the bay, at the place called Congela; another part at the river Umgenie, and the third division also near to the bay, at the river Omlaas; while three other and stronger divisions form a line to the river Togala, at a distance of an interval of from ten to twenty hours on horseback nearer to Dingaan's residence. On our arrival in the vicinity of the bay, we found the surrounding maize plantations totally destroyed by the Zoolas, and the so-called tame Caffers residing there, deprived of all their cattle, whereby want soon became perceptible amongst them, of which thousands no doubt would have become the victims, if the arrival of the emigrants, whom they

assisted in herding their cattle, &c., had not rescued them from general famine, some of them having already died from want of food. As to the so-called tame Caffers here, we find that, with the exception of their natural propensity for thieving, which is particularly limited to eatables, as well as old iron, beads, and other trifles, we have no particular reason for being dissatisfied with them;—on the contrary, their conduct shews a certain degree of attachment to their master, to whom they however bind themselves but for a short time. The women generally are more industrious, and better fit for the cultivation of the land, which is also performed by them and their children."

Various communications from Natal appear in the *Zuid-Afrikaan*, which represent the couutry as beautiful, and the settlement as prospering. The chief town, which the emigrants have named Pietermaritzburg, from their two first leaders, Pieter Retief and Maritz, and which is twelve hours from Port Natal, counts 200 houses, with a church. They have a representative assembly (*Volksraad*) consisting of 24 persons, elected by the people, a judicial bench, composed of a magistrate and six heemaraden, and trial by jury in civil cases. Lands and erven are given out by the general government. The people live in harmony together. The inhabitants of Port Natal, up to the Bojesman's Rand, are chiefly the Zoolahs of Port Natal, Caffers, and the farmers. In the country round the Bay are some Englishmen, who are called Caffer Chiefs, and some few Hottentots. The Natal Caffers are all distributed in kraals, and live principally upon Indian corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and cattle. Their number is about 2000; many had been murdered by Dingaan before the arrival of the farmers. The farmers have not yet separated, but occupy different parts of the country, in parties of 50, 60, 100, and some of 200 together. These places they call camps, and those camps are on all sides surrounded by poles, to serve for intrenchments. Domestic religious service regularly take place, and every house-father performs in his family the task of an instructor.

The country at the Boschjesman's Rand, where they intend to establish the colony, is an extensive beautiful plain, of about four miles in extent, situate between two rivers, the waters of which are now derivated throughout the whole new colony. There are here about 200 warriors, with the exception of the young men, women and children. Every Sunday the clergyman, Mr. Smit, holds regular religious service, and many people from the other camps come to attend it. The number of emigrants on this side of the Draakberg is full 500.

Dingaan has at last supplicated for peace, and has sent word that he is prepared to consent to all the claims of the farmers. It was the intention of Pretorius to proceed to the Togala on the 18th May, with about 700 men, to meet Dingaan, whom he had given notice to be at that place, to treat about peace.

The emigrants have published a journal of their expedition against Dingaan in November and December last, which was kept by the secretary of Pretorius, the commander; also, the rules and regulations of their House of Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The measles has extended into all the districts on the Graham's Town frontier; it is by no means mild. Intelligence has been received from Uitenhage, that during a great storm on the 21st, eight waggons, loaded with merchandize, were carried away by the Zwartkops River, and lost. Five waggons were outspanned at the lower drift, and three at the upper. They had been drawn up for the night on the flat banks of the river, when by one of those sudden overflows, for which African rivers are remarkable, the whole, including everybody with the waggons, were overwhelmed and swept away by the irresistible force of the torrent. The number of lives lost is not at present known, but we are afraid cannot be less than sixteen or eighteen, amongst whom are many Europeans. An account before us states that with the three waggons at the upper drift, were six Europeans and two Hottentots, all of whom are lost. The rivers in every direction have been swollen to an extraordinary height, and have only been crossed at imminent hazard.—*Graham's T. Journ., May* 23.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Meerut, 19th July, 1839.

So well do the newspapers continue to cater for the public, that it is scarcely worth while putting you to the expense of postage for what I can offer on the present occasion, particularly as it is necessary to be brief, the post office notification requiring that " letters be made

as small and light as possible." The chances are considered, generally, to be against a mail reaching England, *viâ* the Persian gulf, in good time; but I cannot resist the opportunity, such as it is, having obtained information that can be depended upon, as to the actual state of the Bengal troops serving west of the Indus, which may be acceptable at a time when the newspapers of this country teem with complaints of the privations, hardships and inefficiency of the force. I am compelled to admit the truth of the two former evils, and profess only to correct erroneous impressions of the latter; and here, pressed as I am for time and space, I must remark upon an ungrateful habit of the Company's native subjects, general every where, but least amongst the Bengalees, to catch at and exaggerate every rumour at all unfavourable to the progress of any military operations in which our troops are employed. Offer them news of our successes, it is received with an apathy amounting to indifference, if not with an air of incredulity. I have noted this with much chagrin, so I presume have others, during the war with Ava, the siege of Bhurtpore, and the present campaign. It is a fact within my own knowledge, that most of the inhabitants of Agra refused to credit the report of the fall of Bhurtpore, even when the guns were proclaiming the circumstance by a salute, and were only induced to believe it, when some of their wounded relatives in Doorjun Saul's service crawled home. For the last two months the town of Meerut and the bazars of the station are full of disastrous reports; but they are seldom spoken of with any appearance of regret or sympathy.

Exclusive of the 2d Brigade of Infantry (31st, 42d, and 43d, N. I.) which is dispersed at Quetta, Dadur and Shikarpore, the Bengal troops on the 1st of June (my account is dated the 12th, when some improvement had taken place amongst the men and horses) mustered, as nearly as possible, 8,200 fighting men, without taking officers into account—of that number 459 were sick, 268 of them Europeans, but the deaths had, as yet, been few, and the maladies, chiefly dysenteric affections, not of an obstinate character. The cavalry and horse artillery had 105 horses sick out of a total of 2,298; but a great number, not under the care of the veterinary surgeons were unfit for work from exhaustion, though gaining strength daily. About 230 horses were wanting to complete, more than half of that complement being deficient in the 2d Cavalry—there had been a much larger number than 230, but the regiments were filling up by purchasing the horses of the country.

Besides the troops abovementioned, there is the Bombay detachment, (one troop of horse artillery, two squadrons of dragoons, a brigade of infantry and the Poonah local horse) and the bulk of the Shah's force, with Capt. Timings' troop of Bengal horse artillery. The fourth company of second battalion artillery with four 18-pounders, one regiment of Bengal infantry and one of the Shah's, were to remain at Kandahar. Sir J. Keane will have, in his movement on Cabool, three troops of horse artillery, with twenty-four guns; one company of foot artillery, with the camel battery, six guns; one regiment of lancers, Europeans; two squadrons of dragoons, Europeans; two regiments of Lt. Cav.; two regiments of local horse; eight regiments of infantry, Europeans and natives, and the Shah's troops; the whole amounting, at the lowest calculation, to twelve thousand men; a force more than sufficient to give a good account of Dost Mahomed, if he makes any stand, which always appeared to me very doubtful, but more so now than ever. The Affghans seem to have lost their spirit, and to be disposed to revenge themselves by a course of rancorous and cowardly assassinations, similar so that continually practised amongst the Sikh troops at Peshawar, where they have been very successful in cutting off small parties and sentinels, owing to the opium eating habits and want of vigilance of the Sikhs. The Afghans are proverbial in Hindoostan for treachery of disposition, while Europeans have generally held a better opinion of them.

The British detachment, which accompanied Lieut. Colonel Wade and the Shahzada Timour across the Punjaub, remains encamped in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, where it has been since the end of March last, thanks to the gallant diversion made in favour of the army of the Indus by our stout allies—the Sikhs. I fancy I am listening to the braggarts, of whom there are never less than eight or ten thousand at Peshawar, vapouring about the treatment which they had in store for the Afghans, now indulging in their usual insolence to their English friends, but taking especial care to avoid any attempt at forcing the Khybur Pass—it is fortunate that much was not required of them. On the 7th of May the guns of the British detachment fired a salute for the occupation of Candahar, and the troops made a forward movement to Tukkal, seven miles, on the 9th; and on the 12th another, a very short one, to a place called Koulsin, in view of Futtehgurh, the fort erected at the mouth of the Pass—there they were up to the 4th of this month, the latest account, and although deserted by most of the Sikh's troops, passing a very quiet and cantonment-like life; parades, drills, inspec-

tions, diversified at one time by an interchange of visits of ceremony between the political agent, the Shahzada, Now Nehal Sing, and other important personages. The detachment is under the command of Capt. Farmer of the 21st. N. I., and consists of a detail of native horse art., with two twenty-four pound howitzers; two companies of the 20th, and two of the 21st N. I.; altogether somewhat less than four hundred men, with five European officers. The sick amounted to forty-six, rather a large number, but the province is a very trying one during the hot weather, and the Seiks lose a number of men annually. The Shahzada appears to have got together some levies of artillery and infantry, and a few men of Capt. F.'s detachment were employed in drilling them.

I had almost forgotten my prognostications regarding the system of recruiting for the augmentation of the native army, until I saw them in the pages of the Journal for February. They have been more than verified, as shewn by the general order of the 9th of March last, shewing a rejection in two regiments of 378 out of 580 men. I do not triumph at the results, but refer to them merely to shew that I do not speculate idly. The checks established by the order above quoted are yet insufficient, but I shall take this subject up at length in a short time hence; in the mean time I will only mention that taking fourteen regiments of this establishment the expense for the subsistence of recruits, *up to the day of rejection*, is nearly Rs. 1,800. This is exclusive of any thing which Government may see fit to bestow on the men to assist them on their journey home, for which there is no established rule in this presidency, although there is one at Bombay, by which all rejected recruits receive forty reas (eight pice) per day for the number of days requisite to reach their homes. During the past five months of this year, I find sixty-three men rejected by Bombay corps, at an expense to government for sending them home of Rs. 220 or thereabouts. During the year 1838, I find about 190 men rejected in the Bombay presidency, at a cost of return money of Rs. 330. This certainly is not much, but it must be taken as considerably less than the amount paid to them, as subsistence, up to the date of rejection,—but more of this hereafter.

The Delhi and Agra papers have all the details about the force for Joudpore, to which I can add nothing.

The Fane major-generals are making no small noise in the Indian world; every body in and out of the service talks and writes on the subject.

Postscript.

The latest intelligence from China is brought by the *Ariel*, sent with despatches direct to Suez. She left Macao on the 30th May. A private letter from Macao of that date states that, "20,291 chests opium, value £3,100,000, is delivered up to the Chinese. All British subjects will be out of Canton next week. Every ship is to-day out of the Whampoa Reach. The Chinese opened the river eight days since, to incoming vessels; but no ship has yet applied for a pilot. It is feared the Americans will remain in Canton, and try to monopolize the China trade."

Commissioner Lin's edict of the 19th May remits the punishment of the sixteen hostages, by the "Heavenly benevolence of the Great Emperor." They were to give bond never to return to the Celestial Empire again. The superintendent, Capt. Elliot, left Canton, accompanied by the sixteen hostages, in official order, on the 22d May. Capt. Elliot has ordered no ships to enter the Bogue. The differences between the Portuguese and the Chinese authorities were arranged on the 14th May, and the markets were supplied as usual. A petition from the British merchants to Lord Palmerston, &c., and sent by the present despatches, appears in the *Canton Press* of the 25th May.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS—INSTALLATION OF SHAH SHOOJAH AT CANDAHAR.

General Orders by his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp at Quetta, April 6, 1839. — 1. The Commander-in-chief having established his head-quarters with the advance column, avails himself of the opportunity to express his gratification at the proud position in which he is placed by having the command of such fine troops.

His Excellency is also gratified at having received the charge from his friend, and former companion in the field, Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, to whom he begs to return his best thanks, for the able and judicious manner in which he has conducted the march of the Bengal column, over the great distance of country between Ferozepore and this (including the crossing of the Indus), but especially the manner in which he surmounted the difficulties he met with in the march from Shikarpore to Dadur, and the passage through the Bolan Pass, with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, which have arrived in Affghanistan in highly creditable order. The Commander-in-chief will not fail to state his sentiments in these terms to his Lordship the Governor-general.

2. Consequent on the arrival of the Commander-in-chief, the following arrangement to have effect from this date.

3. Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton will resume the command of the 1st division, and Maj. Gen. Nott will resume that of the 2d brigade, from which those officers were temporarily transferred in G.Os. of the 4th Dec. last.

4. Lieut. Col. Dennie will deliver over command of the troops at Shikarpore, and proceed to join the regiment to which he belongs, by the first favourable opportunity.

5. Brigadier Gordon, commanding in Upper Scinde, will receive directions to send on to the advance, as occasion may offer, the three regiments of Bengal infantry now at Shikarpore. They will be sent by strong detachments, guarding provisions and treasure. The 35th regt. is to be first sent on.

6. Depôts for ordnance and commissariat stores will be formed at Dadur and at Quetta, and at each of those posts a regt. of native infantry will be quartered, with a ressallah of local horse, and such details of his Majesty Shah Shoojah's troops as may hereafter be specified.

7. Maj. Gen. Nott will continue for the present with the head-quarters of the 2d brigade at Quetta, and exercise general superintendence and military control within the province of Shawl.

The 43d regt. will stand fast at Quetta, and one regt. of infantry, with a ressalah of horse of H.M. Shah Shoojah's force, will also remain at that place.

8. On the arrival of the 35th regt. of N.I. at Dadur, three companies of the 37th regt., now there, will be replaced by a similar detail from that corps, which, in its turn, will be relieved and pushed forward on the arrival of the regiments of the 2d brigade, destined to occupy that place.

9. With reference to the 5th paragraph of the G.O. of the 4th ultimo, it is notified that the 15th Feb. last is the period the native troops and permanent establishment of both presidencies are to be placed on a footing of perfect equality in regard to pay and allowances, that being the date on which the head-quarters of Bengal column were established on the Right Bank of the Indus.

10. In a service of the kind, and keeping in view the interests of the public, as well as those of the army and followers, it seems inexpedient that two distinct commissariat establishments, having no connexion one with the other, should exist; and it is therefore ordered, that Major Parsons, the deputy commissariat general, Bengal army, shall take upon himself the general direction of the commissariat department, both of Bengal and Bombay—Capt. Watt is at present at the head of the field commissariat and office of accounts for the Bengal troops, and Capt. Davidson the head of the Bombay commissariat, will act in the same situation for the troops of his own presidency, under the orders of Major Parsons.

Captains Watt and Davidson will have superintendence over the commissariat officers in charge of brigades, and exercise control over their accounts.

It is not intended by what is above stated, that the arrangement should interfere with the regulations framed by their respective governments for the guidance of the commissariat departments of the two presidencies.

11. The returns which are now furnished to the officers at the head of departments, with the troops of the two presidencies, are to be continued to be transmitted to them, and all periodical papers and reports required by the regulations of the service to be forwarded to the head-quarters of the army of Bengal

and Bombay, are to be transmitted in the usual manner.

12. Maj. Gen. Thackwell and Brigadier Stevenson, being in command of both from Bengal and Bombay, will report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, through the staff officer of the presidency, to which the corps or detachments, their communication may have reference to, happen to belong.

13. The officers commanding at Shikarpore, Dadur, and Quetta, will report direct to the deputy adj. general of the presidency to which they belong, for the information of his Excellency, all casualties and occurrences; and they are required to use their utmost influence in aid of the officers of the commissariat department, or those agents employed in the collection of grain for the troops, and afford them adequate escorts when provisions are forwarded to the army.

Officers of whatever rank must not fail, in passing through those stations, to report their arrival and departure to the officers commanding the posts in question, for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Camp at Hyderzee, April 8, 1839.—1. The Commander-in-chief, with a view to preserve, if possible, the crops now on the ground, most positively forbids the sending horses, bullocks, camels, or other animals, into the grain fields to feed; this rule must be applicable to all, including the mounted corps.

2. Grass is procurable in the country through which the troops are now passing, and the grass-cutters should be made to provide it; the attention of officers of mounted corps is called to this point, and the Commander-in-chief is sure he has only to notice it, to insure his receiving the support of officers in command of divisions, brigades, corps, and of officers in general, in causing this to be attended to.

3. Whenever grass is not procurable, a report of it is to be made to the quarter-master-general, for the Commander-in-chief's information, and his Excellency will, in all cases where the necessity exists, order the commissariat-general to apportion some fields of the green crops for horses, the property of the public, and for which the owners are to receive instant payment from the commissariat; other fields should be appropriated by the commissariat-general to private individuals, the produce to be paid for under certain rules which he should name.

4. It must be evident to the officers of the army, that if the crops are destroyed, and the country laid waste as the troops proceed, we not only occasion a famine to the inhabitants, but we destroy what should be useful to ourselves besides; that in the eyes of the inhabitants of the country, who are strangers to us, the character for discipline and good order of the troops is materially involved in the question, and may have an effect upon the operations in which we are engaged.

5. This order is to be strictly attended to by the troops of both presidencies, whether marching in large or small bodies; and officers in command of detachments will be held responsible that it is not deviated from by those under their orders; officers not provided with grass-cutters, must satisfy the owners of green crops for their value, before they attempt to order any to be cut.

Head-Quarters, Camp Candahar, May 4, 1839.—The combined forces of Bengal and Bombay being now assembled at Candahar, the Commander-in-chief congratulates all ranks on the triumphant, though arduous march which they have accomplished, from distant and distinct parts of India, with a regularity and discipline which is much appreciated by him, and reflects upon themselves the highest credit. The difficulties which have been surmounted have been of no ordinary nature, and the recollection of what has been overcome must hereafter be a pleasing reflection to those concerned, who have so zealously, and in so soldier-like a manner, contributed to effect them, so as to arrive at the desired end. The engineers had to make roads, and, occasionally, in some extraordinary steep mountain-passes, over which no wheeled carriage had ever passed. This was a work requiring science and much severe labour; but so well has it been done, that the progress of the army was in no manner impeded. The heavy and light ordnance were alike taken over in safety, by the exertions and good spirit of the artillery, in which they were most cheerfully and ably assisted by the troops, both European and native, and in a manner which gave the whole proceeding the appearance that each man was working for a favourite object of his own.

2. His excellency shares in the satisfaction which those troops must feel (after the difficult task they have accomplished, and the trying circumstances under which they have been placed, the nature of which is well known to themselves, and therefore unnecessary for him to detail), at knowing the enthusiasm with which the population of Candahar have received and welcomed the return of their lawful sovereign, Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh, to the throne of his ancestors in Affghanistan. Sir John Keane will not fail to report to the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India, his admiration of

the conduct and discipline of the troops, by which means it has been easy to effect, and to fulfil the plans of his lordship in the operations of the campaign hitherto.

3. The Commander-in-chief has already, in a G. O. dated the 6th ultimo, expressed his acknowledgments to Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton for the creditable and judicious manner in which he conducted the Bengal column to the valley of Shawl. His Exc. has now a pleasing duty to perform, in requesting Maj. Gen. Willshire, commanding the Bombay column, to accept his best thanks for his successful exertions in bringing the troops of that precidency to this ground in the most effisient and soldier-like state.

4. The Commander-in-chief entertains a confident expectation that the same orderly conduct which has gained for the troops the good-will of the inhabitants of the states and countries through which they have passed, will continue to be observed by them during their advance upon Cabool, when the proper time for the adoption of that step shall have been decided upon by his excellency, in concert with his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh, and the envoy and minister, W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., representing British interests at the court of the King of Affghanistan.

May 5.—On the occasion of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh taking possession of his throne, and receiving the homage of his people of Candahar, the following ceremonial will be observed:—

The whole of the troops now at headquarters will be formed in order of review at daylight on the morning of the 8th instant, on ground which will be pointed out to assistant adjutants-general of divisions to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock, by the deputy adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

The troops will take up their ground in the following order from the right.

Bengal.—Horse Artillery, Cavalry Brigade, Camel Battery, 1st brigade of Infantry, 4th brigade of Infantry.

Bombay. — Horse Artillery, Cavalry Brigade, Infantry Brigade.

The 4th Local Horse will take up a position in front of the right flank, and the Poonah Auxiliary Horse in front of the left flank, for the purpose of keeping the space in advance of the troops clear of the populace.

A platform will be erected for his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh in front of the centre of the line, on either flank of which detachments of his Majesty's Cavalry will take post to prevent the intrusion of the populace.

Capt. Lloyd's battery of Bombay Artillery will be stationed at the Edgah gate of the town, and will fire a royal salute as his Majesty passes.

The troops of his Majesty Shah Shooja will be drawn up in street in the most convenient situation, between the gate and the British army, and will salute his Majesty as he passes. The king's artillery will be formed near the palace, and will fire a royal salute on the departure and return of his Majesty.

On his Majesty approaching the platform, a royal salute is to be fired from one of the batteries in the line; and on his appearing in front of the troops, he will be received with a general salute from the whole line, the colours being lowered in the manner that is usual to crowned heads; and as soon as the infantry have shouldered arms, 101 guns are to be fired from the batteries in line under directions from Brigadier Stevenson.

The Envoy and Minister, and officers attached to the mission, the Commander-in-chief and his personal staff, and the officers at the heads of departments, and Affghan sirdars, are to be stationed on the right of the throne, syuds and moollahs on the left, the populace on both sides and rear of the Shah, restrained by his Majesty's cavalry, 4th Local Horse, and Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

The Envoy and Commander-in-chief will present nuzzurs, as representatives of Government.

The officers of the Shah's force will also present nuzzurs, leaving their troops for that purpose after the Shah has passed, and returning to receive his Majesty.

The Shah's subjects will then present nuzzurs. At the close of the ceremony, the troops will march past, the cavalry in columns of squadrons, the infantry in columns of companies, in slow time; the columns will move up to the wheeling point in quick time. The columns having passed, will continue their route towards the encampment, the 4th brigade of Bengal infantry moving on to the Cabool gateway, at which his Majesty will enter the city, where it will form a street, and salute his Majesty as he passes.

The troops are to appear in white trousers, the officers of the general staff in blue trousers and gold lace.

Corps will parade on the occasion as strong as possible, and the encampments will be protected by the convalescents, and by quarter and rear-guards; such extra guards as may be considered essentially necessary, to be placed over treasure, at the discretion of brigadiers commanding brigades.

Officers commanding divisions are to be supplied with field states, showing the actual number of troops there are under arms in their respective commands, to be delivered when called for.

His Majesty having expressed a wish that his Exc. the Commander-in-chief should be near his person during the ceremony, Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton will command the troops in line.

May 7.—Owing to the indisposition of Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, and his inability consequently to attend at the ceremonial on the occasion of his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk taking possession of his throne, the post assigned to the major-general by the G.O. of the 5th inst., of commanding the line, will devolve on Maj. Gen. Willshire, as the next senior officer, and he is requested to meet the deputy adjutant and deputy quarter-master-general of the Bengal and Bombay troops on the ground this afternoon, at the time he may fix, to make the necessary arrangements.

May 8.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane has received the gracious commands of his Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk to convey to Maj. Gen. Willshire, commanding in the field, to the generals and other officers, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who were present and assisted at the splendid spectacle of the King taking possession of his throne this day, the deep sense his Majesty entertains of the obligations he owes to them and to the British nation. The King added, that he would request W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., envoy and minister at his Majesty's Court, to convey these his sentiments to the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India.

AUGMENTATION TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Fort William, May 20, 1839. — The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to publish the following military despatch, No. 14, of 1839, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 20th March, *viz.*—

Our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Para. 1. You are aware of the anxiety we have long entertained, that the whole of the departments of building, surveying, and road and canal making and repairing, should be confided to officers of the corps of engineers.

2. Upon a review of the present state of these departments, we find that, notwithstanding the full employment of the officers of engineers at your presidency upon duties belonging to their profession, there are still twenty-six officers not of that branch who are employed upon similar duties.

3. The establishment of engineers at your presidency is sixty, with the addition at present of twelve supernumeraries. These added to the officers of other arms employed as engineers, form an aggregate at your presidency of ninety-eight officers.

4. We have now to announce to you our resolution to raise the fixed establishment of engineers at your presidency from sixty to eighty-seven, composed of three battalions, each of the following establishment, *viz.*

1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant Colonel.
2	Majors.
6	Captains.
12	First Lieutenants.
7	Second Lieutenants.
29	

5. This augmentation will still leave eleven of the twenty-six appointments above-mentioned to be filled by officers not of the engineers; some of these are temporary in their nature, and we would hope that on their cessation, and by a careful attention to the employment of the engineers, you will be relieved in a short period from the necessity of confiding such duties to officers who have not been specially educated for this branch of the service.

6. There are now eleven supernumeraries to the corps of engineers at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The whole of these are to have the option of being transferred to Bengal, ranking with the supernumeraries at your presidency, according to their rank at Addiscombe, as shown in the enclosed list. The option of transfer is to be given in order of seniority at each presidency, from the highest to the lowest.

7. The augmentation is to have effect from the date of its announcement in general orders.

8. The above augmentation will suffice to bring upon the establishment all the present supernumeraries at the three presidencies, and also two cadets, who are on the eve of completing their studies at Chatham.

We are, &c.

London, 20th March 1839.

List of the present Supernumeraries of Engineers in the order in which they passed at Addiscombe.

Joseph Davy Cunningham	Bengal.
Thomas Henry Sale	do.
Alexander Cunningham	do.
John Leigh Doyle Stuart	do.
Norman Chester Macleod	do.
James Spens	do.
W. Jones	do.
Charles Lewis Spitta	do.
Stephen Pott	do.
Frederick Pollock	Madras.
George Chancellar Collyer	do.
Charles Cornwallis Johnston	do.
John Hill	Bombay.
Henry Wood	do.
Robert Pigon	Bengal.
James Henry Burke	Bombay.
James Sutherland Broadfoot	Bengal.
Charles Becher Young	do.

Peregrine Madgwick Francis	..	Madras.
Richard Strachey	..	Bombay.
George Macleod	..	do.
Richard Baird Smith	..	Madras.
William Frederick Marriott	..	Bombay.
Alexander David Turnbull	..	Bengal.
Alfred George Goodwyn ..	..	do.

(Signed) P. MELVILL,
Sec. Mil. Department.
East-India House, 20th March 1839.

The Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay are requested to give the supernumeraries of the corps of engineers at those presidencies the option of being transferred to Bengal on the terms stated in the sixth paragraph of the Hon. Court's despatch, and to report to the Supreme Government the names of those officers who may wish to avail themselves of it.

The augmentation will have effect from this date.

DEATH OF RUNJEET SINGH.

Political Department, Simlah, July 4, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general having this day received from the officiating political agent at Loodeeanah official announcement of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his Highness Maharaja Runjeet Singh, Ruler of the Punjab, on the 27th ultimo, is pleased, in testimony of his deep regret for the loss of this faithful and highly valued ally of the British Government, to direct that minute guns, to the number of sixty, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of the forts of Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad, and at all the principal stations of the army, throughout the north-western provinces.

The ceremony will be also observed at the frontier stations of Loodeeanah and Ferozepore.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. J. MICHELL.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, May 28, 1839.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 14th May 1839, Lieut. Henry James Michell, of the 72d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in the station billiard-room, at Allahabad, on the night of the 16th March 1839, in the hearing of several gentlemen, repeatedly uttered concerning Lieut. G. H. Whistler, who was not then present, the words "coward" and "blackguard," and other insulting expressions; and in having said to Lieut. Stephen Nation (one of the company, who had declared that he would inform Lieut. Whistler), that he would apply the same expressions to him, if he did not that night bring him a hostile message from Lieut. Whistler, which Lieut. Nation had previously refused to do.

2d. For insubordinate, unofficer-like, and disorderly conduct, in having, on the the same night, returned to the billiard-room, for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieut. Nation, after he had been directed by his commanding officer, Capt. Peter Abbott, to go to his quarters in arrest.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion that Lieut. H. J. Michell, of the 72d regt N.I., is guilty of the first charge.

Also, that he is guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieut. Nation," of which portion the Court acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences Lieut. H. J. Michell, of the 72d regt. N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Maj.-Gen.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, taking into consideration the contrition the prisoner has expressed, and the excitement of mind under which he was labouring, from a sense of the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor, would respectfully recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—In consideration of the recommendation of the Court, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to remit that part of the sentence which adjudges Lieut. Michell to be suspended from "allowances;" but a regard to what is due to discipline and the peace of society forbids him to remit the whole sentence. Lieut. Michell has been convicted of a flagrant breach of duty as an officer and a gentleman, in the absence of any immediate provocation, and in violation of an oath, by which he had bound himself not to resent the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor.

The suspension of Lieut. Michell, from rank and pay, will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Allahabad.

LIEUT. F. W. CORNISH.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, June 18, 1839.—At a general court-martial, assembled in Fort William, on the 3d June 1839, Lieut. Frederick William Cornish, of the artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge:—For highly disorderly conduct, in having, on the 8th Jan. 1839, on board the ship *Robarts*, twice struck Lieut. George Newton, of H.M. 3d Light Dragoons.

Finding.—The court, upon the evi-

dence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. F. W. Cornish, of the artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. F. W. Cornish, of the artillery, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the period of six months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,
Major-General.

Recommendation by the Court. — The court, in consideration of the particular circumstances of the case, beg to recommend Lieut. Cornish to the clemency of the Commander of the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—In compliance with the court's recommendation, grounded on the provocation given by the very improper conduct of Lieut. Newton, the period of Lieut. Cornish's suspension from rank, pay, and allowances, is reduced to three months, commencing from the date of the publication of this order at the presidency.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 23. Mr. H. Unwin to officiate as special deputy collector of Meerut, during absence of Mr. C. W. Kinloch on leave.

25. Mr. C. Grant, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moozuffurnugger, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhi during period of Mr. A. R. Bell's deputation to Shikarpoor, or until further orders.

26. Mr. G. H. Clarke, assistant to magistrate and collector of Bareilly, to be invested with special powers described in sec. 2. Reg. III. of 1821, and sec. 6. Reg. VIII. of 1831.

30. Mr. H. B. Harrington to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Goruckpoor, during absence of Mr. G. P. Thompson, on leave; date 19th March.

Mr. M. Smith to officiate as registrar of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, during absence of Mr. H. B. Harrington, on deputation to Goruckpoor.

May 7. Mr. E. T. Trevor, assistant to magistrate of Hooghly, to be vested with powers described in sec. 2. Reg. III. of 1821.

Mr. C. H. Lushington, of Sarun, to act for Mr. Reid as special deputy collector in zillah Behar, and Mr. R. N. Farquharson, special deputy collector in Patna, in addition to his own duties, to dispose of boundary disputes in Sarun and Shahabad, and complete remaining Dearah and Towfeer cases on Mr. Lushington's file.

8. Mr. W. Bracken, deputy collector, to conduct duties of office of Collector of Calcutta Customs, during absence of Mr. R. Walker.

13. Lieut. W. Loveland, 37th N.I., to be assistant to officiating political agent at Shawl.

14. Mr. F. L. Beaufort to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. C. Raikes to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Nuddea.

Lieut. J. S. Phillips, revenue surveyor in zillah Tipperah, to be invested with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, for purpose of defining boundaries.

21. Mr. E. Lee Warner to be a permanent judge, and Messrs. A. Dick and J. F. M. Reid to be temporary judges of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

22. Capt. Lumsdaine, staff officer at Seepree, to be postmaster at that station.

23. Mr. F. Stainforth to be additional judge of Chittagong.

Mr. H. Atherton to be magistrate of Beerbhoom.

Mr. W. Bell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah.

Mr. R. Sturt to officiate as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Mr. G. Loch to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furreedpore.

Mr. A. Littledale to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Sylhet.

Mr. D. H. Fergusson to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Dacca.

25. Mr. G. Edmonstone, assistant to magistrate and collector of Meerut, to be invested with special powers described in clause 3, sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821, and sec. 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831.

28. Mr. R. B. Cumberland, assist. surg. at Pooree, and Mr. W. S. Dicken, assist. surg. at Balasore, in addition to their medical duties, to be registrars of deeds at their respective stations.

30. Mr. A. H. Cocks, assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet, to be invested with special powers described in sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821, and sec. 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831.

30. Assist. Surg. Rind to officiate for Maj. T. Sandys, as principal assistant at Nemar, during his absence.

31. Mr. E Thornton to have charge of collectorship, and Mr. J. Maberly to have charge of magistracy of Moozuffernuggur, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. G. D. Raikes, assistant to magistrate of Jounpoor, to be invested with special powers described in sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

June 4. Mr. E. M. Wylly, assistant to magistrate and collector of Agra, to assume charge of Agra Custom House from Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, from 7th June.

Mr. T. K. Lloyd, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah, to officiate as collector of customs of Agra, during absence of Mr. Plowden, on leave.

5. Mr. T. J. Turner to be a member of Sudder Board of Revenue, in room of W. Fane, dec.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be commissioner of Agra division.

Mr. C. Lindsay to be civil and sessions judge of Delhi.

Mr. G. Blunt to be magistrate and collector of Mynporee. Mr. Blunt will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad, till further orders.

Mr. R. Montgomery to be magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

Mr. C. Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut. Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhi, till further orders.

6. Mr. R. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Agra, during absence of Mr. C. G. Mansel, on leave.

8. Mr. W. Strachey to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division; to have effect from 2d May last.

10. Lieut. W. Young, 38th N.I., to officiate as an assistant to political agent in Upper Scinde.

11. Mr. G. F. Houlton to officiate as collector of Patna.

14. Mr. O. W. Malet to officiate as special deputy collector of Cuttack until further orders.

Mr. Glyn to conduct current duties of special commissioner's office at Meerut, during Mr. Owen's absence.

15. Mr. C. Raikes to be settlement officer of unsettled estates in province of Benares.

17. Major C. Thoresby, 68th N.I., and superintendent of Bhuttee territory, to officiate as political agent at Jeypore, during absence of Maj. Ross.

19. Capt. F. W. Birch, superintendent of Calcutta salt chokies, to be vested with full powers authorized by Reg. X. of 1819, to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chokies in respect to trial of persons charged with offences against laws for protection of salt revenue.

20. Cornet Alfred Harris, 1st L.C., to be 3d assistant to resident at Indore, v. Lieut. Eden.

Lieut. Lyons to officiate temporarily as superintendent of Cachar, during absence of Capt. J. G. Burns.

24. Capt. C. Richards, 8th Bombay N.I., to officiate as political agent at Meywar. Major Robison to continue in charge of Meywar agency, until relieved by Capt. Richards.

26. Mr. S. G. Palmer (appointed under date 19th June, to act for Mr. George Alexander, as officiating postmaster general) to retain charge of superintendency of stamps.

Mr. H. Alexander (appointed on same date, to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer, as deputy secretary to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium) to assume charge of collectorship of stamps in Calcutta, v. Mr. H. Palmer, absent on sick leave.

Mr. A. R. Young to conduct current duties of office of officiating deputy collector of Tirhoot.

27. Mr. H. Alexander, in addition to duties of collectorship of stamps, to assume charge of superintendency of Sulkeah salt chokies, v. Mr. H. Palmer.

Mr. R. Williams to be civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, v. Mr. E. Lee Warner prom.

Mr. J. C. Brown to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Nuddeah.

Mr. C. T. Davidson to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Behar.

Mr. W. T. Trotter to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah.

July 1. Mr. A. Ogilvy, collector of Nuddeah, to take charge of magistracy, in addition to his own office, until return of Mr. Steer to his station.

4. Mr. W. Travers to be special deputy collector in Tirhoot, v. Mr. C. Tottenham.

Mr. C. Tottenham to be special deputy collector in Cuttack, v. Mr. Travers, Mr. O. W. Malet to continue to officiate in above office during absence of Mr. Tottenham.

Mr. W. Vansittart to officiate as special deputy collector of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, during absence of Mr. J. Alexander.

Mr. W. S. R. Davies to officiate as deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in S. D. Cuttack (Pooree), during Mr. Payne's absence.

Messrs. F. A. E. Dalrymple and W. Strachey, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages; date 22d May 1839. They are to be attached, the former to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, and the latter to the North Western Provinces.

Mr. H. Milford, writer, is reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages; date 10th July 1839. He is to be attached to the North Western Provinces.

Capt. Vetch, principal assistant at Lutchimpore, received charge also of the political relations with the tribes and chiefs of Upper Assam, on the 22d April.

Mr. H. Inglis, assistant to the political agent in the Cossyah Hills, resumed charge of his office on the 4th March last.

Mr. A. R. Bell received charge of the political agency at Shikarpore, on the 1st June, from Lieut. W. J. Eastwick.

Lieut. G. J. Russel, 3d L.C., took charge of his office of junior assistant to the commissioner for affairs of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore, on the 1st June.

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 24. Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, for six months, to visit hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.—May 2. Mr. G. H. Smith, for six months, to visit the hills.—3. Mr. W. Wynyard, for six months, to enable him to join his station.—7. Mr. A. Reid, for two months, in extension.—8. Mr. R. Walker, leave for one month.—Mr. Robert Ince, for one month, on private affairs.—10. Mr. C. T. Davidson, for one month, on private affairs, in extension.—15. Mr. J. Alexander, for six months, to sea, in addition to leave granted him on 13th April.—23. Mr. C. W. Brietzcke, for ten months, for health.—Mr. J. Ward, for two years, to Cape, for health.—31. Mr. H. W. Deane, leave for three months, preparatory to applying for permission to visit the Cape.—June 4. Mr. J. S. May, for one month, on med. cert., to visit presidency.—6. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, for one month, for health.—7. Mr. J. H. Taylor (uncovenanted assistant), for six month, for health.—10. Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, for eighteen months, to sea, for health.—14. Mr. W. Travers, for one month, to visit presidency, on private affairs.—Mr. H. F. Owen, for one month, on private affairs.—25. Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, leave for a further period of six months.—26. Mr. C. L. Babington, an extension of leave till 30th Nov. next, on med. cert.—Mr. W. Vansittart, leave for one month.—29. Mr. A. Reid, for two months, for health.—July 1. Mr. C. Steer, for one month, on private affairs.—4. Mr. G. F. Houlton, for one month, for health.—Mr. W. Hudson, for two months, on private affairs.—Mr. H. R. Payne, for two years, to V.D.Land, for health.—10. Mr. George Alexander, an extension of one month, of leave granted him on 19th May.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 29. The Rev. H. Fisher, jun., to officiate as chaplain at Dinapore, during absence of the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, on leave to C. of Good Hope.

The Rev. Mr. Palmer reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 25th April, when he assumed charge of his appointment as junior presidency chaplain.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor General.)

Simla, April 25, 1839.—The appointment by the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojaool-Moolkh, of Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23d N.I., and commanding 1st regt. Shah Shooja's force, to political charge of Shawl province, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

June 11.—Lieut. Col. James Stuart, deputy secretary to Government, to be secretary; Major Wm. Cubitt, assistant secretary, to be deputy secretary; and Capt. R. J. H. Birch, 17th N.I., deputy judge advocate general, to be assistant secretary to Government, military department, in succession to Maj.-Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B., appointed a member of Council of India; to have effect from 16th June.

June 17.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Russell appointed to medical duties of civil station of Ajmere and to agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana and establishment attached to that agency, v. Assist. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D.

June 18.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D., appointed to medical charge of residency at Gwalior.

June 25.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Moore, 34th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. general on estab, v. Capt. R. J. H. Birch app. assist. secretary to Government of India in military department.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, May 20, 1839.—*53d N.I.* Maj. G. R. Pemberton to be lieut. col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. Hope Diek to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Daniel Bamfield to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C. D. D. Bailey to be lieut., from 19th April 1839, in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. Thomson dec.

Cadets of Cavalry C. W. Radcliffe, Anstruther Mactier, and C. V. Jenkins, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry J. H. G. Taylor, Fred. Trollope, H. C. Griffiths, C. W. Ford, H. J. Guisse, T. H. Smalpage, E. J. Simpson, J. L. Sherwilk, B. Q. Togson, F. D'O. Bignell, F. J. Elsegood, Urban Moore, A. H. Terman, and J. S. Rawson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Edward Edlin, M.D., and Wm. Pitt, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

40th N.I. Ens. L. T. Forrest to be lieut., from 18th May 1839, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. B. Hall dec.

45th N.I. Ens. W. H. Oakes to be lieut., v. Lieut. G. D. Mercer resigned, with rank from 27th Jan. 1839, v. Lieut. Wm. Biddulph prom.

Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N.I., to officiate as an additional 2d-assist. military auditor general, during Maj. Gen. MacGregor's absence, or until further orders. (This app. since cancelled.)

May 27.—The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed, *viz.*

—Lieut. Wm. Alston, 68th N.I., from 20th May 1839. — Lieut. Bryant, 68th N.I.; W. D. Cooke, 56th do.; Chas. Campbell, 42d do.; E. T. Erskine, 69d do.; W. F. Campbell, 64th do.; and J. J. Hamilton, 36th do.; all from 23d May 1839.

Capt. Baseley, 51st N.I., to proceed to Benares and take charge of office of pension paymaster of native invalids, consequent upon absence of Major Goldie on med. cert.; date Dinapore 18th Feb.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Wm. Dunlop to be colonel, from 15th Feb. 1839, v. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. S. Harriot dec.—Maj. S. D. Riley to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Wm. Dunlop prom., with rank from 19th April 1839, v. Lieut. Col. John Thomson dec.

3d N.I. Capt. J. G. Burns to be major, Lieut. W. C. Hicks to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. A. F. Hervey to be lieut., from 19th April 1839, in suc. to Maj. S. D. Riley prom.

20th N.I. Lieut. Robert Steuart to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. T. A. Goad to be lieut., from 23d July 1837, in suc. to Capt. E. E. Ludlow retired.

27th N.I. Ens. Samuel Arden to be lieut. from 23d July 1837, v. Lieut. M. Wilson retired.

53d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Tylee to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Gordon Mainwaring (resigned) to be lieut from 4th March 1839, in suc. to Capt. Wm. Barnett invalided.—Ens. W. R. Hillersdon to be lieut. from 20th May 1839, v. Lieut. Gordon Mainwaring resigned.—(The prom. of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. O. W. Span, published in March last, cancelled.)

58th N.I. Ens. Arch. Campbell to be lieut, v. Lieut. Cecil Arding resigned, with rank from 16th April 1838, v. Lieut. F. B. Lardner resigned.

Assist. Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., to be surgeon from 29th Jan. 1849, v. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., retired.

Assist. Surg. Duncan Stewart, M.D., to be Surg., v. Surg. Andrew Murray, M.D., dec., with rank from 9th March 1839, v. Surg. W. Grime retired.

Cadet of Infantry A. H. Trevor admitted on estab., and prom to ensign.

May 22.—Cadet of Infantry Wm. Agnew admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Mr. H. B. Hinton admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

June 27.—Assist. Surg. R. V. Shuter app. to medical duties of civil station of Nowgong, in Assam.

July 1.—*11th N.I.* Ens. R. C. Pennington to be lieut. from 24th June 1839, v. Lieut. J. E. Cheetham transf. to the Invalid establishment.

43d N.I. Ens. F. K. Elliott to be lieut. from 2d June 1839, v. Lieut. J. W. C. Chalmers dec.

Lieut. W. C. Birch, 5th N. I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 28th June 1839.

The following appointments to have effect during absence of Maj. Gen. MacGregor, military auditor general, or until further orders.

Capt. R. G. MacGregor, 1st assist. military auditor general, to officiate as deputy military auditor general.

Capt. J. Roxburgh, 2d assist. military auditor general to officiate as 1st assist. military auditor general.

Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N.I., to officiate as 2d assist. military auditor general.

July 3.—Assist. Surg. A. Campbell, assistant to resident at Catmandhoo, app. to charge of civil station of Dorjeling.

July 8 —*76th N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Rowland Hill to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. R. Mercer to be lieut., from 1st July 1839, in suc. to Capt. E. J. Betts invalided.

Assist. Surg. Edward Edlin, M.D., app. to medical duties of civil station of Malda, during absence on leave of Dr. J. Lamb; date 25th June.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters, Meerut May 3, 1839.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. T. Plumbe, 27th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a native genera court-martial, directed to assemble at Ferozepore; date 27th April.

Lieut. B. Boyd, 68th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, who stands appointed to Sirhind division of army.

May 11.—Ens. G. E. J. Law to act as adj. to Assam Sebundy Corps, during absence, on field service, of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. W. Mathews; date 14th April.

May 13.—The Assam Light Inf. Batt. orders of 28th Jan. last, directing all reports of the corps to be made to Capt. S. F. Hannay, and appointing Lieut. J. N. Marshall, acting adj. of bat., to act as second in command, confirmed.

May 14.—Lieut. Col. D. Crichton, removed from 64th to 38th N.I., and Lieut. Col. G. W. Moseley, from latter to former corps.

Major E. S. Hawkins to proceed to join 30th N.I., making over command of Hurrianah Light Infantry to Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th regt., senior officer doing duty with battalion.

Lieut. J.C. Anderson, 63d N.I., permitted to reside at Mussoorie, instead of Simla, as sanctioned in orders of 20th Dec. last.

Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke permitted to resign app. of interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I.

May 15.—Assist. Surg. C. Garbett, 66th N. I., to afford medical aid to detachment of 11th Madras N.I., on duty at Seonee; date 6th April.

Lieut. C. H. D. Spread to act as adj. to 72d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. G. H. Davidson; date 4th May.

Cornet R. Boulton to act as adj. to 7th L. C., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ekins; date 6th May.

May 17.—Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover to receive medical charge of 62d N.I., from Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, 7th do: date 9th May.

Surg. McQ. Gray, M.D., 26th N.I., app. to medical charge of artillery division at Meerut, during absence, on leave, of Surg. H. Newmarch; and Surg. W. E. Carte, A.B. 17th, to relieve Surg. Gray from medical duties of 26th N.I.; date 13th May.

Ens. F. J. Thompson, of 2d, at his own request, removed to 37th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th, to afford medical aid to 40th N.I., and to staff attached to head quarters and station of Dinapore, in room of Surg. W. Stevenson, sen., on leave; date 6th May.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. L. L. Scott to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. J. Moore, or until further orders; date 6th May.

Assist. Surg. J. Macintire, who was directed in orders of 24th April to do duty with 21st, to proceed to Almorah, and do duty with 61st N.I., until further orders.

May 18.—The Sirhind division order of 3d May, directing all reports to be made to Brigadier Hunter, C.B., confirmed.—Brigadier Hunter to fix his head quarters at Ferozepore while exercising command of the division.

Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., to do duty with Jalaon Legion, as a temp. arrangement; date 22d April.

May 20.—The following orders confirmed:—The Kurnaul station order of 3d May, directing all reports to be made to Col. J. Shelton, H.M. 44th regt.—The Allahabad garrison and station order of 29th April, directing all reports to be made to Col. W. Vincent, 68th N.I.—The Hussingabad order of 19th March, directing Assist. Surg. J. Grant, M.D., 42d Madras N.I., to afford medical aid to civil and military establishments at that post.

May 21.—The undermentioned ensigns (recently admitted into service) to duty, *viz.*—Ensigns J. O. Armit, with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore; R. C. Wroughton, 23d do., Agra; D. T. Reid, 58th do., Barrackpore; J. Rattray, A. A. Becher, and R. C. Eatwell, 57th do., Barrackpore; A. Rose and F. W. Baugh, 58th do., Barrackpore; H. B. Impey, 67th ditto, Benares; H. R. Shelton, and H. C. Adlam, 69th do., Berhampore.

Ens. W. Champion (who was recently app. to 48th N.I.), to proceed to Allygurh, and to do duty with recruit depot at that station.

May 25.—Capt. G. H. Dyke, commissary of ordnance at Allahabad, permitted to proceed towards hills, in anticipation of leave, and Lieut. G. G. Chauner, of artillery, directed to receive charge of magazine, as a temporary arrangement; date 4th April.

Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., of 49th N.I., directed to receive medical charge of artillery division at

Neemuch, and Assist. Surg. C. Dodgson, of the 30th N.I., app. to afford medical aid to left wing of 3d local horse, in room of Assist. Surg. T. Murray, M.D., proceeding to join 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery; date 16th May.

Veterinary Surg. J. Purves, 4th L.C., to afford professional aid to 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery; date Kurnaul, 5th March.

May 28.—Capt. H. P. Hughes removed from 1st comp., 1st bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat. of artillery; and Second Lieut. J. Mill, doing duty with latter company, to proceed and join 2d comp. 2d bat., to which he stands posted, as soon after arrival of Capt. Hughes as practicable.

June 18.—Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., recently posted to 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to retain medical charge of 49th N.I.; date Neemuch, 7th June.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Davidson to afford medical aid to two companies of 1st N.I., on command at Baitool; date 1st May.

Sylhet L. Inf. Bat. Lieut. G. Verner, 9th N.I., to be adj., v. Carr app. aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor General.

Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 35th N.I., to do duty with Hurrianah Light Infantry, in room of Lieut. Saunders, who has been permitted to rejoin his regt., and will join bat. on conclusion of service on which the corps to which he belongs is now employed.

June 19.—The following removals and postings of field officers directed:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir D. McLeod, K.C.B., from right wing Europ. regt. to 38th N.I.; Col. W. Dunlop (new prom.) to right wing Europ. regt.; Lieut. Col. B. Sissmore (on furl.) from 3d to 53d N.I.; Lieut. Col. S. D. Riley (new prom.) posted to 3d do.

Cornet W. Young posted to 7th L.C. at Meerut.

June 21.—Cornet O. Hamilton to do duty with 10th L.C. at Muttra, and Ens. W. Agnew with 3d N.I. at Barrackpore; date 5th June.

Capt. D. Bamfield, 56th, to continue to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 19th N.I., until arrival of officer app. to perform that duty; date 18th June.

Ensigns H. B. Hooper, of 35th, and J. M. Swinton, 61st N.I., at their own request, removed, former to 31st and latter to 53d N.I., as juniors of their rank.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito to continue attached to artillery hospital at Agra, until 1st Sept., when he will proceed to Meerut, for purpose indicated in G.O. of 16th June.

June 22.—Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton, now at general hospital, to do duty with H. M. 21st Foot; date 7th June.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. McNair, 73d N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops on Eastern frontier, v. Brev. Maj. Humfrays dec.; date 29th May.

June 25.—The following officers of regt. of artillery to proceed and do duty with detachment of artillery drafts ordered from Dum-Dum to Upper Provinces by water, *viz.*—Capt. H. P. Hughes; 2d Lieuts. J. W. Fraser, C. V. Cox, C. H. Dickens, and H. Hammond;—Assist. Surg. M. A. B. Gerrard in medical charge.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. Mactier, deputy judge adv. gen. of Dinapore and Benares divisions, removed to Presidency division, v. Capt. Birch app. assist. secretary to Government, military department.

June 25.—Assist. Surg. R. C. Guise, 73d N.I., to proceed to Cherra Poonjee, and afford medical aid to Assist. Surg. J. Davenport, M.D., of Sylhet Light I. Bat.; date 30th May.

June 26.—Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as adj. to 59th N. I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Blackwood; date 15th June.

Lieut. E. Garret, doing duty with Ramgurh light infantry, to act as adj. to corps, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Jenner, on duty at Dinapore; date 12th June.

July 2.—Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover to make over medical charge of 62d N.I. to Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., of 8th L.C., and proceed to Etawah, for purpose of affording medical aid to 44th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Guise; date 12th June.

The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns (lately admitted to service) to do duty, *viz.*—Cornet W. Young with 6th L. C., at Sultanpore, Benares.—Lieuts. C. Jackson and L. A. Cook, with 69th N.I. at Berhampore; F. Aubert, 58th do., Barrackpore; T. Gordon, 12th do., Barrackpore; A. S. O. Donaldson, 67th do., Benares; S. C. A. Swinton, 51st do., Barrackpore.

Ens. H. G. Burmester, recently posted to 4th N.I., directed to proceed to Allygurh, and do duty with the recruit depot.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—July 1. Capt. E. J. Betts, 70th N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—May 20. Ens. Gordon Mainwaring, 53d N.I., from this date.—Ens. Fred. Mills, 54th N. I., to be considered as having resigned Company's service from 26th May 1838.—Lieut. G. D. Mercer, 45th N.I., from 20th Dec. 1838.

Examinations.— The undermentioned officers having been reported by the Examiners of the College of Fort William to be fully qualified for the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages; *viz.*—2d Lieut. N. A. Staples, 4th bat. artillery; Lieuts. J. T. Gordon and J. Inglis, 15th N.I.; Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th do.

Returned to Duty from Europe.—May 20. Capt. Henry Cotton, 67th N.I.; 1st Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, artillery; Lieut. Wm. Jervis, 42d N.I.; Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassy.—July 1. Brev. Capt. J. H. Blanshard, 63d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe—May 20. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, senior, for health.—Lieut. J. T. Bush, 24th N.I., for health.—22. Ens. William Fraser, 6th N.I., for health.—24. Ens. W. R. Mercer, 70th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 13. Major James Bordieu, 43d N.I., for eighteen months, for health (eventually to N.S. Wales).—June 17. Major R. Ross, N.I., and political agent at Jeypore, for two years, for health.—July 8. P. A. Torckler, regt. of artillery, for two years, for health.

To Bangalore.—May 20. Lieut. F. R. Evans, 26th N.I., for six months, on private affairs, from 1st July, 1839.

To Visit Mussoorie.—May 6. Capt. J. Graham, 50th N.I., from 16th May to 16th June, on private affairs.—17. Brev. Maj. H. Delafosse, horse artillery, from 3d May to 1st Oct., on private affairs.—Lieut. V. Eyre, horse artillery, from 13th May to 2d June, on ditto.—21. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave, 44th N.I., from 1st June to 28th Feb. 1840, on med. cert.—Lieut. J. G. Caulfeild, 68th N.I., from 22d April to 22d Oct., on med. cert.—25. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 23d N.I., from 28th May to 28th Dec., on med. cert.

To Visit Presidency.—April 30. Capt. R. A. Torckler, artillery, from 3d May to 3d Aug., on med. cert.—Ens. W. Fraser, 6th N.I., from 10th March to 10th June, on med. cert.—May 1. Capt. J. Hamilton, brigade major, Cawnpore, from 15th May to 15th Nov., on private affairs.—3. Ens. P. G. Cornish, 10th N.I., from 15th May to 15th Nov., on private affairs.—10. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. B. Hall, 40th N.I., from 20th April to 20th June, on med. cert. (since dead).—14. Capt. G. A. Barbor, 8th L.C., from 1st July to 31st Dec., on private affairs.—28. Gen. B. Marley, commandant of Allahabad, from 1st July to 1st Jan. 1840, to remain in extension, on med. cert.—Ens. T. C. Blagrave, 26th I.N., from 1st June to 1st Oct., on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—29. Lieut. James Ramsay, 35th N.I., deputy assist. com. gen., for twelve months (to proceed *via.* Indus and Bombay.—June 12. Lieut. Percy Eld, assistant to political agent at Muneepore, from 15th July to 15th Nov., on private affairs.—25. Cornet H. R. Grindlay, 6th L.C. from 15th June to 15th Sept. on med. cert.—July 8. Capt. J. G. Burns, superintendent of Cachar, for one month, on private affairs.

***To Visit Hooghly and Calcutta.*—June 28. Ens. A. Carrington, 24th N.I., from 15th July to 15th Oct., on private affairs.**

To Visit Hills North of Dayrah.—May 3. Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, 55th N.I., from 26th May to 31st Oct., on private affairs.—Ens. W. E. Mulcaster, 64th N.I., on med. cert.—10. Lieut. Col. D. Crichton, 64th N.I., from 13th May to 13th Jan. 1840, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. R. Lowry, 21st N.I., from 15th May to 15th Jan. 1240, on med. cert.—May 17. Brev. Capt. G. B. Michell, 9th N.I., com. Inf. Regt. of Sindrah's Reformed Continent, from 20th April to 15th Nov. 1839, on med. cert.—Surg. H. Newmarch, horse artillery, from 13th May to 13th Nov., on med. cert.—20. Capt. E. Watt, 6th L. C., attached to Oude Cavalry, from 15th May to 15th Oct., for health.—June 3. Lieut. J. A. Weller, engineers, for nine months, for health.—June 5. Ens. W. Baillie, 47th N.I., from 47th N.I., from 31st May to 1st Dec. 1839, in extension, on med. cert.—18. Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M.D., from 15th June to 15th Dec., eventually to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on med. cert.

To Visit Darjeeling.—May 3. Lieut. C. Ralfe, 3d N.I., from 1st May to 2st May 1840, on med. cert. —17. Ens. W. T. Wilson, 58th N.I., from 3d July, to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—June 4. Lieut. H. Barry, 71st N.I., from 10th March to 15th Oct., on med. cert.

To Visit Doyrah.—May 10. Lieut. T. Young, 2d N.I., from 15th May to 1st Nov., on private affairs.

To Visit Simla.—May 7. Lieut. James Brind, artillery, from 1st April to 1st Dec. 1839, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. and Adj. C. Ekins, 7th L. C., from 6th May to 30th June, on med. cert.

To Visit Subathoo.—May 13. Lieut. and Adj. W. Blackwood, 50th N.I., from 15th June to 30th Sept., on private affairs.

To Visit Barrackpore.—June 19. Mr. H. J. Michell, under suspension from rank and pay of lieut. in 72d N.I., from 1st July to 4th Dec. next, on private affairs.

To Visit Futtehgurh.—June 25. Ens. H. B. Lumsden, 59th N.I., from 15th July to 15th Oct., on private affairs.

To Visit the Hills.—July 1. Brev. Maj. E. P. Gowan, regt. of artillery, for one year, on med. cert.

To proceed on the River.—June 25. Capt. C. Fowle, 65th N.I., from 4th May to 4th July, on med. cert. (and to visit Kishnaghur).

To Visit Landour.—May 20. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I., from 31st May to 30th June, on private affairs.

To Visit Delhi.—May 28. Ens. W. Ballie, 47th N.I., from 1st April to 30th May, on med. cert.

To remain at Dinapore.—May 25. Ens. R. H. D. Tulloh, 30th N.I., from 12th April to 1st Aug., on private affairs.—Ens. G. Strangeways, 71st N.I., from 12th April to 1st Aug. on ditto.

To Visit Jubbulpore —June 5. En. C. A. Nicholson, from 5th June to 5th Oct., on private affairs.

Obtained leave of Absence.—June 24. Capt. T. H. G. Besant, officiating assistant to political agent in Upper Scinde, for one year, on med. cert.—July 11. Maj. J. Davidson, principal assistant to Commissioner of Assam, from 28th June to 31st Oct., on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

May 16, 1832.—Lieut. Browne, 49th F., to act as adj. of regt., during absence, on sick leave, of Lieut. and Adj. O'Callaghan.

June 3.—Lieut. Souter to act as qu. mast. to 44th F., during absence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Halahan, on leave; date 31st May.

June 6.—Col. G. W. Walker, 21st Fusiliers, to have rank of major general by brevet, in East-Indies only; date of com. 10th Jan. 1837.

Capt. Brown, 57th F., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., during absence of Capt. Fyfe.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th L. Drags. Cornet J. R. J. Coles to be lieut., without purch., v. Fyers dec., 15th Dec. 1838.

4th Foot. Lieut. C. J. Otter to be capt., without purch., v. Moneypenny dec., 19th March 1839.—Ens. W. W. Bond to be lieut., without purch., v. Otter prom., 9th March 1839.—Ens. and Adj. J. Potter to have rank of lieut., 10th March 1839.

17th Foot. Ens. J. F. Jones to be lieut., without purch., v. Mathews dec., 10th March 1839.

30th Foot. Major T. E. Wright to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Poole dec., 24th April 1839.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. Col. D. Urquhart to be major, v. Wright prom., 24th April 1839.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. F. Stokes to be capt., v. Urquhart prom., 24th April 1839.—Ens. W. Hardinge to be lieut, without purch, v. Grace dec., 21st April 1839.—Ens. C. J. Walker to be lieut., v. Stokes, prom. 24th April 1839.

63d Foot. Lieut. G. B. Pratt to be capt., without purch., v. Edgar dec., 8th April 1839.—Ens. J. B. Leatham to be lieut., without purch., v. Wheatstone dec., 9th Jan. 1839.—Ens. T. M. Haultain to be lieut., v. Pratt, 8th April 1839.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—April 27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, 40th F., for two years, on private affairs.—Capt. Fearon, 63d F., for two years, for health.—Maj. Gen. Sullivan, 6th F., for two years, for health.—Lieut. Burgh, 41st F., for ditto ditto. —May 16. Capt. Austin, 3d F., for purpose of taking charge of depôt of the regt.—24. Assist. Surg. Pillean, 63d F., for two years, for health.—June 3. Lieut. and Adj. O'Callaghan, 42th F., for two years, for health.

To Mauritius and Cape.—June 3. Lieut. Crompton, 68d F., for 18 months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

May 19. *Maria*, from Rotterdam and Batavia. —24. *Mona*, from Singapore. — 25. *Frankland*, from Liverpool; *Eleanora*, from London and Cape; *Good Success*, from China, Singapore, and Madras; *Sylph*, from Bombay and Madras.—26. *Enterprize*, from Liverpool; *Indiana*, from London.—27. *Portsea*, from Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, and Madras; *Drongan*, from Madras; *William Dampier*, from Rangoon.—28. *Europa*, from Cape and Madras; *Catherine*, from ditto ditto.—30. *Royal William*, from Liverpool and Hamburgh.—31. *Donna Pascoa*, from Rangoon.—June 6. *Sarah*, from Rangoon.—7. H.M.S. *Amherst*, from Arracan.—8. *John Hepburne*, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—9. *Indian Oak*, from Madras and Vizagapatam.—12 *Chilo*, from Boston.—15. *Hamilton*, from Boston; *Champlain*, from New York and Pondicherry.—20. *Gange*, from Bordeaux. — July 2. *Volunteer*, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—3. *Marinus*, from Bourbon and Mauritius; *Lord Castlereagh*, from Bombay; *Courier*, from London; *Antares*, from Moulmein. — 4. *Braemer*, from Mauritius; *Hinda*, from Liverpool; *Janet*, from Madras.—5. *Jane*, from West Coast of Sumatra.—6. *Nymph*, from China and Singapore; *Indian Queen*, from Moulmein.—7. *David Malcolm*, from Moulmein; *Graham*, from Mauritius and Madras. — 10. *Buckinghamshire*, from London, Swan River, and Madras; *Arethusa*, from Singapore, Penang, and Acheen.—11. *Winchester*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, from Sydney.—12. *D'Auvergne*, from South Australia.—13. *Eliza Heywood*, from Mauritius.—14. *William*, from Bombay; *Inez*, from Moulmein; *Santon*, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 13. *Futtay Salam*, for Bombay.—20. *Rosalind*, for Mauritius. — July 3. *Forth*, for Madras —13. *Margaret*, for London; *Water Witch*, for Aden (with a packet for England amounting to upwards of 5,000 letters). — 15. *Mary Ann*, for London; *Mary Ann Webb*, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

May 21. *Mariam*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Emma*, for Bourbon; *Cape Packet*, for Cape and London.—23. *Renown*, for London; *Mobile*, for Mauritius.—24. *Lloyds*, for London; *Gloucester*, for Boston.—25. *William Nicol*, for London; *Gentoo*, for Liverpool. — 26. *Augustus*, for Madras and Colombo. — 27. *Clydesdale*, for Liverpool;

Elizabeth, for Liverpool.—30. *Apollon*, for Mauritius.—JUNE 9. H.M.S. *Favourite*, for Rangoon.—11. *James Perkins*, for Boston.—20. *John Woodall*, for Liverpool.—27. *Atiet Rohaman*, for Singapore and China; *Maria*; *Water Lilly*, for Moulmein.—28. *Cashmere Merchant*.—29. *Emma Eugenia*, for Cape; *Integrity*, for N.S.Wales and V.D.Land; *Greenlaw*, for London.—30. *Sir William Wallace*, for Singapore; *Margaret Connal*, for Clyde; *Bengallee*, for Greenock; H.M.S. *Conway*, to sea.—JULY 1. *Maitland*, for London; *Shaw Allum*, for Singapore and China.—2. *Kyle*, for Clyde.—3. *William Dampier*, for Moulmein.—4. *Scotland*, for Liverpool.—9. *Sovendraprovis*, for Penang.—10. *Theresa*, for London; *Trident*, for Bourbon; *Eleanora*, for London.—14. *Good Success*, for China; *Pirate*, for Moulmein; *Sylph*, for Singapore; *Enterprize*, for Liverpool; *Frankland*, for Liverpool; *Cecilia*, for Singapore; *Nine*, for London; *Royal William*, for Hamburgh; *Portsea*, for London; *Henry Ewbank*, for Boston; *Poppy*, for China and Singapore.

Freight to London (July 16).—Saltpetre, £4. to £4. 4s. per ton; Sugar, £4. 5s. to £4. 10s.; Rice and Oil Seeds, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Hides, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Safflower, £4; Jute, £3. 10s. to £4; Cotton, Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £5. 10s; Silk Piece Goods, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Raw Silk, £6 to £6. 6s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Sylhet, the lady of Capt. E. A. Cumberlege, 73d N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Jamulpore, the lady of Capt. F. C. Milner, 36th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. James Hewett, 52d N.I., of a son.

12. At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. F. Angelo, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

— At Simla, the lady of Capt. Rutherford, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. D.T. Pollock, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Welchman, A.A.G. of the army, of a son (since dead).

— At Saugor, Central India, the lady of John S. Toke, Esq., surgeon 1st N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. W. Montriou, of a son.

19. At Goruckpoor, the lady of E. A. Reade, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. W. Birch, superintendent of police, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Charles Duffin, interp. and qu. mast. 26th N.I., of a son (still born).

21. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. Doveton, of a son.

22. At Chowringhee, the lady of N. Alexander, Esq., of a son.

23. Mrs. F. G. Stewart, of a daughter.

June 5. At Nusseerabad, the lady of J. Worrall, Esq., M.D., 4th local horse, of a daughter.

6. At Simla, the lady of Capt. R. Codrington, d.a., qu. mast. gen., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James C. Thompson, of a son.

16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. William Pattle, of a son (still born).

— At Mussoorie, the lady of Major Delafosse, horse artillery, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. De Montmorency, of a daughter.

20. At Peeprah, Champarun, the lady of J. William Yule, Esq., of a son.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of H. T. Lane, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

22. At Tewarra, Tirhoot, the lady of Wm. Cooke, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Allahabad, the lady of Alex. Beattie, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

27. At Simla, the lady of Major G. R. Crawfurd, artillery, of a son.

28. At Chittagong, the lady of H. Raikes, Esq., civil service, of a son.

29. At Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. Nash, of the adjutant general's office, of a son.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., civil service, of a son.

July 1. At Monghyr, the lady of J. W. Caston, Esq., merchant, of a son.

5. At Chandernagore, the lady of J. Davidson, Esq., of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Martyrose S. Owen, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of Jas. A. Lemondine, Esq., of a son.

11. At Kidderpore Park, the wife of Mr. E. Williams, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Sykes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Mozufferpore, Mr. G. H. Roseborne, indigo planter, to Miss M. Cleophas, only daughter of Peter Cleophas, Esq., merchant, Cawnpore.

May 9. At Meerut, Mr. Wm. Hickie, of Delhi, to Miss Caroline Peterson.

15. At Agra, Mr. Edward Gray, assistant in the political department, N.W.P., to Miss Mary Sutherland.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. E. Dunn, of the preventive service, to Margaret, relict of the late Mr. C. Gale.

27. Mr. W. F. Sinclair to Miss E. Tippin.

June 2. At Calcutta, W. H. Bryne, Esq., to Miss Eliza Paulina McRa, daughter of the late Dr. McRa, of the Bengal medical establishment.

22. At Berhampore, Mr. Thomas Ward, of the Moorshedabad Press, to Mary, relict of the late Mr. James Lewis, of Berhampore.

30. At Calcutta, John Anderson, Esq., commander of the H.C.'s flat *Matabungah*, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late George Cleghorn, Esq., of Futtyghur.

July 10. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. P. Murray, of the Marine Board Office, to Miss Harriet Snell.

DEATHS.

April 20. At Futtyghur, Mrs. C. Potter, aged 50.

29. At Jaumpore, Archibald, son of Capt. D. Chisholm, of Portobello, near Edinburgh.

May 14. At Simla, Edward, second son of the late Mr. Michael Rees, of Calcutta, aged 22.

16. At Calcutta, Malcolm Maclean, Esq., of Culna, aged 30 years.

18. At Calcutta, Brev. Capt. C. B. Hall, 40th N.I., acting adjutant, Hill Rangers.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. Isaac Smith, of the American ship *Henry Ewbank*, aged 35.

23. At Calcutta, Capt. W. J. Phillott, of the invalid establishment, aged 36.

24. At Barrackpore, Simon C. F. Milner, youngest son of the late T. W. Milner, Esq., aged 26.

25. At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Robert White, of the firm of Currie and Co., aged 37

— At Calcutta, Sophia Gould, the lady of J. L. Heatley, Esq., aged 44.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Johnson, aged 38.

29. At Chandernagore, Louisa Cecilia, lady of B. Hartley, Esq., aged 36.

30. At Benares, Maharajah Hurrender-Narain Bhoop, Rajah of Coochbehar. His Highness was of the caste called Raj-bungshee, and was a follower of Shiva. He died at the age of 70.

June 1. At Hazareebaugh, Lionel, eldest son of Capt. M. Smith, of H.M. 9th Foot, aged 4 years.

2. At Dinapore, Thomas Gray, Esq., merchant, and agent to the Government steam vessel.

4. At Delhi, the ex-Rajah of Ladah. He received a pension from Government of Rs. 200 a month.

5. At Lucknow, Ensign J. K. Forbes, 10th regt. N.I., eldest son of Capt. Forbes, of Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London, aged 21.

8. At the proximity of Punkabaree, in the jungles, of hydrophobia, Sukias Gaspar, Esq., aged 48.

10. At Delhi, Ensign J. E. Mee, 38th N.I.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. O'Connor, aged 20.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. McNees, aged 19.

26. At Mossooree, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Augustus Abbott, of the artillery, aged 21.

27. At Lahore, his Highness Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the Ruler of the Punjab, aged 60. His body was consumed on a pile made of sandal wood, along with four of his rances and seven slave girls.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Jackson, aged 49.

28. At Dinapore, Mr. James Hosmer, aged 33.

29. At Nuddea, Mr. H. Hancock, assistant to Messrs. Wilson and Co., Calcutta.

30. At Delhi, suddenly, Mr. Dirham, superintendent and publisher of the *Delhi Gazette*.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Shepherd, of the ship *Enterprize*, aged 21.

July 3. At Toolseah Factory, J. Verploegh, Esq.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. William Woods, of the ship *Mary Ann Webb*, of Liverpool.

7. At Calcutta, James Chippindall, Esq., of the civil service, aged 50.

8. At Calcutta, Isabel, second daughter of Claude Queiros, aged 6 years.

Lately. Near the Bolan Pass, Lieut. J. W. C. Chalmers, 43d Bengal Infantry, only son of the late Maj.Gen. Sir John Chalmers, K.C.B.

— On the march between Shikarpore and Quetta, Ensign Beaufort, 42d N.I.

— At Candahar, Lieut. Inverarity, of H.M. 16th Lancers He was murdered by a party of Affghan horsemen when returning to camp late one evening from fishing.

— On board the ship *Lady Kennaway*, on her way to sea, Ensign Wm. R. Mercer, 70th N.I.

— The Rajah of Kamhorseen (a hill state). He has left no heir, and his property reverts to the East-India Company.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, June 21, 1839.—The following movements are ordered:

F. troop horse artillery, from Bangalore to Bellary.

C. troop horse artillery, when relieved by the F. troop, from Bellary to Bangalore.

ADJUTANTS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 13, 1839.—The Commander-in-chief directs it to be notified for general information, that his Excellency has determined to discontinue the practice of appointing officers to act as adjutants and quartermasters of native corps in anticipation of their subsequently qualifying themselves to pass the prescribed examination in the Hindostance language; and that for the future, no officer will be appointed who has not been previously passed as adjutant or interpreter respectively, unless in emergent cases, which may not at the time admit of any other arrangement.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 27. A. P. Forbes, Esq., to be a commissioner for drawing of Government lotteries for present year, in room of Mr. W. H. Bayley proceeded to Cape.

31. M. Murray, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty, or until further orders.

J. R. Pringle, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Swinton, on leave, or until further orders.

Dawson Mayne, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

June 11. W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to Government in departments under chief secretary's immediate charge, during absence of Mr. Bayley on sick cert., or until further orders.

21. James Thomas, Esq., to act as a judge of Centre Provincial Court, during absence of Mr. Casamaijor on other duty, or until further orders.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, during employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

E. Story, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Auxiliary Court of Chicacole, during absence of Mr. Dowdeswell on other duty, or until further orders.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to take charge of Court at Chicacole, during absence of Mr. Storey or until return of Mr. Glass.

A. Sutherland, Esq., to hold charge of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, until relieved by Mr. Dowdeswell.

Capt. Christopher Biden (having reported his arrival at Madras on 20th June) to assume charge of office of master-attendant at presidency, and to take his seat as a member of Marine Board.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., to assume charge of his appointment of assistant master-attendant.

J. F. McKennie, Esq., to continue to act as secretary to Marine Board, and Murry Doss Pillay to act as deputy postmaster at Madras, until further orders.

July 16. The Hon. W. H. Tracy to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty, or until further orders.

E. Newbery, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor, delivered over charge of the Auxiliary Court to F. Copleston, Esq., head assistant to the collector and magistrate of that district, on the 16th May.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., acting assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Gunfoor, received charge of the Auxiliary Court at that station from F. Copleston, Esq., on the 17th May.

C. P. Brown, Esq., acting superintendent of the Government lotteries, took charge of that office, from A. Brooke, Esq., on the 20th May.

H. P. Strombom, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Chittoor, received charge of the Zillah Court at that station, from T. Onslow, Esq., register, on the 17th June.

N. W. Kindersley, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, delivered over charge of that district, on the 4th July, to S. Scott, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate.

W. A. Neave, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Salem, resumed his duties on the 13th July.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, received charge of the Zillah Court at that station, on the 10th July, from A. Sutherland, Esq., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate at that station.

J. F. Bury, Esq., assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of the N.D. of Arcot, reported his return to the presidency, from the Isle of France, on the 19th July.

Attained Rank.—Mr. T. A. Anstruther, as senior merchant, on 21st May 1839; Mr. F. Mole, as junior merchant, 15th June 1839; Messrs. J. F. Bury and R. B. M. Binning, as factors, 25th June 1839.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—June 14. C. H. Woodgate, Esq., in extension, for three months, for health.—July 2. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., for six months, to proceed to Calcutta, on private affairs. —12. W. M. Molle, Esq., in extension until 31st Dec. next.—16. C. R. Baynes, Esq., in extension until 31st July 1840, on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 28, 1839.—Lieut. A. R. Thornhill, 5th L.C., to act as aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, until further orders.

Capt. J. Brown, H.M. 57th regt., to act as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H. commanding Centre Division of army, from 18th May, during absence of Capt. Fyfe, H.M. 17th regt., on service, or until further orders.

Lieut. G. J. Russell, 5th L.C., to be considered as having acted as aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor up to 28th May, the date of his departure to assume his app. under commissioner for affairs of Rajah of Mysore.

May 31.—Senior Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. John Hill to be assist. com. general, v. Major Armstrong removed on promotion.

Senior Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. Alex. Shirreffs to be deputy assist. com. general, v. Capt. Hill prom.

June 11.—*34th L.Inf.* Lieut. T. Thompson to be adjutant.

36th N.I. Lieut. E. H. A. Webb to be qu. master and interpreter.

Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, corps of engineers, to be assistant to civil engineer in 6th division, but to remain at Belgaum till relieved from his present duties as executive engineer.

June 14.—Capt. C. M. Macleane, 43d N.I., to be sub-assist. com. general, but to continue to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly until further orders.

Assist. Com. of Ordnance Lieut. James Denton to proceed to Belgaum and assume charge of arsenal at that station.

Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance Lieut. John O'Brien to proceed to Madras and assume charge of Camp Equipage Depôt.

Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance Lieut. Wm. Brooks to proceed to Vizianagapatam and assume charge of arsenal at that station.

June 18.—The under-mentioned officers, belonging to corps of artillery, to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 17th June:—Lieuts. George Hall, Philip Anstruther, R. C. Moore, Fred. Burgoyne, G. W. Y. Simpson, and C. W. Rolland.

Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 29th N.I., to act as secretary to General Prize Committee, during absence of Maj. Butterworth, C.B., from presidency.

June 21.—*14th N.I.* Capt. C. W. Young to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. F. Liardet to be capt., and Ens. C. J. Rudd to be lieut., v. Farran invalided; date of coms. 18th June 1839.

July 2.—*Engineers.* 2d-Lieut. S. O. E. Ludlow to be 1st lieut., v. Armstrong dec.; date of com. 17th June 1839.

Cadet of Infantry C. W. K. Sharp admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. H. E. Hadwen admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. of artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

In reference to G.O. under date 14th June, Assist. Com. of Ordnance Lieut. James Denton permitted to continue in charge of camp equipage department until 10th July.

July 5.—*Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. R. Kinkead to take rank from 22d Jan. 1839, v. Croft retired.—1st-Lieut. J. G. Balmain to take rank from 2d March 1839, v. Frith dec.—2d-Lieut. A. B. Gould to be 1st lieut., v. Murray retired; date of com. 20th March 1839.—2d-Lieut. R. C. Buckle to take rank from 22d Jan. 1839, to complete estab. of corps.

24th N.I. Ens. W. H. Tanner to be lieut., v. Freeman dec.; date of com. 19th June 1839.

Assist. Surg. A. Cheyne, M.D., to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

July 9. — The following appointments to take effect from 3d July, during absence of Deputy Commissary S. Clarke, of the ordnance department, to Europe, on sick cert.:—Lieut. J. Denton, assist. com. of ordnance, to be acting deputy com. of ordnance; Lieut. J. O'Brien, deputy assist. com. of ordnance, to be acting assist. com. of ordnance; and Conductor J. Hamilton to be acting deputy assist. com. of ordnance.

July 12.—Cadet of Infantry C. W. Huet admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Supernum. Ens. Martin Hickley brought on effective strength of 15th N.I., from 24th Jan. 1839, to complete estab., v. Stewart struck off.

July 16.—*8th L.C.* Cornet H. H. Freeling to be lieut., v. Prescott dec.; date of com. 11th July 1839.

Mr. B. S. Chimmo admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

July 19.—Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock to be surgeon, v. Jameson dec.; date of com. 30th June 1839.

Lieut.-Col. J. Hanson, qu. mast. general of army (having returned to presidency on 15th July), to resume charge of his department.

2d-Lieut. R. B. Smith, corps of engineers, permitted to proceed to Calcutta, in anticipation of his transfer to corps of engineers in Bengal.

Lieut. J. R. Arrow, 15th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interpreter of that corps.

Head-Quarters, June 13, 1839.—Assist. Surg. C. Woodford, app. to do duty with H.M. 63d regt., to be considered as having been in medical charge of details of H.M. 62d and 63d regts. embarked on board the bark *Clarissa* for Moulmein, from 16th Oct. 1838.

June 15.—Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson to be posted to 44th N.I.

June 19.—Maj. Charles Farran (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

July 2.—Ens. C. W. K. Sharp (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 33d N.I.

July 3.—The undermentioned officers removed at their own request, *viz.*—Ens. T. H. Drury, from right wing Madras Europ. regt. to 49th regt., to rank next below Ens. J. H. Butler.—Ens. J. B. Mortimer, from right wing Madras Europ. regt. to 34th regt., to rank next below Ens. A. F. Place.

The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry and Ensigns of Infantry posted to regts. specified, *viz.*—2d-Cornets W. E. Remington, to 5th L.C.; and Thomas Allan, 4th do.; 3d-Cornets M. W. Isacke, 7th L.C.; Geo. Forbes, 5th do.; J. E. Mayne, 6th do.; and A. G. Garland, 4th do.—6th Ens. Wm. Johnstone (not arrived), R. W. Madras Europ. regt.; 7th Ens. Sweedland Mainwaring, ditto; 4th Ensigns Septimus Gibbon, 42d N.I.; G. F. Luard, 52d do.; A. W. Grant, 11th do.; S. G. Prendergast, 13th do.; H. J. Anderson, 25th do.; Arthur Wyndham, 5th do.; John Curtis, 8th do.; 8th Ens. F. F. C. Dickson, R. W Madras Europ. regt.; 4th Ensigns F. J. Goldsmid, 37th N.I.; Walter Coleridge, 20th do.; W. T. K. Rolston, 14th do.

July 4.—Ens. A. H. M. Chesney removed from 1st to do duty with 13th N.I.

Surg. J. Macfarland removed from 48th to 33d regt., and Surg. Q. Jamieson, M.D., from 33d to 48th ditto.

Assist. Surg. W. Rose removed to 33d regt.

July 10.—Ens. Martin Hickey removed from doing duty with 48th, and posted to 15th N.I. as 4th ensign, which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. G. C. Mowbray.

July 12.—Ens. G. E. Cotton, 50th N.I., permitted to continue to do duty with 41st regt. till 31st Dec. next.

July 13.—Ens. C. W. Huet (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 38th N.I.

July 15.—The undermentioned Ensigns (recently posted to regts.) permitted to do duty with corps specified till 31st Dec. next:—Ensigns W. Crew, 32d, with 45th regt.; S. Mainwaring, M.E. regt. with 2d regt.; S. Gibbon, 42d, with 2d do.; G. F. Luard, 52d, with 34th do.; A. W. Grant, 11th, with 38th do.; S. G. Prendergast, 13th, with 5th do.; H. G. Anderson, 25th, with 34th do.

July 17.—Ens. T. Haines to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 9th regt., until relieved, or further orders; date 8th July.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—June 18. Maj. Charles Farran, 14th N.I., at his own request.

Examination. — Lieut. J. R. Arrow, acting qu. mast. 15th L.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Trichinopoly, has been reported qualified for the duties of interpreter.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 2. Assist Surg. W. Rose; Assist. Surg. H. Cheape.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—June 14. Ens. F. W. Sellon, 43d N.I., for health.—Deputy Com. of Ordnance, S. Clarke, for health.—July 2. Lieut. R. L. Reilly, 10th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—July 16. Capt. H. Morland, 27th N.I. for six months, for health.

To Presidency.—June 8. Lieut. R. L. J. Ogilvie, 33d N.I., from 10th June to 10th July 1839.—11. Assist. Surg. J. Lovell, zillah of Chicacole, leave for purpose of obtaining a final med. cert. to enable him to proceed to Europe.—13. Capt. F. Eades, 39th N.I., from 20th June to 20th Sept. 1839.—2d-Lieut. R. B. Smith, sappers and miners, from 20th June to 31st Aug. 1839.—20. Lieut. R. Woolley, 28th N.I., from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1839.—Lieut. A. Robertson, 48th N.I., from 1st to 31st July 1839.—Ens. P. F. Ottley, d.d. 33d N.I., from from 1st to 31st July 1839.—July 2. Lieut. and Adj. H. Y. Pope, 27th N.I., from 5th June 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe, on sick cert.—6. Lieut. and Adj. R. Farquhar, 28th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct. 1839.—16. Lieut. and Adj. L. Moore, 5th L.C., from 1st to 31st Aug. 1839.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 7th L.C., from 5th July 1839 to 15th Jan. 1840, on sick cert. (also to Eastern Coast).

To Bangalore.—June 18. Lieut. Col. Maclean, resident at Tanjore, until 31st Aug. 1839 (to proceed *via* Madras).—20. Lieut. A. M. McCally, 28th N.I., from 10th July to 10th Sept. 1839.—July 4. Ens. H. R. G. Dallas, 33d N.I., from 27th June to 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert.—12. Cornet G. K. Newbery, 8th L.C., from 17th July to 15th Aug. 1839.

To Western Coast.—June 18. Lieut. T. A. Boileau, 43d N.I., in continuation, till 30th Sept. 1839, and to enable him to join.

To Cuddalore and Eastern Coast.—June 8. Ens. M. C. Spottiswoode, 24th N.I., in continuation till 15th Oct. 1839, for health.

To Cannanore.—June 18. Maj. J. Wallace 46th, N.I., from 8th June to 31st July 1839.

To Neilgherry Hills.—May 9. Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th N.I., until 30th June, for health.—June 13. Maj. W. J. Butterworth, C.B., acting deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, from 26th June to 25th July 1839.—July 12. Ens. W. T. K. Rolston, 14th N.I., from 20th July to 20th Oct. 1839.—16. Capt. D. Littlejohn, 48th N.I., in continuation till 15th Jan. 1840, on sick cert.

To Berhampore.—Capt. J. Fullerton and Lieut. C. Gill, 17th N.I., till 31st July 1839, on sick cert.

To Bellary.—July 12. Cornet J. F. Johnstone, 3d L.C., in continuation till 20th Aug. 1839, on sick cert.

To Eastern Coast.—July 6. Lieut. and Adj. W. K. Babington, 17th N.I., in continuation till 31st Aug. 1839, on sick cert.

To Courtallum and Western Coast.—July 5. Assist. Surg. J. Kellie, zillah of Malabar, from 15th July to 15th Sept. 1839, for health.

To Cuttack.—July 17. Major C. Farran, C.E.V. Bat., from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1839.

To Mysore and Southern Division.—July 6. Lieut. W. Junor, 2d N.I., from 28th July to 28th Oct. 1839.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 30. *Coringa Packet*, from Calcutta, &c.—JUNE 6. *Clorinde*, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry. —9. *Avoca*, from Tavoy and Acheen; *Lulworth*, from Calcutta.—16. *Coringa Packet*, from Pondicherry.—17. H.M brig *Algerine*, from Trincomalee.—18. *Janet*, from Moulmein and Amherst. —19. *Lloyds*, from Calcutta.—20. *Marquis Camden*, from London; *Charles Dumergue*, from Moulmein and Acheen.—21. *Colombo*, from Pondicherry. —22. *General Kyd*, and *Strath Eden*, both from London; *Union*, from Vizagapatam; *Governor Doherty*, from Calcutta.—23. *Buckinghamshire*, from Adelaide, S. Australia.—24. *Euphrates*, from Bombay.—25. *Emma*, from Cape.—29. *Catherine*, Pendygrass, from Bombay.—30. *Patriot*, from Calcutta.—JULY 2. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam.—5. *Gaillardon*, from Calcutta.—10. *Thames*, from London.—11. *Orator*, from Mauritius; H.M.S. *Volage*, from Trincomallee.—12. *Josephine*, from Bordeaux, Bombay, and Pondicherry.—13. H.M.S. *Conway*, from Calcutta.—15. *Larkins*, from London and Cape.—18. H.M. brig *Algerine*, from Trincomallee; *Emerald Isle*, from Port Louis.

Departures.

JUNE 6. *Isadora*, for Vizagapatam.—8. *Coringa Packet*, for Pondicherry.—12. *Resolution*, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—13. *Mithridate*, for Havre de Grace.—15. *Lulworth*, for Swan River; *Bengal Packet*, for London.—18. H.M. brig *Algerine*, for Trincomalee.—21. *Lloyds*, for London; *Clorinde*, for Bordeaux.—29. *Mobile*, for Mauritius.—JULY 2. *Coringa Packet*, for Northern Ports; *Graham*, for Calcutta.—4. *Claudine*, for Cape and London; *Union*, for Northern Ports.—5. *Buckinghamshire*, for Calcutta.—6. *Winchester*, for Calcutta.—9. *Governor Doherty*, for Moulmein. —10. *Pearl*, for London; *Marquis Camden*, for Calcutta.—12. *Patriot*, for Penang and Straits.—14. *Charles Dumergue*, for Coringa.—16. *Gaillardon*, for N.S. Wales; *Catherine*, Pendygrass, for Northern Ports.—17. H.M.S. *Conway*, for Trincomallee; H.M.S. *Volage*, for China.—18. *Charles Grant*, for Singapore and China; *Thames*, for Calcutta.—19. H.M.S. *Algerine*, for Trincomallee.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 6. At Bellary, the lady of W. H. Grubb, Esq., Madras artillery, of a son.

9. At Cannanore, the lady of Major Wallace, commanding 46th N.I., of a son.

10. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Capt. Wynter, 11th Madras N.I., of a son.

— At Dindigul, the lady of the Rev. William Hickey, of a son.

15. At Cochin, the lady of the Rev. H. Harley, of a son.

17. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. J. Hutchings, 43d N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Madras, Mrs. Bowie, of a son.

20. At Kulladghee, the lady of Capt. Barnett, 7th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. Rumsey, 44th regt., of a son.

24. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Rev. J. W. Gordon, missionary, of a son.

26. At Ootacamund, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. Gerrard, 45th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Robert White, Esq. M.D., surgeon, of a son.

31. The lady of George H. Skelton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

June 12. At Chittoor, the lady of T. Onslow, Esq., civil service, of a son.

13. At Ootacamund, the lady of W. A. Neave, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Secunderabad, the lady of G. T. Haly, Esq., 41st N.I., of a daughter.

28. At Hingolee, the lady of N. A. Woods, M.D., surgeon, Madras establishment, attached to H.H. the Nizam's army, of a daughter.

30. At Guntoor, the lady of E. Newberry, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Morphett, H.M. 57th regt., of a daughter.

July 3. At Bangalore, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. J. Smith, of a daughter.

4. At Vepery, the lady of the Rev. H. Von Dadelszen, of a son.

5. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Forteseue, of a daughter.

6. At Yanam, the lady of Capt. A. DeLaCombe, of a daughter.

7. At the residency, Tanjore, the lady of Arthur J. Macleane, Esq., secretary to the Marine Board, of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

12. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. T. Brotherton, missionary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 15. At Vepery, Mr. W. T. Taylor, son of the late Capt. Taylor, of the Madras army, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Mr. M. Vincent, of Pondicherry.

21. At Secunderabad, Capt. Amsinck, horse artillery, to Anna Tinne, eldest daughter of Patrick Rose, Esq., Banff.

27. At Nevoor, the Rev. A. F. Cæmmerer to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Mead.

July 2. At Cuttack, Lieut. Col. Vincent Mathias, 14th N.I., to Mary Ann Louise, youngest daughter of the late J. Spence, Esq.

17. At Madras, Hugh Cheape, Esq., M.D., to Helen Isabella, second daughter of Capt. Burn, late of the 3d Dragoons.

DEATHS.

May 2. At sea, on board the *Strath Eden*, Lieut. Thomas Austin, of the artillery.

10. At Bellary, Dr. C. S. W. F. Hunter, of H.M. 4th regt., doing duty with a wing of the 13th L. Drags. at that station.

12. At sea, on board the ship *Marquis Camden*, on the passage from England, Miss Biden, daughter of Capt. Christopher Biden, Master-attendant at Madras.

25. At Russell Kondah, Lieut. J. W. Nixon, of the 17th regt. N.I.

26. At Madras, Mrs. Thomas, wife of J. F. Thomas, Esq.

27. At the Madras General Hospital, Francis Yates Cooper, Esq., late of the 4th L.C.

28. At Cannanore, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Col. Wm. Isacke, 36th regt. N.I.

June 11. Of dropsy, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Cheriman, relict of the late S. Cheriman, Esq., aged 56.

17. Near Vellore, of cholera, Elizabeth Leathes, wife of Capt. Henry Prior, of the 23d N.I., and daughter of Sir John Mortlock, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise.

19. At Hoossingabad, Lieut. E. N. Freeman, of the 42d regt. N.I.

30. At Hyderabad, Surg. Charles Jameson, of the medical establishment.

July 9. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Marshall, aged 42.

11. At Arcot, Lieut. Richard Prescott, of the 8th regt. L.C., aged 31.

15. At Vepery, Mrs. J. M. Kirwan.

Lately. Hatley Frere, Esq., of the civil service, late acting assistant judge of Coimbatore.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

GUZERAT IRREGULAR HORSE.

Bombay Castle, May 21, 1839.—Under instructions from the right hon. the Governor General of India, orders have been issued for raising, at Baroda, a local corps, to be designated the "Guzerat Irregular Horse," to consist of eight rissallahs, and to be of the following strength, *viz.* eight rissaldars, eight jemedars, thirty-two duffedars, sixty-four naib duffedars, eight neshun burdars, eight trumpeters, and six hundred and forty sowars.—Extra: one wordee-major, one nakieb, one writer, two native doctors, one trumpet-major, one chowdry, one mootzuddy, three flagmen, and two lascars.

The following officers have been appointed to this corps:

Commandant.—Major H. G. Roberts, 13th N.I.

2d in Command.—Lieut. A. N. Aitcheson, 13th N.I.

Adjutant.—Ens. J. McGrigor, 21st N.I.

Medical officer.—Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton, 23d N.I.

DEPUTY PAYMASTERS AT STATIONS.

Bombay Castle, May 24, 1839.—Deesa being reduced to a second class brigade, the situation of deputy paymaster at that station is abolished.

A treasure chest will be established there, agreeably with the regulations.

Consequent on orders from the Government of India, a deputy paymaster is sanctioned for Mhow.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, May 31, 1839.—Whereas the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. has, on the date hereof, received charge of the government of Bombay, and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison: and all persons are required to obey the said Hon Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

The following appointments are made on the personal staff of the Hon. the Governor:—

Edward Fuller Danvers, Esq., to be Private Secretary.

2d Lieut. John Rivett Carnac, H.M. 21st Fusileers, to be Military Secretary.

Capt. Franklin Lushington, H.M. 9th regt., to be Aide-de-Camp.

Assist. Surg. Robert Brown, to be Surgeon to the Hon. the Governor.

RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.—LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Bombay Castle, June 1, 1839.—The following copy of a military letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated the 13th Feb. last, is published for general information.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

We observe from the scale of pensions which accompanied the letter of the officiating secretary in the military department at your presidency, to the Madras government, under date 19th March 1838, that the widows of members of the Medical Board, and of superintending surgeons, have not been allowed, on their admission to "Lord Clive's Fund," the benefit of the rank which, under our orders of the 23d Oct. 1833, was granted to medical officers holding those appointments; since the date of that letter it, has been our practice to grant to widows of members of the board, and of superintending surgeons, the pensions allowed from Lord Clive's Fund to the widows of colonels and lieut.-colonels, being the rank then assigned to them respectively. We desire that a similar practice may obtain in India.

We have, &c.

London, 13th Feb. 1839.

GENERAL SIR HENRY FANE.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, June 3, 1839.—The head-quarters of his Exc.

the Commander-in-Chief in India, will be removed from hence towards Poona on the 9th inst., to which place all reports, &c. intended for his Excellency's information, are to be addressed till further orders.

THE RESERVE FORCE OF SCINDE.

Bombay Castle, June 13, 1839.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, the Reserve Force of Scinde is to be at present considered, in matters relating to military regulations and discipline, under Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B., the senior officer in charge of the Bombay army.

The Reserve Field Force of Scinde is to be considered a first class brigade.

SALARIES OF DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Bombay Castle, June 13, 1839.—The following extract, para. 22, from a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 6th Feb. last, is published for information: "Having authorized the government of Madras to raise the salaries of deputy judge advocates at that presidency, from 250 to Rs. 350 a month, as allowed at Bengal, we now sanction a similar augmentation at your presidency, commencing from the date of your receipt of this despatch. The allowance for office establishment, will at the same time be fixed at Rs. 50 per month, as granted in Bengal."

H. C. STEAMER "ZENOBIA."

Bombay Castle, July 16, 1839.—The Hon. Company's steam vessel "*Kilkenny*" having arrived, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that she be received into the Indian Navy, and put into commission under the name of "*Zenobia*."

OPERATIONS IN THE MAHEE CAUNTA.

Bombay Castle, July 26, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has perused, with great satisfaction, reports of the proceedings of a field detachment under the command of Capt. Apthorp, K. I. C., of the 20th Regt. N. I., and composed of the details noted in the margin.* in quelling disturbances which have recently occurred in the Mahee Caunta.

On one occasion, a detachment of the 14th Regt. N. I., commanded by Capt. Hutt, attacked and dispersed with considerable loss, a body of insurgents, strongly posted in the Damode Hills, and on another occasion, Capt. Apthorp, after a forced march of 35 miles, succeeded in apprehending some of the principal persons concerned in these disturbances.

* A detachment of the 9th Regt. N. I.; a detachment of the 14th Regt. N. I., and a detachment of Golundauze.

The Governor in Council requests that Capt. Apthorp will accept himself, and communicate to the officers and men under his command, the thanks of government for their conduct whilst engaged on this service.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

With the sanction of Government the following relief of corps will take place during the ensuing cold season, unless otherwise ordered; dated 20th July:—

8th N. I., from Satara to Baroda.
11th do., Bhooj to Ahmedabad.
12th do., Rajcote to Bombay.
14th do., Ahmedabad to Rajcote,
16th do., Bombay to Satara.
20th do., Baroda to Bhooj.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 23. Mr. W. Simson to assume charge of his appointment of collector and magistrate of Shoolapoor.

Mr. E. H. Townsend to act as collector and magistrate of Belgaum, and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. P. Stewart to act as collector and magistrate of Poona.

31. Mr. Crawford McLeod to be deputy postmaster general of Bombay, and superintendent of Government printing establishment, in suc. to Mr. J. Graham dec.

Mr. Ashness Remington to officiate as 1st assistant to political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda.

June 12. Mr. A. St. John Richardson to act as 3d assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

June 17. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

18. Mr. Campbell, acting 1st assistant to magistrate of Belgaum, to have penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

The penal powers of a magistrate conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen in Poona division, *viz.*—Mr. W. E. Frere, acting 1st assistant to magistrate of Poona; Mr. J. N. Rose, ditto 2d ditto.

19. Mr. W. E. Frere, acting 1st assistant to collector of Poona, to be placed in charge of purgunnas of Kheir and Mawul; to have effect from 10th March last.

20. The following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature:

Edward Davies, Esq., acting master in equity, confirmed in office of master in equity, from 11th July.

Charles Augustus West, Esq., to be clerk of court for conducting proceedings in small causes, from 15th July.

John Pascal Larkins, Esq., to be attorney for conducting pauper causes, from 15th July.

22. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., and Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood, to be secretaries in attendance on Hon. the Governor, during his tour in the Deccan.

L. R. Reid, Esq., acting chief secretary to government, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in secret, political, and judicial departments.

W. S. Boyd, Esq., acting secretary to government, to conduct Lieut. Col. Wood's duties in military and marine departments.

23. Mr. C. Sims to be joint judge and session judge of Poona, subject to confirmation of government of India.

Mr. W. H. Harrison to act as deputy registrar of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Lieut. J. R. Keily, 20th N.I., to act as assistant to political agent in Mahee Caunta, during absence of Lieut. Wallace on sick cert.

24. Mr. A. Spens to act as deputy collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, until return of Mr. Grant.

Mr. W. H. Harrison to be assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. R. Stracey to act as assistant judge and session judge at that station.

Mr. A. Bettington, acting 2d assistant to the collector and magistrate of Belgaum, received charge of that collectorate from Mr. Simson, on the 27th May.

Mr. P. Stewart, acting collector of Poona, received charge of that collectorate from Mr. W. E. Frere, on the 10th June.

Mr. S. Babington, assistant collector and magistrate of Belgaum, was examined in the regulations of Government on the 20th May by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Obtained leave of Absence.—June 12. Mr. J. A. Forbes, for six months, to the Deccan, on sick cert.—July 20. Mr. J. Little, for two months, to Deccan, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 20. The Rev. R. Ward, A.M., junior presidency and garrison chaplain, to be acting senior chaplain, and the Rev. R. G. Keays, A.M., acting chaplain at Ahmednuggur, to be acting junior presidency and garrison chaplain, from date of the Rev. H. Jeffrey's embarkation for New South Wales.

24. The Rev. R. Ward, A.M., to act as Archdeacon of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 17, 1839.—Assist. Surg. B. White, vaccinator N.W.D. of Guzerat, transferred to S.E.D. as vaccinator; and Assist. Surg. J. Keith, acting vaccinator S.E.D. of Guzerat, to be vaccinator of N.W.D. Guzerat.

May 20.—Ens. H. L. Evans, 17th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from 27th Oct. to 27th Nov. last, during absence of Lieut. Knipe, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. C. Johnson delivered over charge of Commissariat department at Malligaum to Lieut. A.H. O. Mathews, of 15th N.I., under date 1st May.

Brev. Capt. Wilson, major of brigade, to take charge of bazar department at Deesa, on departure of Lieut. Shaw from station; date 15th Nov.

May 24.—Capt. J. Gray, H.M. 40th regt., to act as interp. to Scinde Reserve Force during absence of Lieut. Postans, from 20th Jan. last.

Ens. J. D. DeVitre, 25th N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Mhow. [A new appointment.]

Lieut. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., to be assistant to superintendant of bazars at Poona.

Assist. Surg. Fraser directed to assume medical charge of steamer *Hugh Lindsay* without delay.

May 25.—Cadet of Cavalry C. F. Magniac admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry J. D. Stewart and Frederick Stanley admitted on estab., and prom. to Ensigns.

Messrs. H. D. Glasse and R. H. Davidson, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Ens. J. L. P. Hoare, 13th N. I., to be fort adj. of Surat, v. Aitchison, subject to provisions of Gov. G.O. of 8th Aug. 1834.

May 27.—The following temporary appointments by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, dated 8th March last, confirmed:

Capt. J. Scott, 23d N.I., to act as a sub-assist. com. general, and to be stationed at Bukkur, until further orders.

Capt. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., to be an acting sub-assist. commissary general.

Lieut. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., to be an acting sub-assist. commissary general.

May 28.—Surg. Pinney to be staff surgeon of Mhow, and to join on termination of field service, on which he is at present employed. (As a temporary measure, pending further orders, the senior medical officer stationed at Mhow, to act as staff surgeon.

Lieut. N.P. McDougall, 13th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Surat, on departure of Lieut. Aitcheson from station, until arrival of officer nominated to the situation.

May 29.—Capt. Corsellis, paymaster to Scinde Reserve Force, to proceed to Bukkur as soon as possible, and Capt. Donnelly, deputy assist.adj.gen. of Scinde Reserve Force, to take charge of treasure chest for use of brigade divided between Karachee and Tatta; dates 10th and 25th March last.

The following divisional Order by Maj. Gen. Willis, commanding northern division of the army, confirmed:—Capt. Apthorp, K.L.C., 20th N.I., as senior officer, to assume command of the troops in the Myhee Kaunta.—Lieut. Vaillant, 9th N.I. (subject to confirmation of Commander of the Forces) to be line adj. to the force, from 8th May, the date on which they were to take the field.—The superintending Surgeon to avail himself of the services of Assist. Surg. White, and to direct that officer to proceed to Hursole without delay.

Assist. Surg. W. Pitcairn, acting port surgeon, to assume medical charge of 4th N.I., during illness of Surg. J. McMorris.

May 30.—Capt. R. Foster, having arrived from Aden, resumed charge of his duties as superintendent of roads, &c. on 12th May.

May 31.—Surg. Montefiore to act as garrison surgeon until arrival of Surg. Gray, or until further orders.

The following temporary appointments made, consequent on permission of Major J. Jopp to remain at Bombay, or in the Deccan, on sick leave granted to him under date 4th May 1838.

Major C. Waddington to act as inspecting engineer in the Deccan.

Capt. J. S. Grant to continue to act as inspecting engineer Northern Division of Army, during Maj. Jopp's absence from duty, or until further orders.

Capt. W. B. Goodfellow, and Capt. T. M. B. Turner, to revert to their respective appointments of executive engineer at Poona, and Ahmednugger.

Capt. W. C. Harris to assume acting charge of superintending engineer's department at presidency, on his arrival from Kurrachee.

Lieut. W. G. Hebbert to act as executive engineer at Belgaum, during period Capt. Harris may be employed at presidency.

Maj. Gen. I. Kinnersley, being reported unfit, from sickness, to join his station, permitted to defer his departure until further orders.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Davidson, M.D., app. to relieve Assist. Surg. Fraser from medical charge of the *Hugh Lindsay*, on account of illness of the latter.

June 1.—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I., to perform duties of adj., during absence of Lieut. Watkin on sick cert.

Lieut. W. H. C. Lye, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., during absence of Lieut. Supple on leave to presidency.

June 5.—So much of the late G.O. as appoints Assist. Surg. Drever, of Madras horse artillery, to medical duties of staff and details at Sholapoor, hereby cancelled, and Assist. Surg. W. Butler, of Madras army, senior medical officer at the station, will, according to the regulations, be placed in charge of those details.

Lieut. L. P. Hart, of engineers, to be assistant superintendent of roads, &c., v. Lieut. H. Wood, proceeded to Europe.

June 7.—The services of Capt. R. St. John, of Europ. Regt., and post master at Poona, placed at disposal of Major General commanding the Forces, for a special duty, without prejudice to his present appointment.

Cadet of Artillery W. C. Outhwaite admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadet of Cavalry R. B. Moore admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry Alfred Williams, G.F. Thorne, W. B. Shubrick, Wm. Ballingall, Fred. Cuerton, C. C. Johnstone, James Miles, P. M. Briggs, T.E. Stone, W. S. Furneaux, Geo. Mackenzie, G. S. Montgomery, J. E. Bowles, and C. F. Kneller admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Alex. Campbell, M.D., and T. M. Hovell admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Mr. J. S. Stockley admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

June 10.—Capt. G. Macan to receive charge of Commissariat department at Malligaum from Lieut. Mathews; date 28th May.

Lieut. Robinson, Indian Navy, to be assistant to Secretary to Military Board, for Indian Naval store accountant and audit department.

Cadets of Infantry E. S. Niblock, Joseph Pike (already posted to 9th N.I.), R. W. Wheatstone, and E. C. Marston, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. F. Babington admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

June 11.—Brigadier T. Valiant, K.H., of H.M. 40th F. (having arrived in garrison) to assume duties of Commandant, and all reports and returns to be made to him accordingly.

June 13.—Lieut. W. Loch, 1st L.C. to be an aid-de-camp on staff of Hon. the Governor, but not to be withdrawn from his regimental duties, until termination of the service on which he is employed.

Ens. W. Reynolds, 14th N.I., to act as aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, during absence of Lieut. Loch on field service, or until further orders; date 1st June 1839.

June 14.—Cadet of Infantry Robert Phayre admitted on estab., and prom to ensign.

June 15.—Lieut. E. S. Blake, regt. of artillery, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 2d bat. of artillery, until further orders.

June 17.—Cadet of Infantry, W. H. Seale admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The under-mentioned officers, cadets of season 1823, to have rank of capt. by brevet, viz.—Lieuts. A. Shepheard, 24th N.I., and W. Thatcher, 6th do., from 25th April 1839.

Lieut. H. W. Preedy, Superintendent of bazars at Kurrachee, received charge of commissariat department, with Reserve of the Army of Scinde, from Brev. Capt. G. Wilson, 26th N.I., on 25th May.

The district order, under date 15th May, directing that all reports and returns be made to Lieut. Col. Tweedie, 20th Madras N.I., on departure of Maj. Gen. Kinnersley from Candeish, confirmed.

June 27.—Capt. W. Macan, acting deputy paymaster at Deesa, delivered over charge of treasure tumbrils belonging to late pay office, to major of brigade at station on 5th June.

Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, assistant, was appointed to act as superintendent of roads, &c., during Capt. Foster's absence on special duty at Aden.

June 28.—The recent prom. of Major J. P. Cumming, left wing Europ. Regt., was made subject to provisions of 4th para. of Hon. the Court of directors' letter, dated 11th April 1838.

Cadet of Artillery C. J. Bruce admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadets of Infantry J. F. Goodfellow (posted to 20th N.I.) and J. S. Kemball admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

July 13.—Capt. C. Richards, 8th N.I., relieved from his duties as superintendent and commandant of Balmeer, and placed at disposal of Governor General of India; and Capt. G. Malet, 3d L.C., appointed to act for that officer until further orders; date 3d July.

July 15.—Lieut. H.E.D. Jones, 12th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance to that regt., v. Eastwick placed at disposal of Government of India.

5th N. I. Capt. W. N. T. Smee to be major, Lieut. L. Brown to be capt., and Ens. H. Dent to be lieut., in succession to Aitcheson retired; date of rank 6th July 1839.

9th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Whichelo to be Capt., and Ens. W. G. Arrow to be lieut. in suc. to Beek retired; date of rank 25th Aug. 1838.

Ens. W. B. Shubrick to be ranked in army from 29th April 1839, and posted to 9th N.I., v. Arrow prom.

Ens. Wm. Ballingal to be ranked in army from 6th July 1839, and posted to 5th N.I., v. Dent prom.

Mr. R. T. C. Baxter admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

July 16.—Lieut. Glasse, regt. of artillery, to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, on departure of Ens. McGrigor from station.

Capt. Grant, regt. of artillery, to take charge of office of executive engineer at Ahmednuggur, on departure of Capt Turner from station, on leave.

Lieut. K. Jopp, 16th N.I., to take charge of treasure chest at Dapoolee, on departure of Lieut. Honner, 4th N.I., from station.

3d N.I. Lieut. H. Richards to be adj., v. Haselwood resigned the situation; date 10th July 1839.

Lieut. A. M. Haselwood to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindostanee, to 3d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Crawford on field service.

So much of the G. O. of 17th June as appoints Assist. Surg. Cahill to act as deputy medical storekeeper to Scinde Reserve Force, hereby cancelled.

July 22. Capt. H. James, 18th N. I., and Ens. W. G. Arrow, 9th do., to act as interpreters, former to right wing, and latter to left wing of 14th N.I., until further orders.

Lieut. J. M. Glasse to act as qu. mast. to 1st bat. Artillery, during absence of Lieut. Ayrton on duty to Presidency.

Lieut. R. H. Young, 2d Gr. regt. N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt, from 4th June, v. Hart prom.

Lieut. P. C. L. Amiel, 1st Gr. regt. N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., from 12th April 1839, while detached from head quarters.

Capt. W. J. Ottley, 2d L.C., to act as interp. to that regt., v. Marriott resigned.

Regt. of Artillery. Capt. and Brev. Maj. James Cocke to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Stamford to be capt., and 2d Lieut. E. Welland to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Willock dec.; date of rank 8th July 1839.

2d Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite to be ranked in regt. of artillery from 8th July 1839, v. Welland prom.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. F. Sandwith admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Mr. John Craig admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

July 23.—Ens. D. Milne, 24th N.I., to be commissariat officer with force at Karrack, from 26th June, v. Creed who resigns the appointment.

July 25.—*12th N.I.* Ens. E. Wood to be lieut., v. J. Jessop dec.; date of rank 10th July 1839.

Ens. J. S. Kemball to be ranked from 10th July 1839, and posted to 12th N.I., v. Wood prom.

Ens. H. Stanley, 5th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Salter, C.B., commanding Poona division of the army, v. Capt. LeMessurier resigned.

July 26.—Lieut. C.W. Prother, 4th N.I., acting adj. to Nat.I. Vet. Bat., directed to rejoin his regt.

July 29.—Lieut. W. Gibbard, 16th N.I., relieved from his duties with Irregular Corps at Sawant Warree, and placed at disposal at Commander of the Forces.

(By Maj. Gen. J. F. Fitzgerald).

May 23, 1839.—Assist. Surg. Collier directed to proceed to Mhyhee Caunta, and place himself under orders of Capt. Althorp, commanding field force, giving over medical charge of right wing 14th N.I., to Surg. Mackell; date Ahmedabad 19th May.

Assist. Surg. Straker to assume medical charge of 1st bat. artillery and golundauze at Ahmedabad, from the date of Surg. Anderson's departure, until arrival of Surg. Montgomery; and Assist. Surg. Balfour, 21st Madras N.I., to afford medical aid to staff and details of that station, until further orders; date 8th May.

Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. T. Morgan, removed from 9th to 20th N.I., and Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland from 20th to 9th do.

May 27.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty, *viz.*—Cornet C. F. Magniac with 2d L.C.; Ensigns J. D. Stewart and F. Stanley with 21st N.I.

May 28.—Assist. Surgeons H. D. Glasse, and R. H. Davidson, M.D., to do duty, former with 2d bat. artillery, and latter in European General Hospital.

June 10.—Surg. H. Gibb posted to Europ. Reg., in suc. to Gray removed to Golundauze bat. of artillery, and to join first opportunity that offers.

The following officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty with Regiments specified, and to join without delay.—Cornet R. B. Moore, horse artillery.—Veterinary Surg. J. S. Stockley, 2d Lt.

C.—Ensigns W. Ballinghall. F. Cuerton, and F. T. Stone, 4th N. L.; C. F. Kneller 10th do.; J. Miles 17th do.; P. M. Briggs, W. S. Furneaux, G. S. Montgomery, and J. E. Bowles, 21st do.; W. B. Shubrick, C. C. Johnstone, and G. Makenzie, 25th do.

Ens. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., and Ens. Thorne, right wing Europ. Regt. to join and to do duty with 25th N. I., until season will permit of their proceeding to join their respective corps.

June 11.—Ensign Pyke, of the 9th, to be attached to 21st N.I., until season permit of his proceeding to Ahmedabad.

The following officers (lately admitted to Service) to join and to do duty, *viz.*—Ensigns B. W. Wheatstone, 21st N.I.; E. C. Marston, 25th do.

Assist. Surg. H. D. Glasse, to proceed to Malligaum, *via* Nassick, for purpose of doing duty on that station.

Assist. Surg. Costelloe, M.D., to receive medical charge of two companies of 26th N.I., ordered to remain at Kurrachee, on march of Head Quarters of that Regt. for Tatta, date 4th March.

Assist. Surg. Nicholson posted to 13th N.I.

June 12.—Lieut. Ash of artillery to proceed to Baroda forthwith, and assume command of company of Golundauze at that station.

2d. Lieut. Welland, of artillery, to proceed by earliest opportunity to Aden, to relieve 2d-Lieut. Dent, who on being relieved will return to Bombay.

June 13.—Assist. Surg. Davies to receive medical charge of 2d L. C., on Surg. Sinclair assuming duties of staff surgeon at Mhow; date 4th June.

The following transfers in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Capts. G. Yeadell from 1st bat. to Golundauze bat.; E. Stanton and C. Lucas from Golundauze bat. to 1st. bat.; H. W. Trevelyan from 2d bat. to Golundauze bat.

June 15th.—Assist. Surg. A. Campbell and T. M. Hovell, to do duty, former in European General Hospital, and latter with 1st bat. Artillery.

June 17.—Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

June 18.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty, until further orders, *viz.*—Ensigns E. S. Niblock, R. Phayre, and W. H. Seale, with 21st N.I., and directed to join.

June 20.—2-Lieut. W. C. Oathwaite, lately admitted to service, to be attached to 1st bat. Artillery, and directed to join with recruits proceeding to Ahmednuggur under command of Capt. Lucas.

Assist. Surg. W. F. Babington to do duty with 2d bat. Artillery, until further orders.

June 29.—Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th, and Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th N.I., permitted to reside at Poona until season admits of their proceeding to join their respective corps.

July 1.—The undermentioned officers having been reported as requiring a further stay at presidency, for recovery of their health, have their furlough respectively prolonged until 31st July:—Maj. G. B. Aitchison, 5th N.I.; Brev. Capt. T. G. Fraser, Europ. Regt.; Lieut. C. R. Hogg, ditto; Lieut. F. J. Ford, 20th N.I., Surg. T. Graham, 5th ditto; Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, M.D.

Surg. J. Howison, 25th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

July 2d.—Major J. P. Cumming, Europ. Regt., now with head quarters of that regt. at Aden, directed to join detachment of the corps at Karrack.

Surg. J. Howison, 25th N.I., posted to Bombay Europ. Regt, v. Surg. H. Gibb, posted to 25th N. I.

July 18.—Major E. W. Jones, 3d N.I., permitted to remain at Presidency, until season will permit of his proceeding to join his corps.

July 19.—2d-Lieut. D. Erskine, regt. of artillery, to proceed to Upper Scinde by first opportunity that offers.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. M. Gillanders, 26th N.I., permitted to reside at Poona, until season will permit of his proceeding to join his corps.

July 22.—Capt. J. S. Leeson, 4th tr. horse artillery, to do duty with head quarters of brigade at Poona, until season will permit of his proceeding to join his troop on field service.

July 23.—Capt. J. T. Leslie transferred from 1st bat. Artillery to 1st tr. horse brigade, v. Cocke prom., and directed to join on being relieved at Karrack by an artillery officer, whose name is directed to be immediately submitted by the Commandant of Artillery.

Ens. W. F. Sandwith (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 8th N.I., and directed to join.

July 25.—Surg. W. Gray, acting garrison surgeon, app. to temporary medical charge of 2d bat. artillery, until further orders.

Ens. J. F. Goodfellow, 20th N.I., to join and do duty with 25th do. until season will permit of his proceeding to join his corps.

Ens. J. S. Kemball to do duty with 21st N.I., until further orders.

July 27.—Ens. Stanley to remain with his regt. during the service upon which it is at present employed.

Capt. N. Lechmere, Regt. of artillery, to proceed to Karrack by the earliest opportunity, for purpose of relieving Capt. Leslie.

July 30.—Major J. Cocke (late prom.) transferred from horse brigade to 2d bat. artillery, and directed to join head quarters of bat. at presidency.

Major Cocke, on opening of the season, to proceed to Ahmedabad and assume command of artillery serving in the Northern Division of the Army.

Capt. Rowland, 2d troop horse brigade, to conduct these duties from date of Major Willock's decease, until arrival of Major Cocke.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—July 15. Maj. G. B. Aitchison, 5th N.I., from 6th July, on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 25. Capt. G. Fisher, 12th N.I.; Capt. T. Gidley, 11th do.; Assist. Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson,—June 7. Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I.—19. Capt. G. More, 24th N.I.—14. Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th N.I.—28. Brev. Col. F. Farquharson, European regt.; Capt. H. Macan, 17th N.I.; Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th do.; Brev. Capt. J. B. M. Gillanders, 26th do.; Lieut. E. W. Cartwright, 23d do.—July 15. Capt. J. C. Heath, 5th N.I.; Assist. Surg. D. Grierson.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 25. Assist. Surg. Bowstead, 13th N.I., for health.—June 6. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. E. Mills, 19th N.I., for health.—July 17. Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, M.D., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 25. Ens. R. Fitzgerald, 12th N.I., for two years, for health.

To proceed to Cambay.—June 17. Lieut. Wallace, assistant political agent in the Mahee Caunta, for health (eventually to the presidency).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 8, 1839.—The undermentioned gentlemen admitted to service as volunteers for Indian Navy, *viz.*—Messrs. M. B. Worsley, Henry Batt, A. J. Smith, and Robert Ritherdon.

July 1.—Consequent on the actual retirements to complete the new establishment of the Indian Navy, the following promotions are at present announced:—

Commander J. C. Hawkins to be capt., v. Rose retired; date of com. 7th Sept. 1838.

Commander R. Moresby to be capt., v. Cogan retired; date 26th Oct. 1838.

Lieut. A. H. Nott to be commander, v. Hawkins prom.; date 7th Sept. 1838.

Lieut. A. S. Williams to be commander, v Moresby prom.; date 26th Oct. 1838.

Commander Nott placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, to command the *Coote*, and conduct the naval duties of Aden.

Lieut. R. Ethersey to act as assistant to superintendent of Indian Navy, until further orders.

Lieut. C. Montriou to act as draftsman.

July 12.—Lieut. Jenkins to act as assistant to superintendent to Indian Navy, until further orders.

July 16.—Mr. Henry Ralph admitted to service as a volunteer for Indian Navy.

July 23.—Mr. F. W. Hopkins admitted to service as a volunteer for Indian Navy.

Permitted to Return to Duty.—May 23. Lieut. John Bird.—June 1. Lieut. George Quanborough, inv. estab.—July 2. Lieut. H. A. Ormsby.—23. Midshipman W. Shum.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 15. Mr. Purser Stockham, for health.—19. Lieut. J. P. Porter, for health.

To Malabar Coast.—June 17. Lieut. George Quanborough, inv. estab. I.N., for one year.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 7. *Johnstone*, from Liverpool.—8. *William Harris*, from London.—10. *Stalkart*, from Kurrachee.—11. *Thetis*, from London; *Indus*, from Hobart Town; *British King*, from N. S. Wales.—13. *Hector*, from Llanelly.—15. *Eamont*, from Kurrachee.—16. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, from Kurrachee.—18. *Archibald Gracia*, from New York; H.M.S. *Jupiter*, from Colombo.—19. *Allan Kerr*, from Greenock.—20. *Caledonia*, from Liverpool.—21. *Colombo*, from Suez, &c. (with London mail of 15th, and *via* Marseilles 26th April).—28. H.H. the Imaum of Muscat's brig *Tauz*, from Zanzibar.—JULY 2. *Crown*, from Liverpool.—3. *Synia*, from Llanelly and Mauritius (with coals).—5. *Soobro*, from Mocha.—6. *John Denniston*, from London.—8. *Commerce*, from Liverpool.—11. *Sir Herbert Compton*, from Singapore.—12. *Lady Grant*, from China.—13. *Futteh Rahaman*, from Mocha; *Swallow*, from Padang.—14. *Demerara Packet*, from Llanelly and Cape; H. C. cruiser, *Elphinstone*, from Kharrack; H. C. steamer *Kilkenny*, from Cork and Mauritius.—15. *Earl of Clare*, returned from sea; H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Muscat.—18. *Glenelg*, from London.—23. *Hamido*, from Colombo.—26. *Osmany*, from Mocha and Aden.—27. H.C. brig *Taptee*, from Aden (with London mail, *via* Marseilles to 16th June).—30. *Hydrose*, from Aden.

Departures.

JUNE 1. H.C. brig *Palinurus*, for Kurrachee.—3. H.M. ships *Volage* and *Cruizer*, to sea.—5. *Navarin*, for Kurrachee—8. *Ann Crichton*, for Liverpool; *Sultana*, for China.—9. *Juvenia*, for London.—10. *Euphrates*, for Madras.—11. *Myaram Dyaram*, *Caledonia*, and *Allalewie*, all for China.—12. *Lord Castlereagh*, for Calcutta; *Catharine*, for Madras.—14. *Star*, for Zanzibar.—17. *Barbara*, for Liverpool; *Maria*, for Cork.—18. *Prince George*, for London.—19. *Competent*, for Liverpool; *Lord Elphinstone*, for Persian Gulf; *Josephine*, for Madras.—20. H.C. schooner, *Royal Tiger*, for Persian Gulf.—21. Bengal pilot-brig *Orissa*, for Aden (with a mail of 5,876 covers.—JULY 4. H.C steamer *Berenice*, for Persian Gulf (with a mail for England).—10. *Monarch*, for Clyde; *Fuzzel Kurrim*, and *Stalkart*, both for Calcutta.—11. *Castle Huntly*, and *Earl of Balcarras*, both for China.—12. *Colombo*, for Calcutta.—13. *William Sharples*, for Liverpool.—14. *Thomas Worthington*, and *Sulimany*, both for Calcutta.—15. *Indus*, for Sydney; *Manchester*, and *Albyn*, both for Liverpool.—16. *Helen*, for Calcutta; *British King*, for the Clyde.—17. *Earl of Clare*, for China.—23. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, for Aden (with a mail for England, of 3,074 covers).—24. *Broad Oak*, for Liverpool; *Fanny*, for China.—27. *Thomas Coutts*, for China; *Eamont*, for Penang.—AUG. 1. H.C. steamer *Zenobia* (late *Kilkenny*), for Persian Gulf (with a mail for England).

Passengers Arrived.

Per Colombo, from Suez and Aden (arrived 21st June): Mrs. Du Vernet; Mrs. Blumhardt; Miss Turton; Col. Farquharson, Bombay Europ. Regt.; Col. Smythe, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Houston, H. M. 4th L. Drags.; Capt. Shaw, 9th Bombay N.I.; Capt Larkins, H.C.S.; Capt. Macan, 17th Bombay N.I.; Capt. Gillanders, 26th B.N.I.; Capt. Du Vernet, 24th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Cartwright, 23d B.N.I.; Lieut. Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers; Lieut. Ormsby, I.N.; Ens. Goodfellow, 20th B.N.I.; T. E. Turton, Esq., barrister; James N. Daniel, Esq., of Canton; W. Dallas, Esq., merchant; J. Williaume, Esq., merchant; Mr. C. Bruce, cadet of artillery; Mr. J. S. Kemball, cadet of infantry; Mr. O. Clarke; Mr. M'Aslam; Rev. Mr. Blumhardt; Mr. Wise; Francisco Maxesco, Valendino John, and Augustino Tom, Chinese missionaries.—Steerage passengers: Messrs. Fenton, Wood, and Humphries, engineers, H.C. service; Mrs. Powell, seven servants.—Mr. J. F. Webb, landed at Mocha; Messrs. Kilmaur and Felutys landed at Judda.

Per H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden (arrived 27th June): Dr. and Mrs. Grierson; J. Altares, Esq., merchant; Mr. Harrison, 2d class engineer. (Lieut. McPherson, Bengal army, and Capt. Henderson, Madras do., were left behind at Suez.)

Per Imaum of Muscat's brig *Tauz*, from Zanzibar: Capt. Cogan, I.N.

Per H.C. brig *Taptee*, from Aden (arrived 27th July): Captains McIntosh and McPherson, Bengal army; Major Osborne, Capt. Willoughby, and Lieut. Mellersh, Bombay army; Capt. Gifford, Royal Navy; Capt. Henderson, Madras army.

Departure of Passengers.

Per H.C.S. brig of war, *Euphrates*, for Aden; Lieut. F. Ayrton, for Aden; Lieut. Porter, I.N., for England.

Freight (Aug. 1.)—To Liverpool continues at £3. per ton. To London, higher rates have been given.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At Poona, the lady of Capt. T. Candy, superintendent of Poona college, of a son.

30. At Byculla, the lady of Surgeon Montefiore, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

June 1. At Bombay, the lady of John Williams, Esq., C.S., of twin sons. (They survived only a few hours).

8. At Poona, Mrs. James Morris, of a son.

12. At Bhooj, the lady of Capt. Melvill, of a son.

18. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. J. Kilner, of the engineers, of a son.

27. At Byculla, the lady of E. Montgomerie, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

July 1. In the Fort, the lady of the Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., of a son.

2. At Mazagon, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Welch, M.N.I., of a daughter.

— In the Fort, Mrs. J. H. Wooler, of a daughter.

18. At Rutnagherrie, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

19. At Mhow, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Hughes, chaplain, of a son.

23. At Fort George, the lady of Capt. Lechmere, of a daughter.

— At Girgaum, Mrs. Elizabeth Carey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. At Poona, Capt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th N. I., to Jessie Eliza, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Chas. Whitehill, 10th Regt. N. I.

25. At Ambrolie, the Rev. Robert Nesbit, of the Church of Scotland's Mission, to Hay, daughter of the late Rev. Kenneth Bayne, A.M., Greenock.

27. At Bhooj, Lieut. Sydney Turnbull, Bombay artillery, to Sarah, second daughter of the late V. Simon, Esq., merchant of Bombay.

July 8. At Bombay, Mr. Matheson, in charge of the Island of Elephanta, to Mrs. Catherine Smith.

24. At Poona, Sir J. W. Awdry, to Frances Ellen, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

DEATHS.

May 9. At Cochin, Mrs. E. C. Freschbier, aged about 77; and at the same place, nine days subsequently, her only daughter, Helena Maria Jones, relict of the late Lieut. Richard Jones, of the Bombay army.

19. At Calaba, Joseph Stephen, youngest son of the late Mr. J. E. Cross, aged 14.

23. At Bombay, Mr. John Eilbeck, son of the late Capt. B. Eilbeck, aged 35.

24. At Kurrachee, Ensign Irwin, of H.M. 40th Regt., from a stroke of the sun.

24. At Bombay, David H. Gibb, Esq., son of John James Gibb, Esq., of Glasgow.

28. At Khandalla, John Graham, Esq., deputy post master-general, Bombay, aged 35.

June 5. At Bombay, in the 41st year of his age, William Morley, Esq., late a captain in the Bombay artillery.

12. At Colabah, Mr. John Hemson, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, aged 40.

— At Bukkur, of cholera, Louis Miguel, son of Mr. Joseph de Silva, aged 23.

21. At Calaba, Lieut. Edward Montagu, of H.M. 6th Foot. His death, which was awfully sudden, was caused by the bite of a snake.

27. At Mazagon, Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Customs department, aged 46.

30. At Goruppdeo, of nervous fever, Mary, the wife of H. F. Owen, Esq.

July 2. At Calaba, suddenly, of apoplexy, John Edward Brenan, Esq., M. D. and A. M., aged 36. He was Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and Editor of the *Bombay Times*.

8. Major Edward H. Willock, of the Regt. of Artillery, in command of the artillery in the Northern division of the army.

9. At Byculla, Alexander, only son of A. J. Montefiore, Esq., of the Bombay medical establishment, aged 5 years.

10. Near Kotiana, in Kattawar, Lieut. John Jessop, 12th N.I. in his 31st year.

Lately. On the march between Shikarpore and Quetta, Assist. Surg. Halloran, of the Bombay establishment, in medical charge of a detachment of Bengal and Bombay troops.

— On his way from Bukkur to Shikarpore, from the effects of the sun, Lieut. Corny, of H. M. 17th Foot.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo.—June 11. *Cestrian*, from Bombay.—23. *Dorothy Gales*, from Liverpool — July 1. *Tigris*, from London and Cape.

BIRTHS.

April 11. At Calpenteen, the lady of Simon Casie Chitty, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

June 25. At Chilaw, the lady of Dr. Kelly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 7. At Colombo, Fred. De Livera, Esq., to Cornelis Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. De Saram.

July 3. At Trincomallee, Henry Warrington, Esq., her Majesty's naval officer, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Capt. Sargent, of the 19th Royal Irish, and staff officer of Trincomallee.

DEATHS.

April 25. At Colombo Grand Pass, Eliza, wife of Capt. G. Schneider, and daughter of the late James Titterton, Esq., apothecary to the Forces, aged 25.

May 2. At Colombo, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Adjutant Rogers, of the 95th regt.

9. At Colombo, Maria, third daughter of the late S. H. Rosmalecocq, Esq., aged 8 years.

June 30. At Colombo, Mary Jane Lambe, wife of C. D. Parlett, Esq., in her 25th year.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to May 26. *Fama*, from Liverpool; *Potentate*, from Sydney; *Lady Paget*, from Holland and Portsmouth; *Eliza Kincaid*, from Clyde.

Arrivals at Anjer.—*Platina*, from Nepean Bay; *Kelpie*, from Plymouth.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—*Sarah*, from Simon's Bay and Batavia; *Bardaster*, and *Gilmore*, from N.S.Wales.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore. — Previous to May 25. *John Knox*, *Romeo*, *Susan*, and *Carolina*, all from Batavia; *Sir R. Ryan*, from Calcutta; *Sir H. Compton*, *Cambridge*, and *Hellas*, all from Bombay; *Elphinstone*, from N.S.Wales and Lombock; *Psyche*, from Penang; *Samuel Horrocks*, from Tavoy.

Departures from ditto.—May 12. *Pentonjee Bomanjee*, for London.—13. *John Dugdale*, for London.—15. *Gilbert Henderson*, for London. — 17. *Cambridge*, for China.

DEATHS.

April 4. At Penang, suddenly, Capt. William Smart, of the brig *Anna*, in his 23d year.

May 4. At Singapore, Mr. Jacob Rappa, of the firm of Messrs. Rappa and Co., aged 32.

Lately. At the Nancouries, Capt. Tacket, of the schooner *Mayoong*. He was murdered by a part of his crew, assisted by some natives of the Nicobars.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to May 15. *John Horton*, *Marmion*, and *Copeland*, all from Liverpool; *Belhaven*, and *Spy*, both from Calcutta; *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Emily Jane*, *John Marsh*, *Tory*, and *Stains Castle*, all from Bombay; *Talbot*, from New York; *Harlequin*, from Sans Blas; *Lama*, from Sandwich Islands; *Hashemy*, from N.S.Wales; *Psyche*, from Singapore; *Caledonia*; *Edmonstone*; *Florida*.

Departures.—Previous to May 15. *Premier*, *Parrock Hall*, *St. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, and *Rosalind*, all for London; *Tigris*, for Liverpool; *Isabella*, for Leith; *Orixa*, for Cork; *Canada*, for New York; *Ingleborough*.

Freight to London (May 15)—£6. 15s. per ton.

DEATH.

May 6. At Canton, Mowqua, the hong merchant, aged about 54 years.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals. — Previous to June 12. *Syria*, from Lamelly; *Mary Hartley*, from Liverpool; *Mary Mallaby*, from London; *Ariel*, from Glasgow; *Harmony*, *Transit*, and *Elephanta*, all from Cape; *Time*, and *Challenger*, both from Algoa Bay; *Iris*, *Winchester*, *Ludovic*, *Graham*, *Emerald Isle*, *Shepherdess*, and *Mary Bulmer*, all from Calcutta; *Ganges*, Ardlie, from Karrical; *Ganges*, McFardon, from Arracan; *Eliza Heywood*, from Ascension; *Canton Packet*, from Boston; *Pauline*, and *Alfred*, both from Nantes; *Liverpool*, from Cocos Islands; *Wm. Allen*, from Tamatave; *Caroline*, from King George's Sound; *Thirteen*, from Marseilles.

Departures.—Previous to June 12. *Caledonia*, and Belzoni, both for Tamatave; *Mauritius*, *Gilbert Munro*, *Times*, and *Eliza Heywood*, all for Calcutta; *Ganges*, Ardlie, for Muscat; *Graham*, and *Winchester*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Alfred*, and *Pauline*, both for Bourbon; *Liverpool*, for New Bedford; *Syria*, for Bombay; *Orator*, for Madras.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.— Previous to July 16. *John Hayes*, *Amwell*, *Dash*, and *John Fleming*, all from London; *Isabella*, from Cork (with troops;

Ariadne, from Greenock; *Enterprize*, and *Conch*, both from Algoa Bay; *Regent Packet*, from the the Crozets; *Ranger*, from Calcutta; *Briton*, from Dyer's Island; *Olivia*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Agenoria*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to July 16. *Chieftain*, *Mary*, and *Portensia*, all for Calcutta; *Martina*, for Batavia; *Elizabeth*, and *Transit*, both for Mauritius; *Crusader*, for V.D.Land; *Courier*, and *Comet*, both for Algoa Bay; *Elenor*, for Port Natal; *City of London*, for Java; *Ariadne*, for South Australia.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—June 15. *Glasgow*, from Table Bay.—24. *Bolton*, from Newcastle.—July 2. *Isabella*, from Table Bay.—8. *Somersetshire*, from London; *Bussorah Merchant*, from Bristol; *Candidate*, from Rotterdam.

Departures from ditto.—June 25. *Champion*, for Swan River.—July 1. *Bilton*, for Calcutta.—4. *Glasgow*, for Calcutta.

Arrival at Port Elizabeth.—June 9. *Lord Saumarez*, from London.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At Mossel Bay, Mrs. Townley, of a daughter.

25. At the Parsonage of Swellendam, Mrs. Robertson, of a daughter.

31. At the Paarl, Mrs. Doctor Zeederberg, of a son.

June 3. The lady of Mr. Advocate Hofmeyr, of a son.

11. At Fort Beaufort, the lady of Eldred Mowbray Cole, Esq., of a son.

24. Mrs. P. A. Brand, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 4. At Wynberg, H. G. Caithness, Esq., to Miss Pamela Holt Okes, daughter of the Rev. Holt Okes, D.D., of Plumstead House, Wynberg.

DEATHS.

May 26. Anna Maria, wife of Mr. Chas. Taylor, of the Hermitage, near Swellendam.

June 1. Suddenly at Green Point, by the accidental discharge of a gun whilst shooting, aged 20, Edmund, youngest son of the Rev. John Bickerstaff, A.M., rector of Sapeote, in the county of Leicester, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Langdale.

— At Graaff Reinet, Mr. J. C. Freyman, aged 59.

6. Mr. T. P. Townsend, aged 28.

12. At Cape Town, aged 94, Jacobus J. Van den Berg, Esq., the oldest and for many years one of the principal merchants in this colony.

16. At Cape Town, Lieut. H. H. E. Trevor, of the Bengal horse artillery, aged 27.

— At Cradock's Town, Port Elizabeth, Frederick Korsten, Esq., aged 66.

23. Julia Sophia, eldest daughter of Adolphus Barnes, Esq., of Graham's Town.

26. Mrs. Murphy, wife of Henry Murphy, Esq., of Keerom-street, Cape Town.

28. In the district of Uitenhage, Getruda Francina Alida, wife of Alex. Tennant, Esq., aged 34.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the East-India House, on the 25th September.

A debate of some length occurred, on Mr. Poynder's motion, that a petition from Bristol, praying that the Directors' despatch of 25th February 1833 may be carried into effect, be entered on the records of the Court.

The report, owing to the late period of the month when the debate took place, is unavoidably deferred till the November Journal.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 11th September a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director, in the room of Mr. Josias Du Pré Alexander, deceased. The scrutineers reported the election to have fallen on James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P.

The state of the ballot at the close was as follows:

J. W. Hogg, Esq.	795
Colonel Galloway	399
Colonel Sykes	373
Maj. Gen. Robertson	287

On the 18th September a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B., and K.C.H., was unanimously appointed Commander-in-chief of the Company's Forces on the Madras establishment.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 30. *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, from Mauritius 22d May; off Torbay—31. *China*, Biddle, from Bengal 12th March, Madras 11th April, and Cape 13th June; and *Thomas Blyth*, Cowley, from Mauritius 22d May; both off the Wight.—*Batavia*, Pronk, from Batavia 10th May at Cowes.—*Elizabeth Antoinette*, Veer, from Batavia 4th May; off Dungeness (for Amsterdam).—Sept. 2. *Catherine Jamieson*, from N. S. Wales 7th April; in St. Katherine's Docks.—*Harlequin*, Robertson, from Cape 11th June; at Falmouth; and *Eliza*, Drummond, from Cape 18th June; both at Deal.—3. *Glenbervie*, King, from N. S. Wales 16th April, and Pernambuco 21st July; and *W. S. Hamilton*, Brown, from Siam 1st March, and Singapore 22d April; both at Deal.—*Parland*, Tait, from N. S. Wales 23d April, and Pernambuco 21st July; off Dover.—*Merlin*, Thompson, from Batavia 28th April; at Cowes.—5. *Mary Taylor*, Williams, from Bengal 23d March; at Deal.—*Bolton*, Young, from Bombay 1st May; off Portland.—*Yetroom*, from Batavia 10th May; off Beachy Head (for Amsterdam).—6. *Persia*, Stevens, from Ceylon 14th May, and Mauritius 8th June; off Hastings.—7. *Earl of Dalhousie*, Watt, from Singapore 4th April; at Deal.—*Morley*, Evans, from Bombay 12th May; off Portsmouth.—*Mandarin*, Donald, from Batavia; off Plymouth.—*City of Edinburgh*, Thomp-

son, from N. S. Wales 18 April; off Dartmouth.—*Vernon*, Lidderdale, from Madeira 24th Aug.; in the London Docks.—9. *Globe*, Hopper, from Bengal 31st March; and *Eliza*, Mann, from Bombay 15th April; both at Deal.—*Hindoo*, McGill, from Bengal 1st May; at Liverpool.—*Advocate*, Wilkinson, from Bengal 23d March; off New Romney.—10. *Zebrus*, Hahn, from Batavia 12th May; off Hastings.—13. *Paragon*, Coleman, from Bengal 21st April; off Portsmouth.—*Eagle*, Roallans, from Cape 26th June; off Margate.—*Lord Auckland*, Frazer, from Bengal 15th March; off Swanage.—*Sarah*, Dawson, from Batavia 12th May; at Cowes.—14. *Elephanta*, Edie, from Mauritius 7th June; off Brighton.—17. *Barretto Junior*, Fawcett, from Madras 4th May, Pondicherry 14th do., Mauritius 13th June, and Simon's Bay in July; off Margate.—*Lord Lyndoch*, Stead, from Madras 27th Jan., Allepee 14th March, and Simon's Bay 16th June; at Deal.—*Joseph Winter*, Hodgson, from Bengal 10th April; off Liverpool.—18. *Gilbert Henderson*, Tweedie, from Singapore 16th May; at Deal.—*Kirkham Finlay*, Scott, from Bombay 2d May; at Liverpool.—19. *John Dugdale*, M'Gowan, from Singapore 16th May; at Deal.—*Eliza Scott*, Bellamy, from Madagascar 5th June; in the River.—20. *Louisa Campbell*, Buckley, from V. D. Land 1st June; at Deal.—21. *Abel Gower*, Henderson, from N. S. Wales 26th April; at Deal.—*Lady of the Lake*, Harburgh, from V. D Land, Port Philip, and Rio de Janeiro; off New Romney.—23. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Hill, from Singapore 12th May; at Deal.—*Perseverance*, Corkhill, from N. S. Wales 4th April, and Bahia; at Liverpool.—*Cassandra*, Greig, from Bombay 10th May; in the Clyde.—*Ocean*, Zunderdop, from Batavia 2d June; at Ramsgate.—24. *Marmion*, Cleland, from Bengal 23th April; and *Susanna*, Ridley, from N. S. Wales 30th March; both off Hastings.—*Rochester*, Kinney, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Abbotsford*, Broadfoot, from Bombay 16th May; off Liverpool.—25. *Northumberland*, Compton, from Bengal 3d Feb., and Mauritius 25th June at Deal.—*Clydesdale*, Davies, from Bengal 9th April; at Liverpool.—*Flower of Ugie*, Annard, from Bengal, 24th April; at Liverpool.—*Candidate*, Goodwyn, from Cape 20th July; at Deal.—*Malay*, Galbreath, from Bengal 14th April; off Liverpool.—26. *Trincalo*, Rea, from Singapore 29th May; *Isabella*, Sampson, from V. D. Land 18th April, and Rio de Janeiro; and *Janet Izat*, Scotland, from N. S. Wales 14th April, and Rio de Janeiro; all at Deal.—*Sabacia*, Maw, from Bengal 14th April; at Liverpool.—*Isabella*, Oldis, from Cape 12th July; at Limerick.—27. *Juverna*, Grundy, from Bombay 7th June; in the River.

Departures.

Aug. 18. *Delhi*, Herbert, for South Australia; from Liverpool.—24. *Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—H.M.S. *Druid*, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—26. *Moffatt*, Gilbert, for South Australia; from Deal.—27. *Westminster*, Mollison, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Westmoreland*, Bridgstock, for Swan River; from Deal (20th Sept. off Falmouth.)—28. *Crusader*, Inglis, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool (20th Sept. from Kingston).—*Queen*, Jones, for Bombay; from Liverpool (cleared).—29. *Rio Packet*, Dench, for Muscat; from Torbay.—*Cove*, Palmer, for Marseilles and Mauritius; from Deal.—31. *Helvellyn*, M'Lean, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—Sept. 2. *Balfour*, Foster, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—4. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Venerable*, M'Coag, for Mauritius; *Emu*, Howard, for Cape and Hobart Town; *Bolivar*, Brown, for St. Helena; *Juliana*, Parker, for Mauritius; and *Paragon*, Cook, for Cape and Mauritius; all from Deal.—5. *Penang*, Cumming, for China; and *Rose*, Bayles, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—6. *Elora*, Blair, for Bengal; and *Fleetwood*, Simpson, for N. S. Wales; both from Greenock.—*Devonshire*, Steffins, for Cape; from Hamburgh.—8. *True Briton*, Consitt, for Cape and Madras; for Portsmouth.—9. *La Belle Alliance*, Arckoll, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—10. *Piscator*, Duncan, for N. S. Wales and New Zealand; from Deal.—*Reform*, Lofgreen, for Singapore; and *Elbe*, Robson, for Cape; both from Hamburgh.—11. *Lady East*, Robinson, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—13. *Drummore*, Mylne, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—14. *Lancaster*, Jefferson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*James Turcan*, Turcan, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—*Triton*, Batt, for N. S. Wales; and *Rockcliff*, Ord, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; both from Bristol.—16. *Miranda*, Thompson, for Bengal; and *Ambassador*, Sinclair, for Batavia; both from Glasgow.—17. *Victoria*, Russell, for Amsterdam and Cape; from Gravesend.—17. *Vernon*, Denny, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth (with steam during calms).—19. *Earl Grey*, Mawson, for Bengal; from Leith.—20. *Madras*, Henniker, for Launceston and Port Philip; and *Exmouth*, Warren, for Bengal; both from Plymouth.—*Cambria*, Robertson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Bramken Moor*, Smith, for South Australia and Port Philip; and *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Jolly, for Bengal (with troops); both from Portsmouth.—*Mermaid*, Sedgwick, for Madras (with troops); *Planet*, Thompson, for Cape; *Oriental*, Wilson, for New Zealand (with emigrants); and *Warrior*, Cowey, for Cape; all from Deal.—*Reliance*, Robertson, for Bombay; and *Rothschild*, Lockett, for ditto; both from Liverpool.—*St. George*, Williams, for Bengal; from Bristol.—22. *Canton*, Roxburgh, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—*Tunnet*, Chalmers, for Mauritius, *via* Marseilles; from Falmouth.—*Planter*, Morrison, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Aurora*, Heale, for New Zealand (with emigrants); *Adelaide*, Campbell, for New Zealand (with do.); and *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—23. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*John*, Smith, for South Australia (H.M. Commissioners; and *Excretta*, Darley, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—24. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—H. M. ships *Erebus*, Ross, and *Terror*, Crozier, for St. Helena, Cape, V. D. Land, and Antarctic Circle (on a voyage of discovery); from Chatham.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Catherine, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for July, p. 230)—additional: Lieut. Alcock, 46th N. I.

Per China, from Bengal and Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Zouch, 42d. N.I.; Dr. and Mrs Evans; Capt. Field, 9th N.I.; Rev. Mr. Peek; Messrs Thorne, Laurie, and Saunders; Miss Evans; Master and Miss Swinhoe; 4 children; 3 servants; 26 invalids.

Per Marmion, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for July, p. 230.)

Per Morley from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for August, p. 339.

Per Barretto Junior, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for August, p. 339.)

Per Reliance, from Bombay (at Liverpool): Four Envoys from the Rajah of Sattarah to England.

Per John Dugdale, from Singapore: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Dyer and family; Mr. Daniel Cunningham.

Per Gilbert Henderson, from Singapore: Mrs. Campbell.

Per Persia, from Ceylon: Dr. and Mrs. St. John and two children; Mrs. Nightingale and two ditto; Capt. McCleverty; Mr. F. Perry; Mr. Riley; 30 men, 5 women, and 21 children invalids.

Per Sarah, from Batavia: Mr. Norris; Mr. Myres; two Misses Haswell.

Per Northumberland, from Bengal: Miss Marnell; Dr. Burt; Capt. Rowlandson, artillery.—From the Mauritius: Major and Mrs. O'Niel and two children, H. M. 12th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Damenerun; Capt. Drury, H. M. 87th Foot; Capt. Fraser, H.M. 35th ditto; Mr. and Mrs. Carey; Monsieurs Le Duc and Boucherie; several steerage passengers.—From St. Helena: Ens. King, H. M. 27th Foot.

Per Lotus, from N.S. Wales: Mrs. Lockett; Mr. John Nicholls; Mr. J. E. Moberley.

Per Glenbervie, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Johnson and child; Miss Simpson; Mr. Ward; Dr. Beatson.

Per Parland, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Peter Wildridge; Mons. and Madame Minard; Mr. Henry Ferris; Mr. Webb; Dr. Macfarlane.

Per Catherine Jamieson, from N. S. Wales: Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Brackenbury; Mrs. and Miss Brackenbury; Dr. Kennedy, R.N.; Mrs. Cherry; Mrs. Pritsell; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child, &c.

Per City of Edinburgh, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Smith; Mrs. Vawser; Miss Sparke; Mr. Capper.

Per Susannah, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman; Mr. Coleman, jun.; Dr. Hillsditch, R.N.; Messrs. Fitzgerald, Elton, and Fitzgerald, jun.

Per Perseverance, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Keames, late of the *Jessie*.

Per Louisa Campbell, from V. D. Land: Mr. Bolden; Mr. Mc Gillivray.

Per Lady of the Lake, from Port Philip: Mr. Cumming; Mr. Merton.

Per Juverna, from Bombay: Dr. Sembaldy.

Expected.

Per Wm. Turner, from Bengal: Mrs. Scott; two Misses White; Messrs. Palmer, Hayes, Quieros, and Geo. Gattle.

Per Thomas Lowry, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Per Claudine, from Madras: Mesdames Poole, Hallewell, Cuppage, Chippendall, Douglas, Langdale and Nixon; Miss Poulton; Rev. J. Hallewell, chaplain;—Langdale, Esq.; Capt. Cuppage; Lieut. Reilly, 10th N. I.; Deputy Commissary Clarke—children: 1 Master Douglas, 3 Chippendalls and 1 Langdale; Mrs. M'Daniel and Godfrey, servants to Mesdames Poole and Douglas.

Per Mithridate, from Madras, for Havre: Mrs. Brindley; Messrs. Al'ibert, Fray, and Thompson.

Per Bengal Packet, from Madras: Mr. H. Townsend.

Per Surrey, from Bombay: Mrs. Sinclair; Mr. Brown, steerage passenger.

Per Prince George, from Bombay: Wm. Fenwick, Esq.; Capt. Mills.

Per Ann Crichton, from Bombay: Mr. Phillips; Mrs. Gibb; Miss Gibb.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Vernon, for Cape and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Jameson; Mr. and Mrs. R. Neave, B.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Chapman and family; Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie; Capt. and Mrs. Tucker, 9th B.L.C.; Capt. and Mrs. White; Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, 54th B.N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Collyer, 5th B.L.C.; Ens. and Mrs. Hastings, 55th B.N.I.; Capt. R. M. Hunter; Lieut. Delamain, artillery; Misses Greaves, Lloyd, Lethbridge, Huntley, Gregory, and Nixon; Messrs. Maconochie, Mitford, Gilmore, A. Hunter, Broadhurst, and Ross.—To embark at the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Bengal C.S., and family.

Per Bland, for Bengal (from Liverpool): Mr. and Mrs. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Grant: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith; Capt. and Mrs. H.C. Reynolds; Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Smith; Mr. Ronald.

Per Mermaid, for Madras: Capt. Neave; Lieut. Burt: detachment of troops.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bengal: Brevet Major Ogilvy; Ens. Riley; Ens. Smyth, 50th F.; Dr. Cantor; detachment of troops.

Per Atlas, for Madras: Capt. Young and Ens. King, H.M. 55th Foot; Lieut. Leatham, Ens. Hardie, and Assist. Surg. Charlton, H.M. 69d Foot; detachment of troops.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal; Capt. and Mrs. Campbell; Lieut. and Mrs. Seccombe; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and child; Mr. Hickey; Mr. Bailey.

Per Lady East, for Bombay: Cornet Hodson, 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. and Mrs. Parrot, 15th Hussars; Ens. McKinstry, 17th Foot; Capt. McDuff, 40th Foot; Ens. Thomas, ditto; Assist. Surg. Timins; 227 troops, seven women, and three children.

Per Magistrate, for Bombay: Mr. Oliphant; Capt. Crofton, in charge of troops; Lieut. Macdonald; Ensigns Parker and Cureton, 13th Foot; detachment of troops.

Per Marion, for Madras and Bengal; Mrs. Col. Webber; Miss Grant; Capt. and Mrs. Barton, 6th B.L.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Garrett, 9th B.L.C.; Major A. Derville, 31st M.N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Norman, 39th M.N.I.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lutzens; Lieut. Griffiths, 39th Foot; Dr. Wilkinson; Lieut. Horsburgh; Mr. Fletcher; two Messrs. Davies; Mr. M'Ewen; Mr. Trist; Mr. Garston.

Per Walmer Castle, for Bengal; Mrs. Lloyd and daughter; Capt. and Mrs. Halford; Mr and Mrs. Lamb; Dr. and Mrs. Tweddell; Misses Mayow, Graham, and Gibbs; Capt. Scott; Capt. Hunt; Lieut. Mayow; Messrs. Mitchell, Loughnan, and Toole.

Per Nautilus, for N. S. Wales: Lieut. De Meuron, 19th Foot, and Ens. Lake, 28th do., with thirty-one rank and file as a guard over convicts.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras: Mrs. Gen. Pearce; Mrs. Sladen; Mrs. Lascelles and family; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Lethridge; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knox: Col. Riddell; Miss Ellis; Miss Hutchinson; Messrs. Codd, Riddell, and Greentree; detachment of troops.

Per Thomas Grenville, for Bengal: Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Thornhill; Mrs. Hallett; Mrs. Fawcett; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Hitchens and family; Mr. Thornhill, B.C.S.; Mr. Melville, ditto: Mr. Hallett, M.C.S.; Capt. Fawcett, and Ens. Schaw, H.M. 55th regt.; Ens. Croker, H.M. 57th regt.; Ens. Dickson, H.M. 62d regt.; Mr. Smith; Mr. Heathorn; Mr. Maling: 230 H.M. troops.

Per ships for New Zealand, viz.—*Aurora*, 142 emigrants; *Adelaide*, 140 do.; *Oriental*, 138 do; *Duke of Roxburgh*, 120 do.; *Bengal Merchant*, from Greenock, 155 do.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Countess*, Short, was wrecked 18th Dec. last on a sunken coral rock, seven miles distant from Port Essington, coast of New Holland, on her way to India, and filled immediately. She was run on shore to save the lives of the crew, or must have gone down in five minutes. The ship is a total wreck.

The brig *Britannia*, from Launceston, with sheep, was wrecked on the Eastern shore about 12 miles from Williams Town, Port Phillip: all hands saved; 150 sheep lost.

The *James Mc Intoy*, Cleland, from Bombay to Glasgow, was wrecked on Suadiva, the most southerly of the Maldives, on the night of the 19th April last; the lives of all on board saved. The captain and crew carried to Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, in the Sultan's boat. The mate and three of the seamen died on the way to Galle.

The *Aguila* struck on a reef off Cape York, on the night of the 15th May, in Torres Straits On the 16th, was joined by the ships *Orient* and *Hy. Wellesley*, the commanders of which vessels gave every assistance and used every means to get the vessel off, but without effect. On the 18th, they took out the crew and passengers, abandoning the ship, which was set fire to. The passengers have since arrived at Calcutta by the *Argyle*.

The *Ariel*, Warden, from China, arrived at Tor, Gulf of Suez, on 28th Aug., having left Macao on the 30th May:—Passengers: R. Inglis, Esq.; C.S. Compton, Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. At Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, the lady of John Johnson, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a son.

31. At Kensington, the lady of Benjamin Williams, Esq., of the Madras medical service, of a son.

Sept 1. The lady of Major J. S. Winfield, Bengal army, of a daughter.

3. At Southsea, Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. Robert Moresby, Indian Navy, of a daughter and son.

8. The lady of Henry Routh, Esq., 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

—At Balham, the lady of the Rev. F. Borradaile, of a daughter.

13. The lady of Major James Pearson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

15. At Westport, county of Mayo, Ireland, the lady of Vernon Schalch, Esq., Hailebury, Hertfordshire, of a son.

21. Mrs. William Lyall, St. Helen's Place, of a son.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. C. K. Johnstone, K. L. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At Campabello, New Brunswick, Lieut. J. J. Robinson, R. N. only son of Capt. Robinson, Bengal service, to Cornelia, daughter of Capt. Owen, R. N., and niece of Admiral Sir E. Owen.

Aug. 19. At Edinburgh, Lewis, second son of Lewis Nanney, Esq., of Hall Meadows, Northumberland, to Maria Catharine, eldest daughter of John Guise, Esq., late of Bombay, and niece to Sir Richard Westmacott.

29. At Walton Park, Kirkcudbrightshire, Boyd Macdonald, Esq., Glasgow, to Anne Cunningham, second daughter of Major James Campbell, of Walton Park, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Sept 3. At Ealing, C. H. Delamaine, Esq., Capt. 3d Bombay L.C., to Isabella, third daughter of G. Evans, Esq., of the above-named place.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P., recorder of London.

4. At Jersey, Edmund Talbot, Esq., Bengal army, to Anna Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Perry, Vicar of Stone, near Aylesbury.

5. At Bowden, Cheshire, Edward Gordon Fawcett, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Louisa Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Hill, Esq., of Ashley Hall, attorney-general for the county

10. At St. Luke's Chelsea, Capt. George Acklom Smith, 9th Bengal N.I., to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Major Chalmers, of the 55th regt.

Lately. At Exeter, W. H. Sproull, Esq., of Belfast, to Jane, daughter of the late Major R. B. Fulton, Bengal artillery.

DEATHS.

March 20. At Adelaide, in South Australia, Lancelot Sharpe, Esq., accountant of the Bank of Australia, in Adelaide.

April 17. Drowned at sea, on his voyage home from Sydney, George, youngest son of Lieut. Nicholas Millet, R.M.

June 2. At Thebes, Gilbert Henderson, senior, Esq., formerly of Bombay.

Aug. 9. At Sorento, near Naples, Miss Isabella Keir, sister to Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B.

16. At Cospicua, in his 61st year, W. Pitt, Esq., master R.N., and successively master-attendant of the Royal Naval Establishments at Madras, Trincomallee, Jamaica, and Malta.

Sept 4. At Leamington, Thomas Gowan Vibart, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

9. At West Molesey, William Tobias, fourth son of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 7 years.

20. At Greenwich, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B., and Governor of the Royal Hospital.

Lately. General Lord Howden, G.C.B. and K.C., in the 80th year of his age. In 1804 he held the appointment of Commander in Chief in India, and was subsequently in 1811 appointed governor and commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

— At Leamington, Mrs. O'Halloran, relict of Col. George O'Halloran, H.M. 4th regt.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from August 27 to Sept. 25, inclusive.*

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	184 185	91⅜91⅞	91⅛91⅛	98⅜99	98⅛98½	14 5/16 14⅜	247	91⅛91⅜	—	10 14p
28	184½185	91¼92	91⅜91½	99 99⅛	98⅛98⅝	14⅜ 14⅜	—	91⅜91½	8 12p	12 14p
29	184½185	91⅜91⅜	91⅛91¼	98⅞99⅛	98⅜98⅝	14 5/16 14⅜	—	91⅜92	—	12 14p
30	184½185½	91⅛91⅝	90⅞91	98⅝99	98⅛98⅜	14⅜ 14⅜	—	91¾	—	11 14p
31	—	90⅜91⅜	90⅜90¾	98⅛98⅝	97¾98	14 1/16 14 1/16	247½	91⅛91⅝	—	15 11p
Sept										
2	184 185	90⅛90⅝	89⅝90⅛	97⅛97⅞	97 97⅛	14 1/16 14 3/16	248½	90½91	pa.5pm	3 5p
3	184 184½	89¾90⅛	89⅛89⅜	96⅞97⅜	96½97⅛	Shut	—	90 90½	—	2 5p
4	Shut	90⅛90⅞	90 90⅜	97 98⅛	97⅜97⅝	—	—	90¾91	2 7p	5 8p
5	—	Shut	90⅛90⅛	Shut	97⅛97¾	—	—	90⅜90⅞	4 6p	7 9p
6	—	—	90¼90⅝	—	97⅝98⅝	—	248	90⅜90⅝	6p	7 8p
7	—	—	90⅛90⅝	—	97⅝98⅛	—	—	91 91¼	—	7 9p
9	—	—	90⅝90¾	—	98⅛98⅜	—	—	91⅛91⅛	7 10p	7 9p
10	—	—	90⅜91	—	98¼98⅝	—	—	91⅛91⅜	—	7 9p
11	—	—	90⅜91⅛	—	98⅛98¼	—	—	91⅜91½	6 10p	6 9p
12	—	—	91 91⅜	—	98⅝99	—	—	91⅛91⅞	—	5 7p
13	—	—	91⅛91⅜	—	98⅞99	—	249	91⅝91¼	8p	5 7p
14	—	—	91 91¼	—	98⅜99	—	—	91⅛91⅝	—	3 5p
16	—	—	90⅞91⅛	—	98⅜98⅞	—	249	91⅜91½	—	3 5p
17	—	—	90⅝91	—	98⅛98¼	—	—	91 91¼	2 7p	1 4p
18	—	—	90⅛90⅜	—	98⅛98½	—	—	90⅞91	—	pa.2pm
19	—	—	90⅝90⅜	—	98⅛98⅜	—	—	91 91⅛	—	pa.2pm
20	—	—	90½90⅝	—	98⅛98⅜	—	—	90⅞91	2 5p	pa.2pm
21	—	—	90⅛90¼	—	97⅞98⅛	—	—	90⅝90⅞	—	1d.2pm
23	—	—	90½90⅝	—	98⅛98⅜	—	—	91 91⅛	—	1 5pm
24	—	—	90⅝90¾	—	98⅛98¼	—	—	91 91¼	—	3 5p
25	—	—	90⅜90⅝	—	98 98⅛	—	—	90¾91	3 6p	1 4p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs.. and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees H. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, June 15, 1839.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	20 0
Bottles		100 10 8	—	11 0
Coals	B. md.	0 8	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	34 0	—	34 4
—— Brasiers',	do.	34 6	—	34 12
—— Ingot	do.	31 0	—	31 6
—— Old Gross	do.	32 0	—	32 4
—— Bolt	do.	35 0	—	36 0
—— Tile	do.	31 0	—	31 4
—— Nails, assort.	do.	50 0	—	55 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	——		——
—— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas	do.	2 7	—	2 9
Cottons, chintz	pce.	3 12	—	6 0
—— Muslins	do.	1 0	—	2 10
—— Yarn 20 to 140	mos.	0 3¾	—	0 6½
Cutlery		——		——
Glass Ware	25 D.			——
Ironmongery	15 D.			——
Hosiery, cotton	30 D.			——
Ditto, silk	25			——

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 6	@	5 8
—— —— flat	do.	5 7	—	5 9
—— English, sq.	do.	3 12	—	3 14
—— —— flat	do.	3 12	—	3 15
—— Bolt	do.	3 12		——
—— Sheet	do.	5 4	—	5 14
—— Nails	cwt.	14 0	—	16 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	4 14	—	5 6
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	—	1 4
Lead, Pig	F. md.	6 14	—	7 0
—— unstamped	do.	6 10	—	6 12
Millinery	35 D.			——
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 4	—	8 5
Stationery	25 A.		—	30 A.
Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14	—	6 0
—— Swedish	do.	7 14	—	8 0
Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxs	18 0	—	19 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 12	—	5 0
—— coarse and middling		0 13	—	3 8
—— Flannel fine		1 0	—	1 6

BOMBAY, July 27, 1839.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	12	@	20
Bottles, quart	doz.	1.12		——
Coals	ton	6	—	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	57		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's	do.	60		——
—— Plate bottoms	do.	62		——
—— Tile	do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.		——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.		——		——
—— Muslins		——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.7	—	0.12
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100		0.18		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.			——
Earthenware	60 A.			——
Glass Ware	40 D.			——
Hardware	P.C.			——
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.			——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	57	@	——
—— English	do.	39		——
—— Hoops	cwt.	6.8		——
—— Nails	do.	10	—	12
—— Sheet	do.	8		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	57		——
—— do. for nails	do.	47		——
Lead, Pig	cwt.	11.8		——
—— Sheet	do.	13		——
Millinery	25 D.			——
Shot, patent	cwt.	15		16
Spelter	do.	12.8		——
Stationery	40 D.			——
Steel, Swedish	tub	12		——
Tin Plates	box	16		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	6.10		——
—— —— coarse		2		——
—— Flannel, fine		1.8		——

CANTON, May 25, 1839.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths	do.	3½	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds	do.	3	—	4
—— Handkerchiefs	do.	1.25	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 52	pecul	24	—	39
Iron, Bar	do.	3½	—	4
—— Rod	do.	4½	—	5
Lead, Pig	do.	6½		——

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	40	@	55
Steel, Swedish	tub	reduc. stock		
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.35	—	1.45
—— do. ex super	yd.	0.90	—	2.00
—— Camlets, at Whampoa	pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. at Lintin	do.	——		——
—— Long Ells	do.	10½	—	10½
Tin, Straits	pecul	——		——
Tin Plates	box	8½	—	9

SINGAPORE, May 23, 1839.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles	100	4		——
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	34		——
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd.	33-36 pcs.	2	—	2½
—— Ditto	24 —— 40-44 do.	2½	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do.	3½	—	5
—— —— do. do.	40-43 do.	4½	—	5
—— —— do. do.	45-60 do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36 do.	3½	—	4½
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours*	do.	2	—	3½
—— —— —— *two colours*	do.	2½	—	3
—— —— —— Turkey reds	do.	6	—	8½
—— —— —— fancies	do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44	pcs.	1¾	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 —— 42 —— 45	do.	1½	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 —— 40 —— 42	do.	1	—	1½

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½	—	2¾
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50	pecul	32	—	42
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers	do.	——		——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50	do.	85	—	100
Cutlery		saleable.		
Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½	—	4½
—— English	do.	3		——
—— Nail, rod	do.	3½	—	3¾
Lead, Pig	do.	7	—	7½
—— Sheet	do.	7	—	7½
Spelter	pecu	6½	—	7
Steel	tub	4½	—	5
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	6	—	8½
—— Camblets	do.	20	—	29
—— Bombazetts	do.	4¾	—	5

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA

Calcutta, July 15, 1839.—Sales of Mule Twist to the extent of 440 bales have been effected since our last, but at low prices: the present state of the market, and the rates at which large parcels are now selling, will prevent the prices from improving for some time to come. A sale of Turkey Red English Dyed Yarn has been effected at our last quotation. Sales of all descriptions of Chintzes continue to be effected at steady prices. Importations of Turkey Red Twilled Cloth have been large, and sales to a great extent continue to be effected but at rather low prices. Sales of Long Cloth, Cambries, Jaconets, and low quality of Book Muslins have been effected to a considerable extent; no less than 82,400 ps. of Books have been sold during the past week, but at low prices; Checks and Lappets are neglected, there being no demand for them. There are few enquiries for Woollens, but the prices offered are too low to encourage sales. The Copper market is still inactive in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces, and prices have given way throughout the assortments. Our market for Iron has remained without action during the past week, and prices without alteration. Sheet Lead without sale; Pig has been sold at a reduction in price. There is no demand for Spelter from the Upper Provinces, and the sudden rise of 6 *a* 7 As. per md., is attributable to some speculative measures on the spot. Tin Plates remain as last quoted. Quicksilver has slightly improved in price. Beer has also also slightly improved in price.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, July 17, 1839.—Although the market may be said to be amply supplied with Europe goods of every description, there are few wholesales of any consequence to report.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay July 27, 1839.—The transactions of the past week in Piece Goods have been upon a limited scale.—Metals: the market has been quiet during the week, and the only transaction reported is 336 candies of Swedish Iron at Rs. 57 per candy, which is a decline of about Rs. 2 per candy on previous prices.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, May 23, 1839.—Cotton Goods, Plain, Printed, and Coloured, no importations since our last. Stocks generally are heavy, but the demand continues pretty good, and as the supplies may be expected to be moderate for some time, some improvement in the prices of Plain Goods may be looked for. At present, however, prices both of Plain and Fancy Goods are very low.—Grey Mule Twist, stock still continues very large, and demand dull. Coloured Twist is in some request. Turkey Red, Nos. 44 and 40, have been sold at Sp. Dols. 85 and 93 per pecul.—Woollens: Camblets inquired for, and a small importation, suitably assorted, would bring quotations; Long Ells continue almost without inquiry.—Metals; Iron, English, 709 pcls. of Flat Bar, and 170 pcls. Nail Rod, have been sold at Sp. Drs. 3, and 200 pcls. Flat Bar at Sp. Drs. 3 per pcl.; stock of Flat Bar large, and demand rather dull. Nail Rod is in good demand at quotations. Round, Square, and Sheet, seldom wanted. Hoop, small sizes, inquired for. Swedish Flat Bar, market heavily supplied; last sale, Sp. Drs. 1¾, but an importation of 50 tons would not likely bring over Sp. Drs. 1¾ per peenl. Lead, Pig and Sheet, a small supply wanted. Spelter, retailing slowly at quotations. Steel, small sizes, saleable.—Earthenware, stock large, and no demand.

Penang, June 15, 1839.—Cotton Manufactures: moderate imports, *via* Singapore, during the week. There continues a fair demand for suitable descriptions of plain cottons.—Metals: English Bar Iron, imports *via* Singapore, and the market is heavily supplied.—Beer, Wines, and Spirits: market heavily supplied. 200 gallons French Brandy have been sold at 45 cents per gallon.—*Pr. Cur.*

Canton, May 25, 1839.—Extensive sales of British Goods have been made during the past week at about the rates quoted in our last, the prices having been maintained, notwithstanding the large quantities thrown on the market by an increasing belief on the part of the Chinese that foreigners are really preparing to quit Canton after completion of the loading of the few ships now remaining in the port.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 15, 1839.

Government Securities.

		Buy. Sa. Rs.	Sell. Sa. Rs.
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. prem.	10 0	11 0 per cent.
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151 to 15,200 according to Number to buy pm.	1 0	0 0
	to sell	0 0	2 8
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	prem.	2 0	2 6
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs.	6 0	6 4

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,100 *a* 2,125
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) New 320 *a* 330

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2*s.* 1¾*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; to sell, 2*s.* 2¼*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, July 17, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—¾ to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent —4 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4¾ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4¼ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—8¾ disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2*s.* 2¼*d.*; to sell, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, July 27, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2*s.* 1¾*d.* to 2*s.* 1¾*d.* per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23——Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 per do.
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 105 to 105.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.4 to 99.12 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 115 to 115.8 Bom. Rs.—nominal.

Singapore, May 23, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4*s.* 6*d.* per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 9*d.* per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4*s.* 8*d.* per do.

Canton, May 25, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 to 222 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 222 to 224 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.				
Viscount Melbourne (troops)	700 tons.	McKerlie	Oct. 1.	
Repulse	1424	Bickford	Oct. 2.	Deal.
Walmer Castle (troops).....	656	Close	Oct. 3.	Portsmouth.
Felicity	300	McDonald	Oct. 8.	
Duke of Buccleugh (troops)	650	McLeod	Oct. 20.	Portsmouth.
Clifton.....	580	Green	Oct. 20.	
Advocate.....	296	Wilkinson	Nov. 2.	
Queen (H.C. steamer)	765	Warden, B.P.E.	——	East India Docks.
FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.				
Roburts	800	Elder	Nov. 15.	
FOR MADRAS.				
Hindostan (troops)	550	Redman	Oct. 20.	Gravesend.
FOR BOMBAY.				
Berkshire.....	600	Clarkson	Oct. 2.	Portsmouth.
*Fairy Queen**.....	250	Cousins	Oct. 15.	
Catherine (troops).....	600	Evans	Oct. 25.	
Cleopatra (H.C. steamer)...	765	Saunders, I.N...	——	Blackwall.
Sesostris (H.C. steamer) ...	876	Moresby, I.N....	——	Blackwall.
FOR CEYLON.				
Charles Heartley.....	261	Hopper	Oct. 10.	
Persia	658	Stevens	Oct. 20.	
FOR CHINA.				
Mercury	242	Hatton	Oct. 10.	
FOR BATAVIA AND MANILLA.				
Cherub†	300	Matthews	Oct. 3.	
FOR SINGAPORE.				
W. S. Hamilton.....	400	Brown.....	Oct. 10.	
FOR ST. HELENA.				
Nautilus	150	Williams.....	Oct. 10.	
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.				
Thomas Bold.....	631	Croughan	Oct. 5.	
Hope	377	Coombs	Oct. 5.	
William Money	834	——	Oct. —	
Bengal.....	657	Carson.....	Oct. 8.	
Alexander	523	Ramsay	Oct. 15.	
James Pattison (emigrants)	513	Cromarty	Oct. 15.	
Globe	428	Hopper	Oct. 15.	
Earl Grey	571	Talbert	Oct. 28.	Plymouth.
FOR HOBART TOWN.				
West Indian (Gov. stores)...	328	MacArthur.....	Oct. 5.	
Augusta Jessie‡	400	Sparkes	Oct. 8.	Kingstown.
Hygeia	400	Hannah	Oct. 10.	
Sir George Arthur.....	370	——	Oct. 25.	
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
Rajasthan (H.M Coms.)§	700	Ritchie	Oct. 7.	
Java (H.M.Coms.)	1175	Duthie	Oct. 16.	Plymouth.
City of London	395	Antram	Oct. 20.	
Warrior (H.M.Coms.) ...	479	Beckett	Nov. 15.	Plymouth.

* Touching at Ceylon. † Touching at the Cape. ‡ Also to N.S.Wales. § Also to Port Phillip.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, for sending the Indian Mail through that country, Mails will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on the 14th October, and after that time, on the 4th of every month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day.

For the present, a Mail will be made up for India, *vid Falmouth*, according to the *existing Regulations*, on Saturday, the 26th of October, and Letters intended for that conveyance must be specially addressed by that route.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXIII.

We have received no overland despatch this month, and can consequently add nothing to the stock of intelligence communicated in our last Journal respecting the progress of our armies in Cabool. The state of affairs in that quarter, however, leaves no room for anxiety, and it is probable that the next advices will announce a virtual termination of the campaign. Then will commence the arduous, but more gratifying, duties of reconstructing the social edifice in that unsettled country, where, judging from the description of the various tribes, their mutual animosities, and their joint antipathy to authority, given in Mr. Elphinstone's admirable work, the task of government, even in quiet times, and under a ruler whose title is undisputed, requires almost superhuman powers. Success in this great object is a prize worthy of the attempt; it will not only obliterate the memory of the irregularity, if there be any, in our interference in the affairs of Cabool, but will sanction it by the strongest of all moral titles; for the securing of the greatest good to the greatest number, which ought to be the aim of all government, is the most just as well as most popular end which can authorize the assumption of such a position as we have taken.

In the domestic news from our Eastern territories, there are few incidents which demand particular notice. A case of seduction, tried before the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in which both parties were Hindus —the first instance of such an appeal to one of these Courts—has been the subject of argument, on a rule *nisi* for setting aside the verdict, upon the ground that the action was not maintainable, as the English law cannot apply where both parties are natives, whose marriage-customs are wholly dissimilar and even repugnant to our own. "For example," observed one of the counsel in support of the rule, "concubinage, incest (or what would be so by English law), and polygamy, are not only allowed, but in certain cases enjoined; now, if English law be extended to one case, it must be extended to all; and to have kept concubines, or to have married more wives than one, would be a bar to this action." The Court admitted that there may, no doubt, result some inconveniences, in particular cases, by applying the doctrines of the English law; "but the question is not to be decidedby the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, but by the strict rules of law." This is the short answer of all English judges: "*durum est, sed ita lex scripta est.*"

The Indian Law Commissioners, in compiling a Penal Code for British India, have provided no punishment for adultery, which is criminally cognizable in the Mofussil Courts. Their reasons for this omission they have specified in a note on the chapter "Of Offences relating to Marriage,"* wherein they state, that it is fully established that the existing law is inefficacious; that scarcely any native of the higher classes ever has recourse to the Courts for redress against his wife or her gallant; that those who do are

* Note Q. See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvii. p. 342.

poor men, who seek the recovery of their wives, as of menials whose services they cannot dispense with, or a reimbursement of the expenses of the marriage. "There is yet another consideration," they add, "which we cannot wholly leave out of sight. Though we well know that the dearest interests of the human race are closely connected with the chastity of women, and the sacredness of the nuptial contract, we cannot but feel that there are some peculiarities in the state of society in this country, which may well lead a humane man to pause before he determines to punish the infidelity of wives. The condition of the women in this country is, unhappily, very different from that of the women of England and France. They are married while still children. They are often neglected for other wives while still young. They share the attentions of a husband with several rivals. To make laws for punishing the inconstancy of the wife while the law admits the privilege of the husband to fill his zenana with women, is a course which we are most reluctant to adopt." What remedy they mean to provide, will appear in their Civil Code; but, from a similar train of reasoning, it would be easy to show that our form of civil action for criminal conversation is altogether inapplicable to such a society: it is at least as little applicable as our law of real property, or the Statute of Mortmain, which are not applied to British India even within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts.

The Bishop of Calcutta, with truly Christian zeal, and in a spirit of disinterestedness which affords a practical contradiction to the vulgar charge of selfishness brought against the prelates of the Church of England, has devoted more than half the revenues of his see for four years, or about £12,000, to the erection of a cathedral worthy of the metropolis of British India. Moreover, he is determined to advance this large sum at once, and to begin the building immediately. It would at first sight appear, that such works as these, where there are no tithes and endowments, should be undertaken by Government; but when it is recollected that the only funds at the disposal of the Company at present are drawn directly from the natives, who view all attempts to spread our religion with alarm, their appropriation to the building of Christian temples might raise a clamour there as loud as that which has assailed the pilgrim-tax at home, and, if not so reasonable, much more dangerous.

The success of steam navigation on the Ganges is apparent from the constantly increasing demand for tonnage, which far exceeds the existing means of supply. In July last, the applications for tonnage in the single steamer were more than four times beyond what the available amount could meet. What a mortifying comment does this fact furnish upon the proceedings of the parties engaged in the "East India Inland Steam Navigation Company," which, if properly carried into execution (and nothing was easier), might ere this have had vessels ploughing the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and their tributaries, enriching with their profits the proprietors at home, and diffusing industry, wealth, and civilization throughout the vast regions of the East! In connection with this subject, we may advert to the sugges-

tion (page 191) for promoting internal communication in the Carnatic by means of granite roads, in preference to iron rail-roads. Improvements in land-communication are likewise noticed under Bombay.

Two instances of human sacrifice (p. 189), in which the perpetrators were persons of rank, offer traits of manners which assimilate the natives of India to those of Polynesia.

The state of affairs at Hyderabad portends some change in its political relations. Disaffection to the British government seems to have betrayed even the family of the Nizam (p. 193), into acts of treachery towards it, and the minister Chundoo Loll is extremely unpopular with many classes.

A few further particulars are given in p. 194, of the recent disturbances in the Deccan, in addition to those published in the October Journal. There is reason to think, that, partial as the explosion was, the conspiracy was extensive, and that it had some connexion with that at Hyderabad.

The governor of Ceylon, at a public meeting of the native chieftains at Kandy, has judiciously endeavoured to establish a good understanding between these influential persons and our government, "creating an interchange of good feelings where they do not exist and keeping it alive where they do." Mr. Stewart Mackenzie impressed upon these chiefs the expediency of co-operating with the Government in its endeavours to conquer the prejudices of the natives against vaccination, and invited them to suggest the "shortest and surest way" to educate the lower classes, whose ignorance offers the most formidable impediment to their social as well as physical amelioration. It would appear that the governor had some special political motive for the proceeding, from the visit which he paid to the late First Adigar (the chief civil and military minister under the native kings), one of the chiefs tried for high treason in 1835,* and who, though acquitted, was dismissed from the British service. His Excellency carried this mark of courtesy so far as to dine and sleep at the chief's residence. This is supposed to be a "manifestation of a desire to be reconciled to these chiefs," which the Colombo paper approves of, as removing "that which could not fail to be a fruitful source of discontent, the out-cast condition from European society in which some of the highest native families have been placed since the trial." The facts deposed to upon that occasion leave no doubt of the guilt of Molligodde, unless (which was the alternative adopted by the jury) the witnesses be perjured.

We have further accounts from Cochin China (p. 195) of the persecution of Christians in that country. The list of martyrs comprises four European bishops, five European priests, and ten native priests, beheaded, strangled or starved to death. As the reigning king has invented a new religion,† his antipathy to Christianity is probably stimulated by the jealousy which actuates every founder of a sect.

The intelligence from China is not of a later date than that we communicated last month, whence it appeared that the hostages had been liberated, (the whole of the opium having been surrendered) and that the trade was

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xvii., page 169. † See our Review, No. III.

opened. All the British merchants had, however, withdrawn from Canton, and no application had been made for a pilot by any in-coming vessel. This subject is treated of at length in a subsequent article.

The July opium sale at Calcutta took place on the 1st of that month, and we subjoin the result (which, it is said, disappointed the calculations of many), as a matter of historical curiosity. The Patna commenced at Rs.245 per chest (lot); fifty lots were then sold at Rs.250, fifty more at Rs.265, one lot then sold for Rs.290, and the remaining half went off at Rs.275 per lot. The next half of the same cultivation commenced at Rs.290 per lot, and closed at Rs.305 per lot; fifty intermediate lots selling at Rs.285, and ninety-nine at Rs.300 per lot. The Benares opium commenced at Rs.305 per lot, and closed at Rs.300, forty-one lots selling at the latter price. The purchasers were speculators in the drug. The particulars of the sale are as follows:

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average
Behar	2292	305	245	278. 6. 0
Benares	788	305	300	303. 12. 5

The proceeds are Rs.8,77,410, or about £.90,000, which is under the cost of production (about Rs.300 a chest), leaving a loss instead of a profit. The prices, however, say the Calcutta papers, "evince a still lingering confidence in the article, and a strong impression that the trade will, in some shape or other, be revived;" and the *Bombay Times* states, "that the Bengal Government have directed the cultivation of the poppy in the opium districts to be carried on, for the year 1839-40, upon the same scale as before." The same paper mentions that, in consequence of the impossibility of effecting sales of opium there, it was the intention of holders to send a portion of what is now in store back to Malwa, where better prices are procurable. The quantity at Bombay is 11,695 chests; the price in Malwa is Rs.600.

A copy of a petition from Calcutta to the Privy Council has been sent to England, in which the question is very ingeniously argued. The petitioners allege, that the British Government of Bengal are the sole producers of opium throughout its territories; that they have fostered and encouraged it by every means that ingenuity could devise, though cognizant of the fact, that the trade was prohibited by the Chinese government; that the proprietors of East-India stock have been, in fact, enabled to receive the very high dividend guaranteed to them by the Charter Act, by the profits on this trade, which, though contraband in China, is only so in the same sense as the trade in British goods was contraband on the Continent of Europe, during the celebrated Berlin and Milan decrees of Buonaparte, and that it has been generally supposed that the government of China knowingly permitted the traffic, in order that the bribes paid to the mandarins might enable it to "economize the salaries of those functionaries!" They then allege that, in order to save the lives and property of Europeans resident at Canton, her Majesty's superintendent *purchased* the opium on board the receiving (smuggling) ships, "on behalf of her Britannic Majesty," and though the petitioners rely on the honour and responsibility of her Majesty's Government to recog-

nize, unreservedly, the act of her superintendent, yet they are anxious for as early a settlement as the finances of the government will afford, and in the meantime suggest, that a time be fixed in the *London Gazette*, when the instalments will be paid. The most convenient mode of payment, they add, will be through the treasury of the East-India Company, leaving the adjustment of the proportional liabilities of the Company and the King's government to be settled hereafter in England, at the convenience of these parties. The payment of the whole amount of the sum by the Company, they observe, would be "merely a refund of certain revenues virtually advanced of late years to government by individuals, on the faith of their existing relations with China, and on the delivery of the opium to parties for shipment, but which opium has since been purchased by her Majesty's superintendent on behalf of her Majesty." We congratulate the new Chancellor of the Exchequer on the admirable resources he will find, in this financial difficulty, in these very statesmanlike advisers.

We have given a copious digest of Australian intelligence, whence it will be perceived that the resources of this vast territory are rapidly opening and that British colonization is acquiring new energies. The reports of the country about Port Lincoln, which is expected to be the future emporium of South Australia, continue to present the most inviting pictures of its character, whilst a new tract (p. 211), to the northward of Adelaide, has been discovered, of fine quality, with a frontage of water, that indispensible but somewhat scarce article, larger than had yet been found. The improved character of the emigrants has already produced a material change for the better in the aspect of the settlements; it is impossible to read the account (p. 211), of the German village of Klemzig, in South Australia, without regretting that some of those industrious colonists had not been earlier conducted to these shores, to teach British settlers useful lessons in the science of emigration, and the beneficial fruits of industry, temperance, order and piety. All these colonies appear to have suffered severely from drought, a calamity which, owing to the inconstancy of the seasons, and the paucity and shallowness of the streams, will render some precautions, like the tanks and artificial basins of India, necessary, in order to guard against its recurrence. The aborigines continue to be a topic of anxious discussion in the different settlements, in some of which their acts of violence have provoked retaliation. It is not difficult to read, in the letter from the Upper Hunter (p. 206), a spirit in the settlers who live in contact with these children of nature, from which the destructive policy alone can be expected. The reply of Governor Gawler to the presentment of the grand Jury of Adelaide, on the other hand, shows how much vice they are taught by their intercourse with Europeans.

At the very moment of sending this page to press, our overland dispatch arrived, bringing the important intelligence of the storm and capture of Ghuzni, the flight of Dost Mahomed, and the entry of the British troops into Cabool,—in short, as we prognosticated, the virtual termination of the campaign. We shall endeavour to add a supplement containing the particulars.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. I.

A STRONG predilection in favour of river scenery induced me, at the commencement of an overland journey to Bombay, through France and Egypt, to take a passage from London in a steamer bound to Havre. Accordingly, on the 1st of September 1839, accompanied by some friends, one of whom was to perform the whole journey with me, I embarked on board the *Phénix*, a French vessel, which left the Tower Stairs at about ten o'clock in the morning.

The weather was showery, but occasional gleams of sunshine encouraged us to hope that it might clear up, and permit us to keep the deck during the greater part of the voyage, which we expected to perform in eighteen hours. To the majority of readers, in these days of universal travelling, it will be superfluous to describe a steam-boat; but there may possibly be some quiet people who are still ignorant of the sort of accommodation which it affords, and to whom the description will not be unacceptable. The *Phénix* is a fine vessel of its class, five hundred tons burthen, and 160-horse power. It was handsomely fitted up, and the vases of flowers upon the chimney-piece in the principal saloon, and other ornaments scattered about, gave to the whole a gay appearance, as if the party assembled had been wholly bent upon pleasure. The ladies' cabin was divided by a staircase, but there were what, in a sort of mockery, are called "state-cabins," opening into that appropriated to the general use, around which were sofas, and bed-places upon a sort of shelf above, for the accommodation of the gentlemen. This apartment was handsomely carpeted, and otherwise well furnished; the steward and his assistant having the appearance of the better class of waiters belonging to a well-frequented hotel: all the servants were English, and the whole afforded a most delightful contrast to the sort of packets which many of the party on board were quite old enough to remember. The passengers were numerous, and apparently inclined to make themselves agreeable to each other; one, an American, objected to the sight of a footman, who came upon the quarter-deck for a few minutes, observing that such a thing would not be permitted in his country.

As soon as the vessel got under weigh, preparations were made for breakfast, which was served *à la fourchette*, in very excellent style, the cookery being a happy combination of the French and English modes. At the conclusion of the repast, we repaired to the deck, all being anxious to see the *British Queen*, which was getting her steam up, at Gravesend. We were alongside this superb vessel for a few minutes, putting some persons on board who had come down the river in the *Phénix* for the purpose of paying it a visit; and taking advantage of a favourable breeze, we hoisted a sail, and went along at a rate which gave us hope of a speedy arrival at Havre.

After passing the Nore, however, our progress was impeded; and at length, when off Margate, we were obliged to lie-to, in order to wait for the turn of the tide: the wind blowing so strongly as to render it questionable whether we could get round the Foreland. The sun was shining on the buildings at Margate, and the bells knolling for evening service; affording a home scene of comfort and tranquillity which it was agreeable to carry abroad as one of the

last reminiscences of England. In about three hours, we got the steam up again, and saw the *British Queen* in the distance, still lying to, and apparently, notwithstanding her prodigious power, unable to get down the Channel. Dinner was served while the *Phénix* lay off Margate; but it was thinly attended, the motion of the vessel having sent many persons to their cabins, while others were totally deprived of all appetite. An elderly gentleman, who sate upon my left hand, complained exceedingly of his inability to partake of the good things before him; and one or two left the table in despair. Again we sought the deck, and saw the sun sink behind an ominous mass of clouds; the sky, however, cleared, and the stars came out, reviving our spirits with hopes of a fine night. Unfortunately, soon after nine o'clock, a heavy squall obliged us to go below, and one of my female friends and myself took possession of a state-cabin, and prepared to seek repose. It was my first voyage on board a steamer, and though the tremulous motion and the stamping of the engine are any thing but agreeable, I prefer it to the violent rolling and pitching of a sailing vessel. We were certainly not nearly so much knocked about; the vases of flowers were taken off the mantel-piece, and placed upon the ground, but beyond this there were no precautions taken to prevent the moveables from getting adrift; every thing remained quiet upon the tables, a circumstance which could not have happened in so heavy a sea in any vessel not steadied by the apparatus carried by a steamer.

The *Phénix* laboured heavily through the water; a torrent of rain soon cleared the deck of all the passengers, and the melancholy voices calling for the steward, showed the miserable plight to which the male portion of the party was reduced. Daylight appeared without giving a hope of better weather; and it was not until the vessel had reached the pier at Havre, which it did not make until after three o'clock p.m. on Monday, that the passengers were able to re-assemble. Many had not tasted food since their embarkation, and none had been able to take breakfast on the morning of their arrival.

And here, for the benefit of future travellers, it may not be amiss to say, that a small medicine-chest, which had been packed in a carpet bag, was detained at the Custom-house; and that the following day we experienced some difficulty in getting it passed, being told that it was contraband; indeed, but for an idea that the whole party were going on to Bombay, and would require the drugs for their own consumption, we should not have succeeded in rescuing it from the hands of the Philistines. The day was too far advanced to admit of our getting the remainder of the baggage examined, a mischance which detained us a day at Havre, the steamer to Rouen starting at four o'clock in the morning. The weather was too unpropitious to admit of our seeing much of the environs of the town. Like all English travellers, we walked about as much as we could, peeped into the churches, made purchases of things we wanted, and things we did not want, and got some of our gold converted into French money. We met and greeted several of our fellow-passengers, for though little conversation, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, had taken place on board the *Phénix*, we all seemed to congratulate each other upon our escape from the horrors of the voyage. The gale increased rather than abated, and now we began to entertain fears of another day's detention at Havre, the steamer from Rouen not having arrived; and though we were very comfortably lodged, and found the town superior to the expectations we had formed of a sea-port of no very great consideration, we had no desire to spend more time in it than we could help.

Havre appears to carry on a considerable commerce with India, several shops

being wholly devoted to the sale of the productions of the East, while the number of parrots and monkeys to be seen, show that the intercourse must be very extensive. The shops had a very English air about them, and though the houses were taller, and rather more dilapidated in their appearance, than they are usually found at home, they reminded us of familiar scenes. *Hamlet* was announced for the evening's performance at the theatre, and but for the novelty of dining at a *table-d'hôte*, we might have fancied ourselves still in England. The Hotel de l'Europe is the best in Havre; there are several others very respectable, and more picturesque, from the ancient style of the building: all were full, intercourse with Havre being on the increase. English carriages were arriving every hour; the steamer from Southampton brought an immense number of passengers, and travellers seemed to flock in from every part of the world. We were amused by seeing a well-dressed and well-mannered Russian lady, at the *table d'hôte* fill her plate half-full of oil, and just dip the salad into it.

It was the first time that one of my friends and myself had ever visited France, and we endeavoured as much as possible to accommodate ourselves to the manners of a strange country. We could not, however, entirely give up our English habits, and ordered tea in the evening in our private apartments: the French are by this time well accustomed to requisitions of this nature, and few places are now unsupplied with a tea-pot.

On Tuesday morning, we were up at four o'clock, in order to embark on board the steamer for Rouen. It rained heavily, and any hopes that the interposition of the high houses gave, that the wind had abated, were destroyed upon turning the first angle, and after a hasty glance at the threatening sky and surging waters, we went below, intending if possible to remain there until the weather should clear.

Passengers now came flocking in; many respectable French families, with their children and neatly-dressed *bonnes*, were of the party; but the young folk speedily becoming very sick, we sought the deck, and in spite of the rain, which still continued to fall, established ourselves as well as we were able. Upon entering the river, the turbulence of the water subsided a little, and a gleam of sunshine, the first that smiled upon us, showed a chateau and town nestling in the midst of gardens and orchards, and spreading down to the water's edge. The banks on either side were picturesque, presenting the most pleasing pictures of rural enjoyment, and conveying an idea of comfort which we had not previously associated with the smaller classes of country residences in France. The houses were cleanly on the outside at least, and neither paint nor white-wash was spared in their decoration; the surrounding parterres were gay with flowers, amid which, as with us, dahlias made a very conspicuous appearance. They were not, we thought, quite so large and luxuriant as those which we see in our cottage-gardens at home; and this remark we found afterwards would apply to the more carefully tended plants in the pleasure-grounds of palaces. We are probably more skilful in the adaptation of soil to foreign importations, and therefore succeed in producing a finer flower. In my baggage I had brought a large basket-full of the roots of our English hearts-ease, as a present to a French gentleman, who had expressed a wish, in the early part of the summer, to take some with him from London, he having been much delighted with the superior beauty of those which he had seen in our English gardens; they were not then in a fit state for transplanting, and having, through the kindness of the secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, been enabled to carry away an extensive and choice collection of roots, I in-

dulge a hope that I may be instrumental in spreading the finest varieties of this pretty flower throughout France.

We lost, of course, many scenes of beauty and interest, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Just as we arrived at a most beautiful place, a church of elegant architecture rising in the centre, with gay-looking villas clustered round, the gathering clouds united over our devoted heads, the rain, descending in a cataract, beat down the smoke to the very decks, so that we all looked and felt as if we had been up the chimney, and the whole lovely scene was lost to us in a moment. The rain continued for about an hour after this, and then the sky began to clear.

We reached Rouen at about half-past twelve. The approach is very fine, and the city makes an imposing appearance from the river. We had been recommended to the Hotel d'Angleterre, which is the best, but were so strongly tempted to rush into the hotel immediately opposite, that, trusting to its exterior, we hastened to house ourselves, and found no reason to repent our choice. We were shown into very handsome apartments, and found the staircases, lobbies, and ante-chambers as clean as we could desire. A change of attire and breakfast enabled us to sally forth to see as much of the town and its neighbourhood as our time would admit.

The modern portion of Rouen is extremely handsome; the quay being lined with a series of lofty stone mansions, built in the style which is now beginning to be adopted in London; the public buildings are particularly fine, and there are two splendid bridges, one of stone, and one upon the suspension principle. Very extensive improvements are going on, and it seems as if, in the course of a very few years, the worst portions of the town will be replaced by new and elegant erections. Meantime, imagination can scarcely afford more than a faint idea of the horrors of the narrow dirty streets, flanked on either side by lofty squalid houses, in the very last stage of dilapidation. The cathedral stands in a small square, or market-place, where the houses, though somewhat better than their neighbours in the lanes, have a very miserable appearance; they make a striking picture, but the reality sadly detracts from the pleasure which the eye would otherwise take in surveying the fine old church, with which, through the medium of engravings, it has been long familiar. Many workmen are at present employed in repairing the damage which time has inflicted upon this ancient edifice. The interior, though striking from its vastness, is at first rather disappointing, its splendid windows of stained glass being the most prominent of its ornaments. In pacing the long aisles, and pausing before the small chapels, the scene grows upon the mind, and the monuments, though comparatively few, are very interesting. An effigy of Richard Cœur de Lion, lately discovered while looking for the fiery monarch's heart, which was buried in Rouen, is shown as one of the chief curiosities of the place. The porter of the cathedral inhabited an extremely small dwelling, built up against the wall, and surrounded by high dark buildings; but we were pleased to see that he had cheered this dismal place of abode, by a gay parterre, several rich-looking flowers occupying pots beneath his windows. Our next pilgrimage was to the statue of Joan of Arc, which we approached through narrow streets, so dirty from the late heavy rains, as to be scarcely passable: we had, as we might have expected, little to reward us, except the associations connected with the Maid of Orleans, and her cruel persecutors. The spot had been to me, from my earliest years, one which I had felt a wish to visit, my researches, while writing the Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, materially increasing the interest which an earlier perusal of the

history of England and France had created, concerning scenes trodden by the brave, the great, and the good. However mistaken might have been their notions, however impolitic their actions, we cannot contemplate the characters of the Paladins who have made Rouen famous, without feelings of respect. The murder of Joan of Arc formed the sole blot on the escutcheon of John Duke of Bedford, and the faults and vices of his companions in arms were the offspring of the times in which they lived.

We were surprised by the excellence of the shops, even in the most dilapidated parts of the city of Rouen, the windows in every direction exhibiting a gay assemblage of goods of all descriptions, while the confectioners were little, if at all, inferior to those of Paris. One small square in particular, in which a market was held, was very striking, from the contrast between the valuable products sold, and the houses which contained them. Seven or eight stories in height, weather-stained, and dilapidated, the lower floors exhibited handsome porcelain and other costly articles, which gave an impression of wealth in the owners, that astonished those amongst our party who were strangers to the country. Our hearts absolutely sunk within us as we thought of the wretchedness of the interiors, the misery of being obliged to inhabit any one of the numerous suites of apartments rising tier above tier, and from which it would be absolutely impossible to banish vermin of any description. The French appear certainly to be beginning to study home comforts, all the modern houses being built upon very commodious plans; still the middling classes, in the towns at least, are miserably lodged, in comparison to the same grades in England, families of apparently great respectability inhabiting places so desolate as to strike one with horror.

After picking our way through the least objectionable of the streets in the heart of the city, we were glad to escape into the open air, and solace ourselves with the views presented on the neighbouring heights. Nothing can be finer than the landscapes round Rouen; every necessary of life appears to be cheap and plentiful, and persons desirous of a quiet and economical residence abroad, might spend their time very happily in the outskirts of this picturesque city. We found the guests at the *table-d'hôte* chiefly English, travellers like ourselves, and some of our party recognized London acquaintance among those who, upon hearing our intention to proceed the following day up the Seine to Paris, recommended the boat by which they had arrived—the *Etoile*.

Again we were summoned at four o'clock in the morning, and wended our way, along the banks of the river, to the starting-place, which was just beyond the second bridge. The one large boat, which conveyed passengers from Havre, was here exchanged for two smaller, better suited to the state of the river. We were taught to expect rather a large party, as we had understood that forty persons were going from our hotel. The bell of the *Dorade*, the opposition vessel, was sounding its tocsin to summon passengers on board, while ours was altogether mute. Presently, through the grey mists of the morning, we observed parties flocking down to the place of embarkation, who, somewhat to our surprise, all entered the other vessel. A large boat in the centre, in which the baggage is deposited, was speedily filled, carpet bags being piled upon carpet bags, until a goodly pyramid arose, which the rising sun touched with every colour of the prism. The decks of the *Dorade* were now crowded with passengers, while two respectable-looking young women, in addition to ourselves, formed the whole of our company. Our bell now gave out a few faint sounds, as if rather in compliance with the usual forms observed, than from any hope that its warning voice would be heeded; and getting up our

steam, we took the lead gallantly, as if determined to leave the heavier boat behind. Presently, however, the *Dorade* passed us with all her gay company, and speeding swiftly on her way, would have been out of sight in a few minutes, but for the windings of the river, which showed us her smoke like a pennon in the distance. We were now left alone in our glory, and felt assured of what we had more than suspected before, namely, that we had got into the wrong boat. We then, though rather too late, inquired the cause of the extraordinary disproportion of the passengers, and were told that the *Etoile* was the favourite boat going down the river, while the *Dorade* had it hollow in going up. We now began to consider the circumstances of the case, and the chances of our not arriving time enough at the place of debarkation to get on to Paris by the rail-road that night. Agreeing that the detention would not be of the least consequence, that we should enjoy having the whole boat to ourselves, and the slow method of travelling, which would enable us the better to contemplate the beauties of the river, we made up our minds to a day of great enjoyment. The weather was fine, a cool breeze allaying the heat of the sun, which shone upon us occasionally through clouds too high to afford any apprehension of rain. The boat was very elegantly fitted up below, the ladies' cabin, in particular, being splendidly furnished. Above, the choice of seats proved very acceptable, since, in consequence of a new-fangled apparatus, we had four chimnies, whence sparks escaped in a constant shower, threatening destruction to any garment that might be exposed to them. Seated, therefore, at the prow, beyond the reach of this fiery shower, after partaking of an excellent breakfast, there being a first-rate restaurateur on board, we began to converse with a very intelligent boatman, who amused us with the legends of the river, and accounts of the different places which we passed.

At Blosseville-Bon-Secours there is an extremely steep hill, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, at the summit; the holy edifice is, upon ordinary occasions, approached by a circuitous winding road, but at Easter and other great festivals, thousands of persons flock from all parts, for the purpose of making a pilgrimage up the steepest portion of the ascent, in order to fulfil vows previously made, and to pay their homage to the holy mother of God. There was a waggery in our friend's eye, as he described the sufferings of the devout upon these occasions, which indicated an opinion that, however meritorious the act, and however efficacious in shortening the path to heaven, he himself entertained no desire to try it. This man had seen something of the world, his maritime occupation having formerly led him to distant places; he had been a sailor all his life, was well acquainted with Marseilles, which he described with great enthusiasm, and gave us to understand, that having had a good offer elsewhere, this would be one of his last voyages in the *Etoile*, since he worked hard in it without getting any credit.

At the town of Elbœuf, we picked up another passenger; a countrywoman, with a basket or two, and a high Normandy cap, had come on board at one of the villages, and with this small reinforcement we proceeded, halting occasionally to mend some damage in the engine, and putting up a sail whenever we could take advantage of the breeze. Arriving at La Roquelle, our *Cicerone* pointed out to us the ruined walls of what once had been a very splendid chateau; its former owner being an inveterate gamester, having lost large sums of money, at length staked the chateau to an Englishman, who won it. Upon arriving to take possession, he was disappointed to find that he had only gained the chateau, and that the large estate attached to it was not in the bond. Being unable to keep it up without the surrounding property, he determined

that no other person should enjoy it, and therefore, greatly to the annoyance of the people in the neighbourhood, he pulled it down. The present proprietor now lives in an adjacent farm-house, and the story, whether true or false, tells greatly to the prejudice of the English, and our friend in particular spoke of it as a most barbarous act.

We found the chateaux on the banks of the Seine very numerous; many were of great magnitude, and flanked by magnificent woods, the greater number being clipped into the appearance of walls, and cut out into long avenues, and arcades, intersecting each other at right angles, in the very worst taste, according to the English idea of landscape-gardening. There was something, however, extremely grand and imposing in this formal style, and we were at least pleased with the novelty which it afforded.

At Andelys, perched upon a conical hill, are the picturesque remains of the chateau Gaillard, which was built by Richard Cœur de Lion, and must formerly have been of very great extent, its walls reaching down to the river's brink. We were told that the chateau furnished stabling for a thousand horses, and that there was a subterranean passage which led to the great Andelys. This passage is now undergoing a partial clearing, for the purpose of increasing the interest of the place, by exhibiting it to strangers who may visit the neighbourhood. Our informant proceeded to say, that during several years, an old witch inhabited the ruins, who was at once the oracle and the terror of the neighbourhood. The sketch-books of the party were here placed in requisition, and though the celerity with which a steamer strides through the water is not very favourable to the artist, a better idea of the scene was given than that which we found in the Guide Book. The banks of the Seine present a succession of pictures, all well worthy of the pencil, and those who are fond of the picturesque, and who have time at their disposal, will find the voyage up the river replete with the most interesting materials.

The first sight of the vineyards, which began to spread themselves up the steep sides of the hills, delighted us all; and our prospects now began to be diversified with rock, which in a thousand fantastic forms showed itself along the heights. The country seemed thickly spread with villages, many at the edge of the water, others receding into winding valleys, and all boasting some peculiar beauty. Whether upon a nearer approach they would have been equally pleasing, it is not possible to say; but from our position, we saw nothing to offend the eye, either in the cottages or the people; some of the very humblest of the dwellings boasted their little gardens, now gay with sunflowers and dahlias, while the better sort, with their bright panes of glass, and clean muslin window-curtains, looked as if they would afford very desirable homes.

A present of a bottle of wine made our boatmen very happy. They produced one of those huge masses of bread, which seems the principal food of the lower classes, and sate down to their meal with great content. Our dinner, which we had ordered rather early, was delayed by the arrival of the boat at Vernon, where we were obliged, according to the French phrase, to "mount the bridge." It was built agreeably to the old mode of construction, with a mill in the centre, and the difficulty and even danger of getting through the arch could not be called inconsiderable. Letting off the steam, we were hauled up by persons stationed for the purpose, and just as we got through, passed the steamers going down to Rouen, the partners of the vessels which went up in the morning; both were full, our *star* being the only unlucky one. However, what might have been a hardship to many others, was none to us, it

being scarcely possible to imagine any thing more delightful than a voyage which, though comparatively slow, was the reverse of tedious, and in which we could discourse unrestrainedly, and occupy any part of the vessel most agreeable to ourselves. We picked up a very respectable man and his daughter, an interesting little girl, who spoke English very tolerably, and seemed delighted to meet with English ladies; and also an exquisite, dressed in the first style of the Parisian mode, but of him we saw little, he being wholly occupied with himself.

The steam-company are entering into an arrangement at Vernon for the construction of a lock similar to one already formed at Pont-de-l'Arche, which we had passed through in the morning, and which will obviate the inconvenience and difficulty of the present mode of navigating the river.

The next place of interest to which we came was Rosny, a village famous in the pages of history as the residence of the great and good, the friend and minister of Henry IV., the virtuous Sully. Our boatmen, who were not great antiquaries, said nothing about the early occupants of the chateau, exerting all their eloquence in praise of a later resident, the Duchesse de Berri. This lady rendered herself extremely popular in the neighbourhood, living in a style of princely splendour, and devoting her time to acts of munificence. Every year she portioned off a bride, giving a dowry to some respectable young lady of the neighbourhood, while to the poor she was a liberal and untiring benefactress. The boatmen blessed her as they passed, for to all she sent wine, and upon fête-days gave banquets to the rural population, to whom her remembrance will be ever dear. Our informants pointed out a small chapel, which they described as being very beautiful, which she had built as a depository for her husband's heart; this precious relic she carried away with her when she left Rosny, which she quitted with the regrets of every human being in the neighbourhood. The chateau has been purchased by an English banker, but is now uninhabited: there was a report of its being about to be pulled down. It is a large heavy building, not distinguished by any architectural beauty, yet having an imposing air, from its extent and solidity. It is surrounded by fine woods and pleasure-grounds, laid out in the formal style which is still the characteristic of French landscape-gardening. Nothing can be more beautiful than the surrounding scenery, the winding river with its vineyards hanging in terraces from the opposite heights, the village reposing beneath sun-lit hills, while corn-fields, pasture-land, and cattle grazing, convey the most pleasing ideas of the comfort of those who dwell upon this luxuriant soil.

The city of Mantes now appeared in the distance, and as we approached it, our guides pointed out, on the opposite heights of Gassicourt, a hermitage and Calvary, which had formerly proved a great source of profit. An ascetic, of great pretensions to sanctity, took up his abode many years ago in this retreat, carrying on a thriving trade, every boat that passed contributing twopence, for which consideration the hermit rung a bell, to announce their arrival at the bridge of Mantes, giving notice to the town, in order to facilitate the transfer of baggage or passengers. This tax or tribute, the hermit was not himself at the trouble of collecting, it being scrupulously despatched to him by the donors, who would have deemed it sinful to deprive the holy man of what they considered his just due.

The sort of piety, which once supported so great a multitude of religious mendicants, is greatly on the decline in France. A few crosses on the bridges and heights, and the dresses of the priesthood whom we encountered in the

streets, were the only exterior signs of Roman Catholicism which we had yet seen. Our boatmen spoke with great respect of the Sisters of Charity, pointing out a convent which they inhabited, and told us that during illness they had themselves been greatly indebted to the care and attention of these benevolent women.

It was now growing dark, and we very narrowly escaped a serious accident in passing the bridge of Meulan, the boat coming into contact with one of the piers; fortunately, the danger was espied in time. There was now not the slightest chance of reaching Paris before the following morning; but we regretted nothing except the want of light, the gathering clouds rendering it impossible to see any thing of the scenery, which we were told increased in beauty at every mile. We consoled ourselves, however, with tea and whist in the cabin; in fact, we played with great perseverance throughout the whole of our journey, the spirits of the party never flagging for a single instant. We found a good hotel at the landing-place, at which we arrived at a very late hour, and starting the next morning by the early train to Paris, passed by the rail-road through an extremely interesting country, leaving St. Germain-en-Laye behind, and tracking the windings of the Seine, now too shallow to admit of the navigation of boats of any burthen.

The construction of this rail-road was attended with considerable difficulty and great expense, on account of its being impeded by the works at Marli, for the supply of water to Versailles. The building of the bridges over the Seine, which it crosses three times, was also very costly. The carriages of the first class are very inferior to those of the same description upon the rail-roads in England, but they are sufficiently comfortable for so short a distance. We were set down at the barrier of Clichi, an inconvenient distance from the best part of Paris. Here we had to undergo a second inspection of our baggage, and I became somewhat alarmed for the fate of my medicine-chest. We had taken nothing else with us that could be seizable, and this was speedily perceived by the officials, who merely went through the form of an examination. The divisions in one of my portmanteaus had excited some suspicion at Havre, one of the men fancying that he had made a grand discovery, when he pronounced it to have a false bottom. We explained the method of opening it to his satisfaction, and afterwards in overhauling my bonnet-box, he expressed great regret at the derangement of the millinery, which certainly sustained some damage from his rough handling. Altogether, we had not to complain of any want of civility on the part of the custom-house officers; but travellers who take the overland route to India, through France, will do well to despatch all their heavy baggage by sea, nothing being more inconvenient than a multitude of boxes. I had reduced all my packages to four, namely, two portmanteaus, a bonnet-box, and a leather bag, which latter contained the medicine-chest, a kettle and lamp, Lucifer matches, &c.; my bonnet-box was divided into two compartments, one of which contained my writing-case and a looking-glass; for as I merely intended to travel through a portion of our British possessions in India, and to return after the October monsoon of 1840, I wished to carry every thing absolutely necessary for my comfort about with me.

Another annoyance sustained by persons who take the route through France is, the trouble respecting their passports, which must be ready at all times when called upon for examination; and may be the cause of detention, if the proper forms are not scrupulously gone through. We were not certain whether it would be necessary to present ourselves in person at the Bureau des Passeports, Quai des Orfèvres, in Paris, after having sent them to the British

embassy; but we thought it better to avoid all danger of delay, and therefore drove to a quarter interesting on account of its being a place of some importance as the original portion of Paris, and situated on the island. In this neighbourhood there is also the famous Hotel Dieu, and Notre Dame, to both of which places we paid a visit, looking *en passant* at the Morgue. The gentleman who accompanied us entered a building, with whose melancholy celebrity all are acquainted; but though it did not at that precise moment contain a corpse, the report did not induce us to follow the example: a circumstance which we afterwards regretted. It may be necessary to say, that at other places we sent our passports to the Hotel de Ville; but at Paris there is a different arrangement.

Although the journey up the Seine from Havre proved very delightful to me, I do not recommend it to others, especially those to whom time is of importance. There is always danger of detention, and the length of the sea-voyage, especially from London, may be productive of serious inconvenience. For seeing the country, it is certainly preferable to the diligence, and my experience will teach those who come after me to inquire into the character of the steam-boat before they enter it.

ANECDOTE OF HASTINGS' TRIAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: The following anecdote of the trial of Warren Hastings, that extraordinary example of the perversion of the forms of justice to the ruin of innocence, has not, I believe, been recorded; at all events, is not generally known. I can vouch for its truth, having been (then a young official) present on the occasion. In one of Mr. Burke's flights of declamation, when, carried away by his fancy, he was pouring forth the vials of his wrath upon the devoted head of poor Hastings, adding vituperation to vituperation and epithet to epithet—like another Coke vilifying another Raleigh—during a short pause, the hushed assembly heard with astonishment the words "That's a lie!" I was placed near the box of Mr. Hastings, and I am certain that the words proceeded from its neighbourhood. Burke turned towards the box, and with an aspect of rage I shall never forget, exclaimed, "Who said that? Somebody has dared to say I have asserted a falsehood. It seemed to come from thence," pointing to Mr. Hastings. This gentleman, who had borne with exemplary patience the pelting of the pitiless storm of abuse with which the orator assailed him, rose, and with calm dignity, disclaimed the remark, adding that he had not opened his lips. Mr. Burke looked wildly around him, as if he was about to imitate the choleric Spaniard, who, having had his nose pulled in the dark, challenged the first man he encountered in the street; at length he put an end to his disagreeable dilemma, by resuming his speech, though in a subdued tone. The incident evidently discomposed him. Who was the utterer of the unpalatable *truth*, I believe, was never ascertained.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

October 10th. H.

GHAZAL FROM THE MYSTICAL DĪWĀN OF JALĀLUDDĪN RŪMĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT).

درخت اگر متحرک شدي بپا و بپر
نه زخمِ ارّه کشيدي و نه جفاي تبر
ور آفتاب نرفتي بپا و پر هر شب
جهان چگونه منوّر شدي پگاهِ سحر
ور آبِ تلخ نرفتي زبحر سوي افق
کجا حياتِ گلستان شدي بسيلِ مطر
چو قطره از وطنِ خود برفت و باز آمد
مصاحبِ صدفي گشت و شد يکي گوهر
نه يوسفي بسفر رفت از پدر گريان
نه برسفر بسعادت رسيد و ملک وظفر
نه مصطفي بسفر رفت جانبِ يَثْرِب
نه يافت سلطنت وگشت شاهِ صد کشور
اگر تو پاي نداري سفر گزين درخويش
چو کانِ لعل پذيرا شو از شعاع اثر
زخويستن سفري کن بخويش اي خواجه
که از چنين سفري گشت خاکِ معدن زر
زتلخي و ترشي رَو بسوي شيريني
از ان که هر قمر از نورِ شمس يافت نظر *

* The measure is ∪–∪– | ∪––– | ∪–∪– | ∪∪– ––

ALF LAILAH WA LAILAT, OR THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for September, we alluded to a MS. of the *Arabian Nights* in the British Museum, and we now propose to give some account of it.

This MS., which formed part of Mr. Rich's collection, is in three volumes,* of which the first appears to be a wreck of a former copy, and the last two a supplement, replacing a volume or volumes previously existing, uniform with the first, either by a copy of those volumes, or by tales sought from other sources. The writing of the first volume is apparently older than that of the two others—it is in quarto, while the others are in a smaller form, and the tales are of a somewhat different character. All this, however, is somewhat conjectural, and this MS. *may* be in the same state in which it left the hands of its successive transcribers. On either supposition it is curious, not only from its intrinsic character, but from the partial evidence it affords that the plan of the *Arabian Nights* was often only a sort of framework wherein to fix stories, according to the fancy of the composer or compiler. It is worth while to remark, that the last volume is almost wholly filled with a series of tales connected by a plot similar to that of the *Bakhtyar Nameh*, where a king is incited to the murder of his son, and the prince's doom is deferred, and finally averted by the contrivance of his vizirs, who each of them relate an appropriate story. It is also remarkable that many of these stories (as will presently be seen) are almost identical with popular tales of the West. Such instances have been mentioned already; but we have recognized in this instance, with some surprise, incidents and plots which we had imagined perfectly European in conception. We do not attempt the solution of this curious problem; but by contributing to the stock of knowledge on the subject of Eastern literature an account of a work which we do not remember having ever seen described, we may furnish facts to guide others in the formation of a plausible hypothesis.

The first volume of our MS. (No. 7,404) contains: the usual Introduction; the tale of the Ox and the Ass; the Merchant and Ginn, with its subordinate stories; the Fisherman and the Afrit, and the stories included in it; the Girls and the Porter, the Calendars, &c.; the story of Khalif the Fisherman (not in the old translation); the murdered lady found in the Tigris, and the story told by Ja'far of Ali of Cairo, and Hassan of Bosrah; and the story of the Tailor and the Hunchback, with its dependencies, which reach a few pages into the volume No. 7,405. This is followed by the story of Sittu-s-Salátin, the daughter of a monarch, whose extraordinary acquirements in theology, &c. are the wonder of her age. Her zealous and not very tolerant enforcement of her own principles in her father's house, excites the anger of his favourite wife, and by her the daughter is accused of receiving the visits of a slave in her chamber. Her father strangles her for this with his own hands, and she is buried without the city, but disinterred and married by a wood-cutter, who came to read the *Koran* over her, and perceived signs of life in the tomb. With him she lives some time, when she is carried off by a horseman, rescued from him by another, and carried to his tribe, whom she converts to the true faith. She is driven hence by an incursion of a neighbouring tribe, whose enmity has been provoked by the defection of their brethren. While she is thus wandering from place to place, her father discovers that his own favourite wife has played the part of the slave, whom she had represented as his daugh-

* Nos. 7,404, 7,405, and 7,406, Br. Mus. Rich.

ter's paramour, and on her assuming the character a second time, to calumniate a rival in his affections, she is detected and put to death. The abode of Sittu-s-Salátin is discovered by her teacher, who had originally excited her father's anger by prophecying her misfortunes, and she is restored to prosperity in the house of her father, and to her former husband, the woodcutter. This story contains a good picture of manners and customs.

After this again is a story on the same plan as the Merchant and the Genius, at the beginning of the popular translation of the *Arabian Nights*. A boy, the only son of his father, kills a serpent, which is pursuing another, and his parents are awakened in the night by a genius, who tells them he will slay their son for the murder of his, in the shape of a serpent. The parents persuade him to leave them for that night, as there is a guest in the house; but the next night he returns, and claims his prey. When he is about to slay him in the desert, he is staid successively by four men, who each beg a quarter of his life, on condition of relating a wonderful story. The revengeful spirit, by the way, horrifies the first three by proposing to make a literal division of his victim to satisfy their claims upon him. The first story is of a well, which changed the sex of those who drank at it (a classical superstition, of which we shall find further mention). The second, of a man who marries a holy woman, much given to fasting by day and praying by night; he finds, however, that she gives him "sleepy wine," and visits her paramour by a mode of conveyance quite as original as the English witch's broomstick. He had hid himself in a cauldron to watch her motions, when she mounted his hiding-place as her vehicle, "and smote it with a whip of brass." With this exception, the story is like one in the common translation, and has clearly been taken from the history of the Young King of the Black Islands.

The third story we translate below. The fourth is an imitation of part of the adventures of Sindbad: the Cannibal Island, and burying the husband with the wife.

"The third man said to the demon, I will tell thee—and God knows all things—that I am a baker, and I was standing by my oven, and behold a mogrebin, who had with him a weight in a box of brass, and he said to me, 'Take this and give me the just weight of it, and take for thy pay a dinar of gold.' So I took the dinar, and gave him what he asked. Then said he, 'Take it to my house, and I will give thee another dinar.' So I rose up and took the bread, and went with it rejoicing to his house. When we were arrived there, he asked me in, and gave me to eat and drink, and asked me how much I earned every day in the bakehouse. I told him ten pieces of silver. He said, 'Take of me five pieces of gold every day, and tend these mules.' At this I was rejoiced, and I rose up immediately and littered the mules, and rubbed them down, and gave them provender enough to last till the evening. Then said the mogrebin after this, 'Put on the harness;' and this I did, and I rode one of them and he the other, and we drove the rest, forty of them, before us. And so we journeyed from the house till we came to the sea, and he smote it with his whip, and the sea divided, so that we passed on. At length we came to a high mountain, and there the mogrebin alighted, and I dismounted also, and we sat at the foot of the mountain. And he said to me, 'Sit upon this porcelain dish, while I perform certain incantations, and it will ascend with thee to the top of the mountain. There throw down to me what is at the top of the mountain as much as a mule can carry, and come down.' So I sat upon the porcelain dish, and he cast certain incense into the fire, and behold, it ascended with me till it placed me upon the top of the mountain. Here I saw what he had

sent me for, and began to throw down to him till the mule was loaded, when he said to me, 'This is the place of thy tomb till thou meet thy Lord.' So there I remained on the hill till the morning, and saw no one. In the morning I walked till I found the marks of footsteps, and followed them, until I saw at the bottom of the mountain a number of people, some whose legs were broken, and some whose sculls were fractured; some dead and some alive. And when they saw me, they called out, 'The heretic who brought thee here has brought us also, and the most of us are dead of hunger and thirst. Cast thyself down also to us, that what has happened to us may happen to thee.' Then said I, 'There is no help and no strength but in God the most great, the most high.' Then I took off my clothes and bound them together, and I had with me some long hempen ropes, which I tied together till they reached the earth; and one end of this I tied to a stone, and let myself down to within two fathoms of the ground, and dropped on my feet without injury. And I praised my God for the safety which he had vouchsafed me. So I went on till I arrived at a river, and sailed down it till I came to an inhabited country, and travelled to my own house."

After this, the same adventurer visits our hero again, and the old story is repeated, with this difference indeed, that the true man excuses himself from ascending the mountain, and leaves the traitor to do it, and when he is there leaves him in his turn to his fate. "Then," says he, "I took the whip and mounted the mule, and rode off to my own house. And on the way I met forty girls, who said to me, 'Carry us to our homes, and may God reward thee with all good for what thou hast done to this accursed one!'"

The next story is that of a young man turned out of the house by a cruel father, and who afterwards, by his skill and industry, raises himself to wealth. His father finds out this, and that he has married a beautiful wife, and contrives, in his son's absence, to marry his wife to another. The lady is found, however, in the king's palace by her disconsolate husband, and poetical justice is done upon the unnatural father.

Next to this comes a Sindbad-like story, told to Harún Arrashíd, in one of his nocturnal progresses, by a young man. The story turns upon the demolition of a talisman in an island which had caused the destruction of ships and the murder of their crews by a sort of cannibals.

In the following story, we are on the point of learning why certain marks appear on the face of one Abulhassan, a host of the Khalif Harún in another excursion, when a "*hiatus valde deflendus*," of apparently ten folios, disappoints our hope. The gap extends into the beginning of another tale, the purport of which seems to be, that 'Ali of Bosrah and Mohammed of Cairo gave and received great kindnesses from each other. Then we have, the Sleeper awakened, and after that a fragment too short to permit the nature of the story to be seen.

After this comes a tale of some length, and in many respects curious, as illustrating popular manners and superstitions. It is of a young man, the son of a merchant, who learns the trade of a tailor, and becomes so eminent in his "profession," as to excite the envy of all his fellow-artisans. The reason of his taking this step is thus given:—

One day, he was walking in the city, and passed by the shop of a blacksmith, and heard there a loud cry. This was the blacksmith, who was beating his son severely, and the boy was crying out for help. Hassan called out to him, "Woe to thee! art thou not afraid of Almighty God when thou beatest this child so severely, and hast thou no pity for him?" The smith said to him,

"Go thy way, good youth; this is my son, and my will is to teach him a trade which shall be worth more to him than gold. Thy father, O young man, is a rich merchant, and has abundant possessions, and thou lackest nothing; but, O my Lord, there is no security against the world. How many a trader has come to poverty, and how many a merchant has begged for bread! Thou thyself, in the course of time, may'st come to beg of this youth, and of those like him, if thou hast no trade whereby to support thyself; therefore have they said, that a trade in the hand is easier than poverty." When Hassan heard this, he went away, lost to the things of the world and drowned in thought, till he came to his father's house.

The rival artists adopt a course which is probably more often successful in the East than any other, and which is described with amusing *naïveté*. They make up a purse, and present it to the king, or governor of the city, stating the facts of the case without any gloss, to save their conscience or his, and requesting his help, which the "righteous Daniel" promises them. With a proper regard for the gravity of his office, however, he tells them this is not an affair to be proceeded in rashly, and that he will find a pretext for putting him to death, or banishing him for ever from the city. So he sends for Hassan, and thus delivers his commands. We remember more than one scene similar to the following, in stories, for which we can give no graver authority than Shakspeare's lovelorn duke assigns for his melancholy song:—

"The spinners and the knitters in the sun."

"Then the king called to his treasurer, and said to him, 'Bring us that which was sent us from the King of Persia.' Then the treasurer departed, and returned with a pearl, the like of which was never seen, and the eyes could not be opened upon it. And the king said to Hassan, 'My will is, that thou make of this pearl a caftán for my daughter Kaukib, but thou shalt not use in it scissors, nor needle, nor sewing. It shall not be too long nor too short, and there shall be in it no deficiency nor fault; and if it be not done thus, I will kill thee by the cruelest of deaths.' For the king had a daughter, whose name was Kaukib, the fairest creature of her time, the pearl of her age and generation. Then Hassan knew that his death was determined by his fellow-tradesmen, and he said, 'O monarch of thy age, grant me a respite.'—'How much?' said the king. He replied, 'Forty days.' And this the king was contented to do, when he had taken surety for him."

This unreasonable commission, it may easily be imagined, does much perplex our hero, and the greater part of the allotted period has passed without bringing him any nearer the accomplishment of his task, when a strange derwish, richly attired, is attracted by the appearance of the handsome and distressed youth, and he inquires into his trouble. His importunity is repelled, somewhat rudely at last, but he proves the helper in need, being, as it ultimately appears, a powerful magician.

"Then Hassan said, 'Leave us, good derwish,' and gave him good words; but he would not depart. Hassan stood up and struck him on his head, and reproached and reviled him; but the derwish only laughed, and said to him, 'O Hassan, derwishes are accustomed to smiting.' Then his father said, 'Good derwish, leave him.' The derwish said, 'Good, if God pleases. Tell me what has happened to him.' So they told him from beginning to end; and the derwish said, 'And art thou unable to do this?' The teacher replied, 'Yes; and how foolish must he be who could thus throw away his wealth! So now we would be alone; therefore, leave us, good derwish.' The derwish

said, 'There is no help for thee, son Hassan, for there is no one who can do this but myself, and I will do it; therefore, grieve not.' Then the father and master of Hassan fell at the feet of the derwish, and said, 'We are thine, if thou canst finish this matter, and deliver us from this tyrant.' The derwish said, 'Come into the house, O Hassan, with thy father and master, for to God all things are easy." This they did immediately; they took the derwish into the house, and cleared a place for him and brought him meat and drink, and they all ate and drank. When they had washed their hands, Hassan rose up and fell at the feet of the derwish, and kissed them, and wept; but the derwish said, 'My child, this is an easy matter; bring me a chafing-dish.' So they brought him what he asked, and he blew till the coals were red, and said, 'Hassan, bring the pearl;' So they brought it. Then he put it on one side, and took from his vest a pair of scissars, and cut the pearl into pieces of the size of a nail or less, and took them up and threw them into the fire. When they saw this, how he cut this precious thing and threw it into the fire, their spirits failed them, and they said, 'Why dost thou do this, O derwish?' He replied, 'Now I have taken my revenge, O Hassan, for that you smote me in the street before men, and abused me.' The father of Hassan then said, 'O derwish, may God not reward thee with good! Thou hast destroyed us all.' But the derwish said, 'You deserved to repent. When such a man as I becomes a derwish, it is not that men may stretch out their hands against him.' When they heard these words, they smote on their heads and faces. At last, the derwish said, 'O father of Hassan, if it is thy wish to save thy son, give him to me, that I may make him my son.' The father replied, 'O my lord, make him thy servant, and may God give thee joy; but save him from this trouble he has fallen into.' The derwish bid them take courage, for that all would be well. Then he stretched his hand to the chafing-dish, and muttered certain words, and repeated certain forms, and behold he drew from the chafing-dish a caftán, made without maker, or scissors, or needle; and when they saw it, their spirits returned again, and they fell at the feet of the derwish, and acknowledged that he was a man of power: and his fear fell upon their hearts, and they reverenced him, and did him great honor during all the rest of the day. The night they spent in all manner of joy, till the morning, when the derwish said, 'Arise, Hassan, take the caftán under thy arm, and go with thy teacher to the king, and fear not.' So Hassan went to the house of his teacher, rejoicing as if he were the king of the whole world. When he knocked at the door, his master came out, and saw him rejoicing, and a coffer with him, he asked him what had happened. So he said 'This is the caftán;' and related what had happened with the derwish, and said, 'Let us hasten to the king, and give it for our ransom.' His teacher said 'Show it me, to set my heart at rest.' So Hassan opened the box and showed him the caftán. And when he saw it, he was astonished, and said, 'Oh! my son, no man could make such a thing as this.' And he was rejoiced and glad, and they went with their hearts strengthened till they came to the palace of the king. He was sitting there already, and his will was to send for Hassan, and to do with him according to his wish, when Hassan entered with the coffer under his arm, and made his reverence before the king, and laid the coffer before him. The king said to him, 'Hast thou finished the work?' He replied, 'Yes; by the life of thy head it is all done as thou didst wish.' The king said, 'Let me see it.' Hassan replied, 'May thy life be long! it shall be as thou hast said; yet I would pray thee that thou wouldst assemble the tailors of the city and the Turzi Báshi,* that I may open it before

* The chief or court tailor.

thee and them.' So the king gave orders, and they were all assembled; for they were waiting the result, and counting the days till they should slay Hassan and finish their will upon him. When they were all assembled, Hassan advanced, took out the caftán and presented it to the king, who wondered greatly when he saw it, for he saw it was just as he required. Hassan went round the divan with it, and showed it to all until he came to the Turzi Báshi, who said, 'By the life of thy head! this is not the work of a man, but of a demon?' The king said, 'Whether it be the work of man, or ginn, or afrit, he has finished his task, and complied with my conditions.' At the same time, he called the executioner and said to him, 'Bring me the head of this káfir.' Whereupon the executioner cut off his head, and the heads of the tailors. The king gave Hassan a caftán, and appointed him in the room of the Turzi Báshi."

During all these transactions, the lady for whom the caftán is made has seen enough of the maker to become passionately in love with Hassan, and the glimpses he has had of her, from balcony and window, inspire him with an equal passion. By the skill of the derwish he is introduced to her apartment, being rendered invisible by the application of a *kohol*, or collyrium, to his eyes. His presence is at last betrayed by a most unromantic incident. The ladies of the princess observe that a double quantity of meat and drink is consumed every day, Hassan being apparently a strict believer in the old precept '*sine baccho et cerere*,' &c. The sages of the divan are consulted, and one of them ventures a suspicion of what is actually the case. 'If,' says he, 'it be a man rendered invisible by the anointing of *kohol*, we must burn certain perfumes in the chamber, and when the smell of them reaches him, he will become visible.' So said so done. The enchanted lover, baffled by this expedient,—

"Like Asmodeus by the fishy fume,"

appears in his proper form, and he is committed to prison.

The dervish, missing his pupil at his accustomed hour, makes inquiries which end in the discovery of where he is. By his art magical, he frames a counterpart of Hassan, and contrives to leave it in prison in his stead, and when the counterfeit is brought out to suffer punishment, it is so guarded by talismans, that no weapon can make any impression. Baffled thus, the only resource is to seize upon the derwish, who is more than suspected to be the mover of the whole plot. One of the king's guards is, therefore, sent after him, and behold how he speeds:

"And one said to him, 'I will do this, O king of thy age.' And the king said, 'Go quickly, and take with thee whom thou wilt.' The man said, 'My lord I am enough for him, even though he were a roaring lion, and if thou wilt, I will bring thee his head.' So he went on till he was out of the palace, and behold he found himself in Hind, walking and delighting himself in its scenery, and its streets, and its people; and with all this he was greatly pleased. And when he took a second step, he found himself in Yemen, walking and diverting himself;—and he was greatly astonished at this, and said, 'What has brought me to this place?' And at the third step, he found himself in Cairo, beholding the Nile, and he wondered, and said, 'I was first in Hind, then in Yemen, and now I am come to Cairo!' At the fourth step, he seemed to himself to be in Bagdad, the chief city of Islam, walking by the Tigris and elsewhere in that city; and he ceased not thus till he had gone over two-thirds of the globe. Meanwhile, the king was tired of waiting, and said to one of those who stood near him, 'Go and see what has detained such-a-one.' The man rose up, and went hastily out of the gate of the palace, and there found the first messenger

standing bewildered, and his eyes rolling and he beside himself. He said to him 'Ho! (naming him), what has happened to thee that thou art standing there, and the king expecting thee? Is it thus a king's servant should act?' And the man said 'I am not where I was. I was in Hind, and I went from Hind to Yemen, and from Yemen to Cairo, and from Cairo to Bagdad:' and so he went on wandering, as if he had been mad for fifty years."

The unlucky messenger is sent to the mad-house, and one of the courtiers despatched in his stead. By a repetition of the same arts, he is made to believe that he partakes of a splendid banquet, listens to exquisite music, and gazes on attendants like the houries of Paradise; when he awakes from his trance to find himself in the public street, and exposed to universal derision, in a condition too painfully ridiculous to be described in plain English. A third volunteer fares still worse, and his punishment is so ingeniously varied, that we give the story entire.

"'Then,' said the king, 'are we too weak for this man?' and one of the courtiers stood up and said, 'Who but myself shall do this? for I am most able to do it; and I will bring him to the gracious presence of our lord the sultan.' So he went to the house of the derwish, and knocked at the door; whereupon one cried, 'Fair and softly to our noble brother,' and the derwish opened the door, and bent to kiss the courtier's hand, and humbled himself to him, and said, 'I know my case would not go well with the king except through thee.' Then he took him into his house, and said to him, 'Honour me by taking a mouthful of bread, my lord courtier.' And he consented; so he set him down in a place becoming his dignity, and behold a table was spread before the guest such as cannot be described, and he ate till his vest was tight about him. Then perfumes were brought, and they washed their hands; and afterwards they brought a vessel of such wine as he had never tasted either in the king's palace or anywhere else. After this, the derwish clapped his hands, and there appeared two maidens, beautiful as the full moon; and after this, he called out again, and four others appeared, more beautiful than the last, and each of them fairer than her sister; and these took in their hands the lute, and played and sung till the heart was enchanted and the eyes were dazzled, and the courtier forgot his existence. After this, he was taken to a magnificent bath, the like of which he had never seen, and when he came out of it, and was about to put on his clothes, one of the slaves said, 'Oh, my lord, the derwish has sent thee this change of dress, praying thou wilt excuse it.' When he opened the box, he found a royal crown, set with jacinths, and an Indian caftán, and a shawl of cashmir, and a girdle, and a watch with a chain to hang from the shoulder, worth a treasury full of money, and a sword set with jewels, with a hilt of green emerald; and the courtier considered it, and thought it worth the kingdom of the king he served; and he thought within himself, 'How shall I ever repay the obligations under which he has laid me?' When he went out of the gate, he found the derwish waiting for him, who bowed to him, and said, 'O, my lord, I know that my case cannot prosper with the king but by thy means.' The courtier replied, 'My lord, no one will have to report in this affair but me; take thou no care, and be not concerned about it, and go not with me to the king; I will give thy answer alone.' Then he went out of the house and walked along the street, looking at his dress and admiring his ornaments, for they seemed to him such as he had never opened his eyes upon, and such as were not to be found in royal treasuries. As he walked he passed by some boys who were playing, and when they saw him they cried out and left their play, and ran after him, bawling 'Madman! mad-

man!' He turned round hereupon, but could see nothing but that he was the most magnificent of men. Thus he went on, street after street, men following and laughing at him, till he came to the royal palace. When the king saw him, he exclaimed, 'Woe to thee! what state art thou in!' and he replied, 'The best of all states.' The king said, 'What is it thou hast on thy head?' he said, 'A Persian diadem.' Then the king said, 'Take it off thy head;' and when he took it off, he saw it was the stomach of a sheep, wrapped round with the bowels. The robe, also, was a dog's skin, and the watch a huge camel's knee-bone; and altogether he was in the most wretched plight."

In all this it is impossible not to trace a strong resemblance to the details of one of the most curious stories of European superstition—that of Faustus. The same spiteful pleasure in the distress of others, the same employment of illusions, the same fondness for ridiculing the beings less powerful than himself, which, in the splendid modern version of the story by Göethe, have been compounded and sublimed into the tremendously caustic misanthropy of Mephistopheles and Faust.

In another attempt to lay hold on the mocking derwish, the noble, who is despatched on this errand, appeals to the compassion of his prisoner so successfully as to be permitted to bind him, and to take him without resistance to the divan. When, however, he triumphantly exhibits his prize, he is assailed by cries of abhorrence and disgust, for he has laid at his king's feet only the dead carcase of a huge dog—the abomination of the moslem. The derwish, it is true, comes out in his proper shape on being addressed in a form of adjuration, which no enchantment can resist; but the king, who advances from his throne to lay hold of him, is thrown into a trance of many years' apparent duration, during which he passes through all manner of misfortune, and wakes at length to find himself on the spot where he stood five minutes before in the presence of the dervish. This idea, of comprising a trance of years in the space of a few minutes, will be familiar to many from a quotation in the *Spectator*, where it is related that a learned doctor worked a similar miracle upon a monarch, as a practical and impressive proof of the possibility of Mohammed's nocturnal journey to heaven, and all its innumerable incidents.

After this crowning proof of power, the king yields to the pressing request of the dervish, who significantly entreats him *for his own sake* to carry his opposition no further; the two lovers are united, and all grievances forgotten.

Next to this comes the history of a nocturnal ramble of the Khalif Motawakkel. He is represented as visiting the madhouse, and finding there one who has been placed there by the machinations of his uncle, to whose charge he had been left, and whose daughter he was to marry: this man is delivered from his confinement, his destined bride, who is now the widow of another man, is restored to him, and the cruel uncle is put to death. There is not much incident in this tale, but it is very naturally told, and has an air of truth which is in strong contrast with the wild character of the stories amongst which it occurs.

(*The conclusion next month.*)

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD.

No. VI.—Anecdotes illustrative of the Character and Manners of the Japanese.

Of this kind of illustration, the Dutch writers afford very little, and that little is chiefly found in Doeff's recollections; though from Titsingh's unreadable annals a few anecdotes may be gathered, that strongly exemplify some national peculiarities both of mind and manners; for example, the vindictive spirit and inflexible constancy of the Japanese, the slight account they make of human life (save as its loss would imply an act of injustice), their love of a jest, and their ideas of good breeding. Upon the established principle, that tragedy should precede farce, we will begin with an instance given by Doeff of the abdomen-ripping. He does not give it as an anecdote, but relates it as part of the history of his presidentship. His story is too prolix to be given in his own words, to say nothing of his ignorance of the object of the English officer.

In the year 1808, Capt. Pellew, of the *Phæton*, while cruizing in the Indian seas, projected the capture of the annual Dutch vessels trading with Japan. His search for them proved unsuccessful, that being one of the years in which none were despatched; but he prosecuted it even into the Bay of Nagasaki. The consequences of this step, unintentionally and unconsciously on his part, were such as to excite a fierce hatred of England in the minds of the Japanese.

Upon Capt. Pellew's making the coast, and the report of a strange vessel in sight reaching Nagasaki, the usual deputation was sent forth;—the previous inquiries and taking of hostages, described by Siebold, have been ordered in consequence of this transaction. The boat bearing the members of the Dutch factory was in advance of that with the Japanese commission, and, as the ship displayed Dutch colours, advanced joyfully to meet her shallop, when, as soon as they were within reach of each other, the Dutch officials were grappled, dragged forcibly into the ship's boat, and carried on board. The Japanese police-officer and interpreter, in utter dismay at so unexpected, so incomprehensible a catastrophe, rowed back to relate the misadventure of their foreign colleagues. The governor of Nagasaki, to whom the loss of two of the strangers in his charge was matter of life and death, ordered the two *gobanyosis* to bring back the captured Dutchmen, or not to return alive; and then sent to ask Doeff what could be the meaning of the occurrence, and whether he saw any means of recovering his people. Doeff replied, that he conceived the ship to be an English man-of-war, and that the Dutchmen, being civilians, might be recovered by negotiation. But even whilst these messages were passing, the *Phæton* made her way, unpiloted, into the harbour, and the Japanese, confounded at an exploit altogether unprecedented, raised a cry that she was bearing down upon Dezima.

The governor, who now feared to lose his whole factory, ordered all the Dutchmen, with their most valuable effects, to the government-house, there, at least, to be as safe as himself. They found him in fearful rage, and he greeted Doeff with the words: "Be you easy, *opperhoofd*; I will have your Dutchmen back for you." Soon afterwards came a note from one of the captives, stating that the ship was English, and that Capt. Pellew requested provisions and water.

With this demand the governor declared himself little disposed to comply; and he was busily engaged in making preparations for destroying the strange vessel, according to the general tenor of his instructions. His first measure was to summon the troops from the nearest post, one of Prince Fizen's, where a thousand men were bound to be constantly on duty; only sixty or seventy were found there, the commandant himself being amongst the missing. This neglect of orders by others nearly sealed the governor's own fate; but he did not intermit his efforts to regain the Dutchmen; and his scheme for succeeding by negociation was truly Japanese. The chief secretary waited upon Doeff, informing him that he had received orders to fetch back the captives; and to the question, "How?" replied, "Even as the ship has seized the Dutchmen treacherously, so shall I go on board quite alone, and with the strongest professions of friendship. I am then to ask to speak to the captain, to request the restoration of the Dutchmen; and in case of a refusal, to stab him first, and then myself." Doeff's representations to both the secretary and the governor, that such an act must infallibly cause the death of the captives by the hands of the enraged crew, could with difficulty induce them to abandon this wildly-vindictive project.

One of the Dutch captives was now sent on shore, on parole, to fetch the provisions asked for. He reported that he and his comrade had been strictly interrogated as to the annual Dutch ships; and that the English captain threatened, should he detect any attempt at deception respecting them, to put both captives to death, and burn every vessel in the harbour, Japanese or Chinese. The governor was most unwilling to let his recovered Dutchman return to captivity, but was at length convinced of the necessity of suffering him to keep his word, for the sake of the other. He then gave him provisions and water to take on board, but in very small quantities, hoping thus to detain the ship until he should be ready for hostilities. Capt. Pellew had by this time satisfied himself that his intended prizes were not in Nagasaki Bay, and in consequence, upon receiving this scanty supply, he sent both Dutchmen on shore. Their release was to the two police-officers, who were still rowing despondingly round and round the *Phæton*, meditating upon the impossibility of executing their commission, a respite from certain death.

Meanwhile, the governor was collecting troops to attack the English frigate; but his operations proceeded slowly, and other subsidiary measures were suggested. The Prince of Omura, who came to Nagasaki with his troops before dawn, advised burning her, by means of fifty small boats filled with combustibles, the Dutch president preventing her escape by sinking vessels laden with stones in the difficult passage out of the harbour. But whilst all these plans were under consideration, whilst troops were assembling as fast as possible, and commissioners rowing from shore to gain time by proposals to negociate respecting commerce, the Englishman, who had no further object in remaining, sailed out of the harbour as he had sailed in, unpiloted, leaving the Japanese even more confounded than before.

The Dutch now returned to Dezima, and as far as they were concerned, the whole affair was over. Not so with respect to the Japanese. The governor had, involuntarily indeed, disobeyed his orders, by suffering the escape of the intruder; and he felt that he had been negligent in not knowing the state of the coast-guard posts. To a Japanese, his proper course under such circumstances could not require deliberation. Nor did it. The catastrophe is thus told:*

"He so well knew the fate awaiting him, that, within half an hour of our

* Doeff.

departure, he assembled his household, and in their presence, ripped himself up. The commanders of the deficient posts, officers not of the *ziogoon* but of the Prince of Fizen, followed his example; thus saving their kindred from inevitable dishonour. That their neglect would indeed have been punished with the utmost severity, appears from the circumstance that the Prince of Fizen, although not then in his dominions, but compulsorily resident at Yedo, was punished with a hundred days of imprisonment, because the servants whom he had left behind him had not duly obeyed his orders. On the other hand, the young son of the governor of Nagasaki, who was altogether blameless on the occasion, is at this hour in high favour at court, and has obtained an excellent post. When I visited the court of Yedo in 1810, I was told the following particulars respecting this youth. The Prince of Fizen, considering that the death of the governor of Nagasaki might in a great measure be imputed to him, inasmuch as the desertion of the guard posts, though occurring without his fault, had mainly contributed to it, requested permission of the council of state to make a present of two thousand *kobans* (about £2,650) to the son of the unfortunate governor. Not only was this request granted, but the wholly unexpected and unsolicited favour was added, that, *to spare him further applications, he might repeat the gift annually.* This permission, *being equivalent to a command,* compelled the Prince of Fizen to pay an annuity to the governor's orphans."*

This story, falling within Heer Doeff's personal knowledge, accurately characterizes the spirit of the Japanese government, and the occasions rendering suicide imperative. It is melancholy to be obliged to add that, according to report, Dr. von Siebold has had the misfortune of causing a similar catastrophe, though upon a smaller scale. The details are not yet before the public, but are said to be these. The high reputation of the doctor for science, and the favour of influential Japanese friends, obtained for him permission to remain at Yedo for the purpose of giving instruction to the learned members of the college, when Col. van Sturler returned to Dezima; and afterwards permission, more extraordinary still, to travel in the empire. He was, however, prohibited from taking plans or making maps, but was detected in the transgression of this prohibition, and imprisoned. His escape was effected by the fidelity and attachment of his Japanese domestics; but the person or persons who were responsible for his safe custody had no recourse but the *harakiri.* This is the story circulated on the Continent; the accuracy of the details cannot be avouched; but of the fact, that the German doctor's escape, like the British sailor's, caused Japanese suicide, there seems to be, unhappily, no doubt.

But to leave the subject of self-slaughter. The following fragment of history, from the annals of the *ziogoons* of the Gongen dynasty, is characteristic alike of the vindictive temper, resolution, high sense of honour, and ferocity in punishment of the Japanese, and also of their long-enduring hereditary gratitude.

* Both Meylan and Fischer, in speaking shortly of this unfortunate visit of the *Phæton* to the Bay of Nagasaki, assert that Capt. Pellew insisted upon a supply of fresh beef, as the ransom of his Dutch prisoners, threatening to hang them in case of a refusal; that the governor, out of pure humanity, sacrificed a bullock to save the lives of two men, and killed himself to expiate this sin of commission, this violation of a positive law. Now, to say nothing of the improbability of an English gentleman's being guilty of an act so idly and so foolishly violent and cruel, neither Meylan nor Fischer, who were not then in Dezima, could know this story save by hearsay; while Doeff was not only on the spot, but one of the chief actors in the prologue to the final tragedy; and the narrative in the text is taken from his pages, with no other alteration than compression, explanation of Capt. Pellew's views, and omission of some vituperation of that officer in particular, and his countrymen in general. Doeff, who explicitly states the governor's reasons for killing himself, says not a word of beef; and he assuredly desires not to favour England or the English, to whom he imputes every body's misdemeanors. The tale had grown more marvellous by tradition when told to the later writers—that is all.

During* the civil wars (which will be related in a succeeding paper on Japanese history) between Gongen and his grand-daughter's husband, Hideyozi, the Prince of Toza had been a faithful adherent of the latter; after whose discomfiture, he fell into the conqueror's hands. He endured much cruel, much degrading treatment; and at last, his hands were ordered to be struck off, which in Japan is the very extremity of dishonour. The prisoner upbraids the usurper, who thus appears to have been present throughout, with his perjury to Hideyozi, and his barbarity to himself. The answer to his reproaches was, sentence of decapitation. The prince's son, Marabozi-Tchouya, instantly resolved to avenge his father's death; but being then a destitute and helpless child, but nine years old, he carefully concealed his purpose until he should find himself in a condition to effect it. This did not happen until the accession of Gongen's great grandson, Minamoto-no-yeye-Mitsou, in 1651, when he was appointed commander of the pikemen of Yori-nobou, the new *ziogoon's* uncle. Tchouya now deemed the moment of revenge arrived. He concerted his schemes with Ziositz, the son of an eminent dyer, but a man of such talent, that he had been tutor to Yori-nobou. This prince himself was suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy; if he was, the presence of mind and firmness of his confederates effectually screened him. Yet, when we are told that the drift of the plot was to exterminate the whole race of Gongen, and to divide the empire between Tchouya and Ziositz, this seems a design so unlikely for a prince of the proscribed family to participate in, that we must suppose the views of the conspirators to be misrepresented, or Yori-nobou to have been duped by his accomplices, as the issue of the transaction renders it hardly possible to acquit him of all knowledge of the plot.

An act of indiscretion on the part of Tchouya, after so many years (nearly fifty) of prudence, betrayed the conspiracy, and orders were issued for his arrest, and that of Ziositz. It was deemed important to seize both, or at least Tchouya, who resided at Yedo, alive, in the hope of extorting further disclosures; and measures were taken accordingly. An alarm of fire was raised at Tchouya's door, and when he ran out to ascertain the degree of danger threatening his house, he was suddenly surrounded and attacked. He defended himself stoutly, cutting down two of his assailants; but, in the end, was overpowered by numbers, and secured. His wife, meanwhile, had heard the sounds of conflict, and apprehending its cause, immediately caught up those of her husband's papers which would have revealed the names of his confederates (amongst whom were men of distinction and princes of the land), and burnt them. Her presence of mind remains even to this day a topic of admiration in Japan, where the highest eulogy for judgment and resolution that can be bestowed upon a woman, is to compare her to the wife of Tchouya. Such qualities, it may be conjectured, had procured her the honour, contrary to Japanese custom, of being her husband's confidant.

The plans of government being thus foiled, even in their apparent success, the next orders were to arrest all the known friends of Tchouya. Ziositz avoided capture by the usual form of suicide; but two of his friends, named Ikeyemon and Fatsiyemon, were seized and interrogated. They promptly acknowledged their participation in a conspiracy which they esteemed honourable, but refused to betray a confederate. The destruction of Tchouya's papers left no possible means of discovering the parties implicated, except the confession of one of the prisoners, and they were therefore subjected to tortures sickening to relate, but which must nevertheless be known, if we would justly appreciate either the firmness or the ferocity of the Japanese character.

* Titsingh.

Tchouya, Ikeyemon, and Fatsiyemon were, in the first instance, plastered all over with wet clay, then laid upon hot ashes, until the drying and contracting of the clay rent and burst the flesh into innumerable wounds. Not one of them changed countenance, and Fatsiyemon, taunting his tormentors, like a Mohawk in the hands of hostile Cherokees, observed, "I have had a long journey, and this warming is good for my health; it will supple my joints, and render my limbs more active." The next form of torture tried was making an incision of about eight inches long in the back, into which melted copper was poured; and this copper, when it had cooled, was dug out again, tearing away the flesh that adhered to it. This likewise failed to conquer the fortitude of the victims: Fatsiyemon affected to consider it a new-fashioned application of the *moxa*, a Japanese mode of medical treatment by actual cautery; and Tchouya thus replied to the judge minister, who urged him to avoid further suffering by revealing his accomplices: "Scarcely had I completed my ninth year, when I resolved to avenge my father, and seize the throne. My courage you can no more shake than a wall of iron. I defy your ingenuity! Invent new tortures; my fortitude is proof against them!"

The government now despaired of obtaining more victims than those they already held, and the day of execution was appointed. When it dawned, the death-doomed, amounting in number to thirty-four, were conducted in procession through the streets of the town, headed by Tchouya; his wife and mother, with Ikeyemon's wife, and four other women, closed the melancholy train. It may here be remarked that, out of thirty-four prisoners, only three were tortured; probably because the ringleaders only were supposed to possess the knowledge desired; and Tchouya's wife, who was manifestly in the secret of the names so keenly and ferociously sought, could, as a woman, give no available evidence, even if confession were extorted from her.

As the procession reached the place of execution, a man, bearing two gold-hilted swords, broke through the encircling crowd, approached the minister of justice whose duty it was to superintend the work of death, and thus addressed him: "I am Sibata-Zabrobe, the friend of Tchouya and of Ziositz. Living far remote, I have but lately heard of their discovered conspiracy, and immediately hastened to Yedo. Hitherto I have remained in concealment, hoping that the *ziogoon's* clemency would pardon Tchouya; but as he is now condemned to die, I am come to embrace him, and if need be, to suffer with him."—"You are a worthy man," replied the judicial officer, "and I would all the world were like you. I need not await the governor of Yedo's permission to grant your wish; you are at liberty to join Tchouya."

The two friends conversed awhile undisturbed; then Sibata produced a jug of *sakee*, which he had brought, that they might drink it together, and as they did so, they bade each other a last farewell. Both wept. Tchouya earnestly thanked Sibata for coming to see him once more. Sibata said: "Our body in this world resembles the magnificent flower *asagawa*, that, blossoming at peep of dawn, fades and dies as soon as the sun has risen; or the ephemeral *kogero* (an insect). But after death, we shall be in a better world, where we may uninterruptedly enjoy each other's society." Having thus spoken, he rose, left Tchouya, and thanked the superintending officer for his indulgence.

All the prisoners were then fastened to separate crosses, and the executioners brandished their fatal pikes. Tchouya was first despatched, by ripping him up with two cuts in the form of a cross. The others were then successively executed; Tchouya's wife dying with the constancy promised by her previous conduct.

It may here be observed, that the difference between this execution and all the descriptions given in the last paper, tends to confirm the conjecture there hazarded, that the manner is not fixed, but depends much upon the judge. The different writers describe what they have seen, rather than what is prescribed. This ripping up of Tchouya does not affect what was there said of the *hara-kiri*, the essence of which is, its being suicidal, or the proper act of the sufferer. This is merely a substitute for decapitation. But our story is not yet finished.

When this judicial massacre was over, Sibata presented his two valuable swords to the official superintendent, with these words: "To you I am indebted for my conversation with my lost friend; and I now request you to denounce me to the *ziogoon*, that I may suffer like Tchouya."—"The gods forbid that I should act thus!" rejoined the person addressed. "You deserve a better fate than to die like him; you, who whilst all his other friends were consulting their own safety by lurking in concealment, came boldly forward to embrace him."

As the name of Sibata-Zabrobe does not again occur in the Annals, it may be hoped that this stout-hearted and faithful friend was suffered to return safely to his distant home. But the fate of another of the suspected conspirators is still to be told, and the manner of his escape exemplifies one of the lofty characteristics of the nation—their devoted fidelity.

The burning of Tchouya's papers had destroyed all proof, if any had existed, of Yorinobou's complicity; but circumstances were strong against him. His palace was searched, but nothing found that could decidedly inculpate him; and now his secretary, Karmofeyemon, came forward with a declaration, that he, and only he, in the prince's establishment, had been cognizant of the conspiracy, confirming his assertion by ripping himself up. The fruit of this self-immolation was, that Yorinobou, although still suspected, remained unmolested at Yedo; and that a suspected prince did so remain, may show how modified and bound by law is Japanese despotism. Some generations afterwards, Yosimorim, a descendant of Yorinobou's, became *ziogoon*, and evinced the gratitude of the family for the preservation of their ancestor, by raising the posterity of Karmofeyemon to some of the highest honours of the state, and rendering them hereditary in his race.

The next anecdote, taken from the same source, will both show that the women share in this lofty contempt for life, whether their own or another's, when they conceive duty, or the public interest, to require the sacrifice; and that, if a *ziogoon* possesses despotic power, there is little disposition to let him exercise it arbitrarily.

Early in the eighteenth century, the *ziogoon* Tsouna-yosi, a profligate prince, who by his vices had destroyed his constitution, accidentally lost his only son, and resolved to adopt an heir, the dignity of *ziogoon* having never been inherited by a daughter. This is a constant practice in Japan with the childless, whether sovereign or subject; but the established rule is, to select for adoption the son of a brother, or other near relation; in direct contravention of which, Tsouna-yosi, disregarding the claims of his nephew, fixed his choice upon an alien to his blood, the son of a mere favourite of inferior birth.

The prime minister, Ino-Kamon-no-Kami, remonstrated, alleging that a step so unprecedented would exasperate not only the princes of the blood, but all the grandees of the empire. His representations proved unavailing against the favourite's influence; whereupon he sought the empress, or *midia*. To her the minister revealed his master's illegal and dangerous design; explained the

probability, if not certainty, that a general insurrection would be its immediate consequence; and declared that, unless she could avert it, the adoption and its fearful results were inevitable. The *midia*—a daughter of the reigning *mikado*, and high-minded, as became her birth and station—meditated profoundly for some minutes; then raising her head, she bade the alarmed minister be of good cheer, for she had devised means of prevention. But what these means might be, she positively refused to tell him.

Upon the day preceding that appointed for the adoption, the daughter of the "Son of Heaven," who had long been wholly neglected by her libertine husband, invited him to take *sakee* with her; and upon his assenting, prepared a sumptuous entertainment. Whilst he was drinking, she retired for a moment to her private apartment, wrote and despatched a note of instructions to Ino-Kamon, and then, placing in her girdle the ornamented dagger worn by women of exalted rank, she returned to the banqueting-room. Shortly afterwards, she announced her wish for a private conversation with the *ziogoon*, and dismissed her attendants.

The Japanese annalist relates, that when they were alone, the princess earnestly implored her consort to grant the request she was about to prefer to him. He refused to pledge his word until he should know what she desired; and she then said: "I am assured that you purpose adopting the son of Dewa-no-Kami as your heir. Such a step, my most dear and honoured lord, must grieviously offend all those princes whose claims are thus superseded; it will unavoidably provoke a general insurrection, and occasion the destruction of the empire. My prayer therefore is, that you would renounce so ruinous a design." The *ziogoon* was incensed at such feminine interference with his projects, and indignantly replied: "How darest thou, a mere woman, speak upon state affairs? The empire is mine, to rule at my pleasure. I need not female counsel, and never will I see or speak to thee more!"* With these words he arose, and was leaving the apartment in a rage. The *midia* followed, and detaining him by his sleeve, persisted with humble urgency. "Yet bethink you, my sovereign lord. Reflect, I implore you, that should you execute this baneful resolution, the morrow's sun may see all Japan in rebellion." The *ziogoon* was inflexible; her expostulations, gentle and submissive as they were, serving only to exasperate his resentment. The Heaven-descended lady, finding argument and solicitation fruitless, and hopeless of otherwise averting the impending disaster, suddenly plunged her dagger into his breast, and, withdrawing it, repeated the blow. Her aim was true; the monarch fell, and his consort, sinking on her knees by his side, implored his pardon for having, in an emergency so critical, employed the only possible means left of securing the throne to the Gongen dynasty. She concluded with an assurance that she dreamt not of surviving him. The moment the *ziogoon* Tsouna-yosi had breathed his last, she stabbed herself with the same dagger, and fell lifeless upon his corpse. Her ladies, hearing the noise of her fall, ran in, and found both weltering in their blood.

At this moment appeared Ino-Kamon, who, startled by the purport of the empress's billet, had flown to the palace. He was instantly admitted to the chamber of death, and stood confounded at the fearful spectacle it presented. After a while, recovering himself, he exclaimed, "Lo! a woman has saved the empire! But for her bold deed, Japan would to-morrow have been convulsed, perhaps destroyed!"

* Whether this lady's high birth would have saved her from divorce or not, is not said. This threat might imply only neglect.

The self-slain princess had not, it seems, thought it sufficient thus effectually to prevent the *ziogoon* from executing his illegal design: she had further given Ino-Kamon, in her note, precise instructions as to the course he was to pursue. By obeying them, the minister secured the accession of the lawful heir, and alleviated the disappointment of the youth whom Tsouna-yosi had intended to adopt, by obtaining a principality for him from Yeye-nobou, the monarch he had been intended to supplant. Ino-Kamon's own services were recompensed by the new and grateful *ziogoon*, who rendered the office of governor of the empire hereditary in his family; and the *midia* is said to divide the admiration of Japan with the wife of Tchouya.

We may now turn to anecdotes less painful, illustrative of lighter parts of the Japanese character. The following will prove that, if an implacable vindictive spirit, over which time can exert no softening influence, be part of that character, at least it is not excited by petty provocations, and may likewise afford a specimen of the good-humour and love of drollery that mingle rather oddly with the national ferocity and passion for ceremony.

About the middle of the last century*, Fota-sagami-no-Kami, a man of high reputation for learning and talent, was advanced to an eminent place in the council of state by the young *ziogoon*, Yee-sige, upon his accession. In the business of administration, Fota-sagami fulfilled all the expectations to which his reputed ability had given birth; but he provoked great, if partial, animosity, by the inexorable severity with which he treated the officers of the old *ziogoon*, who had abdicated, depriving them of the rewards their former master had bestowed upon them for their services.

The despoiled men, having vainly petitioned for redress, meditated revenge, but determined first to make an effort for the recovery of their lost wealth by intimidation. In pursuance of this scheme, a pumpkin, carved into the form of a human head, appeared one morning over the state councillor's door, with the following inscription attached to it: "This is the head of Fota-sagami-no-Kami, cut off and set up here in recompense of his cruelty."

Fota-sagami's servants were enraged at the insult offered to their master, but yet more terrified at the idea of the fury they anticipated it would awake in him, and which they feared might in some measure fall upon themselves, as though their negligence had given the opportunity for so daring an outrage. Pale and trembling they presented themselves before him, and reported the ominous apparition of the pumpkin-head, with its inscription. The effect was far different from what they had expected. Fota-sagami's fancy was so tickled by hearing, whilst full of life and health, that his head was announced to be actually cut off and set up over his own door, that he laughed heartily at the joke; and, upon joining his colleagues in the council chamber, related his vicarious decapitation in the person of a pumpkin. There, likewise, the jest excited bursts of laughter, amongst which, however, unbounded admiration was expressed of Fota-sagami-no-Kami's fortitude. Whether the jesters were permitted again to enjoy the rewards assigned them by the *ex-ziogoon*, does not appear.

Another incident of the same reign, at a later date, exhibits a Japanese view of good breeding, and mode of testing talent and character.* Oka-yetchezen-no-Kami, one of the governors of Yedo, was divested to seek out able men for the service of the *ziogoon*, and amongst others, a skilful accountant. A person named Noda-bounso was recommended to him as an able arithmetician, and in other respects well fitted for office. Oka-yetchezen

* Titsingh.

sent for Noda-bounsa, and when the master of the science of numbers presented himself, gravely asked him for the quotient of 100, divided by 2. The candidate for place as gravely took out his tablets, deliberately and regularly worked the sum, and then answered, 50. "I now see that you are a man of discretion as well as an arithmetician," said the governor of Yedo, "and in every way fitted for the post you seek. Had you answered me off-hand, I should have conceived a bad opinion of your breeding. Such men as you it is that the *xiogoon* wants, and the place is yours."

Yee-sige did, indeed, want men of discretion about him, to supply his own deficiency, for he had by this time so completely destroyed his intellectual faculties by excesses of various kinds, as to reduce himself to idiotcy. To have plainly stated the fact, however, or to have applied to the monarch the appellation belonging to his mental disease, would have been treason. The wit of his subjects devised means of guiltlessly intimating his condition, by giving him the name of a herb that is said to cause temporary insanity, and Yee-sige was surnamed *Ampontan*.

An instance of the quick talent and ingenuity evinced by the least educated portion of the community, akin to this sort of wit, occurs in the history of the transactions at Dezima during the long administration of President Doeff; but, upon the occasion in question, these qualities were directed towards a more useful purpose than nicknaming a sovereign. An American ship, hired by the Dutch at Batavia to carry on their permitted trade with Japan, whilst the English cruizers rendered the service too hazardous for their own vessels, or for any but neutrals, as she set sail in the night, laden with her return cargo of copper and camphor, struck upon a rock, filled, and sunk. The crew got on shore in boats, and the problem that engrossed the attention alike of the American captain, the Dutch factory, and the constituted authorities at Nagasaki, was how to raise the vessel.

"The first idea* was, to employ Japanese divers to fetch up the copper; but the influx of water had melted the camphor, and the suffocating effluvia thus disengaged cost two divers their lives. The attempt to lighten her was necessarily abandoned, and every effort to raise, without unloading her, had proved equally vain, when a simple fisherman, named Kiyemon, of the principality of Fizen, promised to effect it, provided his mere expenses were defrayed; if he failed, he asked nothing. People laughed at the man, who now, perhaps, for the first time in his life, even saw an European ship; but he was not to be diverted from his purpose. He fastened on to either side of the vessel under water fifteen or seventeen boats, such as those by which our ships are towed in, and connected them all with each other by props and stays. Then, when a spring-tide favoured him, he came himself in a Japanese trading-vessel, which he similarly attached to the stern of the sunken ship, and at the moment the tide was at the highest, set every sail of every boat. Up rose the heavy-laden, deep-sunken merchantman, disengaged herself from the rock, and was towed by the active fisherman to the level strand, where she could be conveniently discharged and repaired. Kiyemon not only had his expenses repaid to him, but the Prince of Fizen gave him permission to wear two swords, and to wear as his arms a Dutch hat and two Dutch tobacco-pipes!"

Without making any remark upon either the extraordinary coat-of-arms assigned to the fisherman, or the yet more extraordinary want of liberality evinced in the payment, or rather the apparent non-payment, of his successful exertions—for no hint is given that either the American captain or the Dutch

* Doeff.

president made him any pecuniary recompense—it may be observed, that the permission to wear two swords is a satisfactory proof that the line of demarcation between the different classes of society is not absolutely impassable.

Another Japanese fisherman seems to have displayed ingenuity equal perhaps to Kiyemon's, though in a less honourable and useful form, for the mere purpose of making money by his countrymen's passion for every thing odd and strange.* He contrived to unite the upper half of a monkey to the lower half of a fish, so neatly, as to defy ordinary inspection. He then gave out that he had caught the creature alive in his net, but that it had died shortly after being taken out of the water; and he derived considerable pecuniary profit from his cunning in more ways than one. The exhibition of the sea-monster to Japanese curiosity paid well; but yet more productive was the assertion that the creature, having spoken during the few minutes it existed out of its native element, had predicted a certain number of years of wonderful fertility, and a fatal epidemic, the only remedy for which would be, possession of the marine prophet's likeness. The sale of these pictured mermaids was immense. Either this composite animal, or another, the offspring of the success of the first, was sold to the Dutch factory, and transmitted to Batavia, where it fell into the hands of a speculating American, who carried it to Europe, and there, in the years 1822-3, exhibited his purchase at every capital, to the admiration of the ignorant, the perplexity of the learned, and the filling of his own purse, as a real mermaid.

Ere closing this paper, let us for a moment recur to the Japanese Annals for a gratifying proof of the care with which justice is administered by the delegated representatives of the council of state; although even that care, it must be allowed, smacks somewhat of despotic power in the whole manner of the transaction. The mode of trial alone renders the story worthy of attention, especially considering the asserted success of the Japanese tribunals in eliciting the truth. The incident occurred at Ohosaka.

An usurer,† named Tomoya-Kiougero, lost a sum of money, amounting to 500 *kobans* (upwards of £650). As no stranger had been seen about his premises, suspicion fell upon his servants, and after considerable investigation, finally settled upon one of the number called Tchoudyets. No proof was found, and the man, in spite of cross-questioning, menaces, and cajolery, positively denied the crime imputed to him. Tomoya now repaired to the governor of Ohosaka, preferred his complaint, and demanded that Tchoudyets should be tried and punished. The governor, Matsowra-Kavatche-no-Kami, who had been promoted to his post in consequence of his reputation for ability, wisdom, and virtue, sent for Tchoudyets, and examined him. The accused protested his innocence, and declared that torture itself should never compel him to confess a crime of which he was innocent. Matsowra-Kavatche now committed Tchoudyets to prison, sent for Tomoya and his other servants, told them the result of his inquiries, and asked what proof they had of the prisoner's guilt. They had none, but persisted nevertheless in their firm conviction that Tchoudyets was the thief, and Tomoya insisted upon his immediate execution. The governor asked if they would set their hands to this conviction of guilt and demand of execution. They assented, and master and men, together with the master's relations, signed a paper to the following effect:—"Tchoudyets, servant to Tomoya-Kiougero, has robbed his master of 500 *kobans*. This we attest by these presents, and demand that he be punished with death, as a warning to others. We, the kinsmen and servants of Tomoya-

* Fischer. † Titsingh.

Kiougero, in confirmation of this, affix to it our signatures and seals. The second month of the first year Genboun (1736)." The governor, taking the paper, said to the complainant, "Now that I am relieved from all responsibility, I will order the head of Tchoudyets to be taken off. Are you so satisfied?" Tomoya replied that he was, returned his thanks, and withdrew his party.

Soon after, a robber, who was taken up for a different offence, and put to the torture, confessed, amongst other crimes, the theft of Tomoya's money. This discovery was communicated to Matsowra-Kavatche, who immediately sent for Tomoya, his relations and servants, laid before them the true thief's confession, and thus addressed them:—"Behold! you accused Tchoudyets without proof, attesting your accusation under your hands and seals. I, upon the strength of your assertion, have commanded the death of an innocent man. In expiation of this crime, you, your wife, kindred, and servants, must all lose their heads; and I, for not having investigated the business with sufficient care, shall rip myself up." At these dreadful words, Tomoya and his friends were overwhelmed with despair. They wept, and bemoaned their sad fate, and implored mercy, whilst the magistrates and officers present united in praying for some mitigation of so terrible a sentence. But the governor remained sternly inflexible.

When this scene of agony had lasted a considerable time, Matsowra-Kavatche suffered his features to relax into a milder expression, and said, "Be comforted; Tchoudyets lives. His answers convinced me of his innocence, and I have kept him concealed in the hope that the truth would come to light." He then ordered Tchoudyets to be introduced, and proceeded thus:—"Tomoya, your false accusation has caused this innocent man to suffer imprisonment, and nearly cost him his life. As this irremediable misfortune has been happily averted, your lives shall be spared; but as some compensation for what he has undergone, you shall give him 500 *kobans*, and treat him henceforth as a faithful servant. Let the pangs you have this day experienced be graven on all your minds, as a warning how you again bring forward accusations upon insufficient grounds."

This decision of Matsowra-Kavatche's gave universal satisfaction, and, in testimony of the *ziogoon's* approbation, he was soon afterwards promoted to the more important and lucrative government of Nagasaki.

HINDU KINGCRAFT.

AN APOLOGUE FROM THE "MAHÁBHÁRATA."

"TELL me truly, by what means should we rid ourselves of our enemies—by flattery, by presents, or by the cudgel?"

Thus spake king Dhritaráshtra. His minister, Canica, replied: "Listen, great prince, to the policy pursued by an inhabitant of the forest, a shakal, who had skill to understand the lessons of the prudent.

"A shakal, endued with wisdom, and well versed in business, associated on friendly terms with a tiger, a mouse, a wolf, and an ichneumon. Upon one occasion, they beheld in the forest a stately and vigorous antelope, marching at the head of a large herd. The friends took counsel together how to secure him. 'His swiftness and cunning,' observed the shakal, 'have repeatedly

baffled thee, O tiger. Now let the mouse go and nibble his feet while he is asleep, and then the tiger can seize him, and we will have a capital feast.' This proposal was unanimously approved, and put into execution; the mouse gnawed the antelope's feet and lamed him; the tiger then came up, and the body of the fine animal soon lay motionless on the ground.

"The shakal, having bathed, came running forward: 'Bravo!' said he; 'I will take charge of the booty.' At these words, all the other confederates proceeded to the river to perform their ablutions, leaving the shakal alone, musing on his plans.

"The tiger came first from the river, stalking in all the pride of superior strength. Observing the shakal absorbed in painful meditation, he said, 'What makes thee so melancholy—thou who art the wisest of the wise, our counsellor of counsellors? Let us cut up the carcass, and go our way.' 'O thou with the terrible claws,' replied the shakal; 'hear what the mouse has been saying of thee: 'Only think of this monarch of the quadrupeds, with his mighty strength! Why it was I who killed this antelope. After trusting in my powerful arm, he boasts of *his* exploit! Well, if he is so vain of such a feat, let him banquet on the flesh; I'll have none of it.' 'I am glad I was forewarned of this,' returned the tiger, scornfully; 'henceforward I will rely upon my own resources. I will seek alone the tenants of the forest, which has plenty of food for me.' With these words, he bounded into the woods.

"Immediately after, the mouse came up, whom the shakal thus addressed: 'Friend mouse, just listen to what the ichneumon has been saying, and be overjoyed at your good luck: 'Faugh! I shall not touch antelope-flesh—nauseous stuff! I will make my dinner on the mouse.' Take what warning from this you please, my friend.' Hearing this, the poor mouse, in the utmost alarm, ran and squeezed himself into a little hole.

"The wolf now appeared, having completed his ablution, with a keen appetite, which was, however, checked by the shakal's exclaiming, 'Woe to him against whom the wrath of the king of beasts is provoked! He is coming here immediately with his cubs. Away!—lose not a moment!' The ravenous beast made a sudden start, and was out of sight in an instant.

"At length, the ichneumon presented himself, and hear, O mighty prince, how the shakal addressed him: 'Those who have confided in their strength, have been vanquished, and have fled. You and I will now have a single combat, and you shall have the carcass to yourself,—that is, if you are victor.' 'Since you have overcome such heroes as the tiger and the wolf, and have even proved a match for the craft of the mouse, it will not do for me to contend with your lordship!' Thus saying, the ichneumon withdrew.

"Having thus got rid of his companions," observed the minister Canica, "the shakal made a solitary, but very comfortable meal upon the antelope, which had thus become the prize of his address.

"By these means, O king, may a prince easily augment his power; removing the timid by fear, the brave by flattery, the covetous by presents, and the weak by violence."*

* From Professor Lassen's *Anthologia Sanscrita.*

ERRORS AND FALLACIES RESPECTING INDIA.

LETTER III.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: It has been too much the practice of late, with authors who write on Indian subjects, to indulge in the most extravagant fictions, which they deliberately put forth as truths: in their descriptions of the political and social state of that country, they are not content with distorting facts, but they supply inventions in aid of the object which they all have in common—to represent the state of India as deplorable in the extreme, and to attribute this to the mal-administration of the Anglo-Indian Government.

In my former letter I endeavoured to expose several of these attempts to mislead the public mind, and I now resume my painful task with the remainder of these fallacies, of which the following is one of the worst examples:

"The reservoirs and aqueducts, that fertilized the country, are going to decay; the charitable institutions, the asylums for the poor, the sick, and the maimed, splendid and useful public works, are crumbling into the dust."

Now, the mere English reader, who knows little about the matter, would be led to believe, from the above description, that India, before it became subject to the rule of Great Britain, enjoyed all those institutions which have hitherto been considered as the exclusive boast of England—that the poor in India were lodged in palaces similar to those occupied by the English pauper of the present day — that the noble infirmaries thickly studding England, are but humble copies of similar institutions formerly existing in India—and that splendid public works, such as reservoirs and aqueducts, like those constructed by the Moors in Spain, were the proud trophies of Mogul skill and patriotism in India. But what must his astonishment be, when he is told that all these edifices and institutions exist nowhere but in the invention of the man who wrote the paragraph! No aqueducts were ever used in irrigating lands in India, for the best of all reasons; because cheaper substitutes are at the command of the farmer, in the shape of tanks and wells, which answer all the purposes of aqueducts, and are easily dug; from these the cultivator can at all times, by the assistance of bullocks and Persian wheels, raise as much water as he requires, and conduct it to every field, by the simple contrivance of a drain excavated along the ridge of the bunds or dykes, which surround each field. The only attempt ever made to irrigate lands on the grand scale, was the splendid canal between Kurnaul and Delhi, constructed at the expense of a private nobleman at the court of Delhi, Allee Murdan Khan. That was unquestionably an eminently useful public work, for it fertilized the country to a great extent on each side, and throughout the space of a hundred miles. It was considered, at the time of its completion, such a noble undertaking, that the nobles called it, by way of distinction, the *Nehr Bihist*, or 'Heavenly Canal.' That work, however, like every thing of the kind in India, was allowed to decay, from the pernicious custom which prevails in that country; no native can be persuaded to repair any edifice or work of his ancestors, for this reason, that it is not called by his name, but that of his ancestor; and to gratify his vanity, any native would rather construct a new work than repair an old one. The Delhi canal might, therefore, have remained useless, but for that Government which is so much blamed for neglecting the welfare and happiness of its subjects, and which has, at the expense of nearly a hundred thousand pounds, restored Allee Murdan's canal to its original condition of

usefulness—a proof that, when works really useful require the support of Government to maintain them in a state of efficiency, such support is granted. Nor is the aid of the Government confined to useful works; it is constantly afforded in keeping in preservation buildings which, from their architectural beauty, or any other recommendation, are thought deserving of its care. As a signal example of this, I may mention the mausoleum of Shah Jehan at Agra, commonly called the Taj, one of the most exquisite specimens of architecture, perhaps, to be found in the world; whether for the costly materials of which it is composed, or its elegant and perfect symmetry. That beautiful building has been repaired at an enormous expense to the Government, and restored to all its pristine beauty. Is it not, therefore, reasonable to suppose, that the same munificent patronage which restored the Delhi canal and preserved the Taj, would have arrested the decay of the splendid and useful works so pompously blazoned forth in the above passage, had any such ever existed? But where are the ruins of these splendid and useful works to be found? If they are crumbling into the dust, some remains of their former grandeur must still subsist to inherit even their locality; but although I have travelled over the greater part of India, and particularly attended to these objects, I have never witnessed any vestige of asylum for the poor, the sick, and the maimed, nor indeed any useful work. Splendid, indeed, some ruins were, but they consisted entirely of Hindu temples or Mussulman mausoleums. Then, as to asylums for the poor, there must be funds of some kind or other to maintain these institutions—either poor rates levied on the inhabitants, or lands assigned by Government. Any thing like an approach to an assessment I know to be morally impossible; and if there are lands, or ever were, they must be still in existence, unless swallowed up by the brahmins. As to any public institutions for the reception of the sick or the maimed, the very idea would appear absurd to a Hindu, who is forbidden by his shasters to practice surgery. As a science, it is not even known by name, and to provide a refuge for a man in want of surgical aid, without a person capable of affording the desired relief, would be just as rational as to show a hungry traveller into a splendid kitchen, without food or a cook to dress it.

The English reader must not, however, indulge the idea, that, because the poor in India are not entitled to legal support, they are therefore entirely destitute; far from it. The Hindus, as well as Muhamadans, whatever their moral faults may be, are to a certain degree charitable, that is to say, they give alms—something in the style of the Pharisee of old—before men, ostentatiously; still the poor benefit by the act; with the motive we have nothing to do; it is the fact, that they do derive subsistence from charity dispensed as it is required; and that, I believe, is the only source of their support: it will be difficult to prove that they ever possessed any other source. So much for fiction; let us now proceed to a fact, distorted as much as a fact can well be.

"Famines at different periods for the last hundred years; discontent, disaffection, and rebellion among the Coles, Coorgs, Bheels, and Shekawatees; intrigues every where against our power."

Of all the public dispensations of Providence, there is not one in which the finger of God is so conspicuously manifest as that of a famine. He who rules the universe, and all the elements of which it is composed, can alone disturb the order in which they move, whenever it pleases Him, and the deliberate attempt, in the above passage, to rob the Almighty of his attributes, by assigning their operation to mere human agency, is a powerful example of the extremes into which men are occasionally driven by the blind phrenzy of party

zeal or factious feelings. Any man at all acquainted with India must know, that the seasons in that country are remarkable for their regularity, on which, indeed, the food of man is essentially dependent. It is also notorious that, during the period when rain is expected in the greatest abundance, not a drop fell throughout the whole of the north-west provinces; the earth was parched up from the excessive drought. It is, therefore, quite evident that, under the best system of agriculture, it would have been in vain to expect anything else than a scanty crop; but under the worst species of husbandry, which is the case in India, a famine must have been looked for as inevitable. That the natives suffered to a degree which it is painful to contemplate, there can be no doubt; but the excess of that suffering is, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the indolent and improvident habits of the people themselves, and the total absence of that moral sympathy which distress is sure to meet with in this country. So far, however, from the effects of the famine having been aggravated by the measures of Government, it is on record (and a proud one it is), that without the active exertions of the local authorities, warmly seconded by the Government itself, thousands, aye, tens of thousands, must have perished, that are now alive to thank their preservers.

The term "rebellion," used by the writer in the above passage, is generally understood to denote the resistance of subjects to the lawful authority of their government. Now, the individual who used the word, appears to have been ignorant of its inapplicability to the Coorgs, Bheels, and Shekawatees, as these people were not subjects of the British Government until very recently. The Rajah of Coorg was an independent prince, and as long as he had his wits about him, continued a faithful ally of the British Government; but in an evil hour, he fancied himself perfectly competent to "drive the English into the sea;" the exact expression used by him. In pursuance of that notion, he placed himself in an attitude of open hostility to our power; so infatuated was that petty despot, that he persisted in that hostility to such a degree, as to disturb the phlegm of Lord William Bentinck, the most pacific of our governors, and the result proved, what every one knows, that the attack of his dominions by a British military force put an end to his sovereignty, and placed his country under the authority of the British power.

The Bheels and Shekawatees have been, from time immemorial, a community of freebooters, of the genuine Rob Roy breed. They constantly made inroads into the territories of their peaceable neighbours, and levied black-mail, and when the conquests of our power extended our frontier so as to bring us in contact with these fraternities, their suppression, as a matter of duty, devolved on the British power, the only one capable of effecting it. That these people should resist our attempts to put down their predatory system, was no more than we expected; but to call that resistance a "rebellion," is an abuse of the term, or a misapprehension of its meaning. The writer of the above passage has thought proper to describe the country under the British rule, as in a state of rebellion; but if he can bring forward no better proof than those he has mentioned, he might just as well have let it alone. In fact, there is scarcely any circumstance connected with the history of our Indian empire which is so likely to astonish the mind as the total absence of what is strictly called popular commotions. Intrigues against our power there must always be. But who are the principal actors in these intrigues? why those who have been deprived of that power which we enjoy, and who of course must naturally be desirous to regain it. We have left these princes the semblance of authority; we must not, therefore, be surprised at

their longing for the substance, nor at their efforts to obtain what they wish; but so long as the mass of the people are satisfied with the benefits they enjoy under the British rule, we have little to apprehend from the intrigues of those imbecile despots.

I shall now proceed to lay before your readers a passage, the subject of which is intimately connected with the one I have been discussing; it is as follows:

"It is universally acknowledged, that the constant presence of our troops alone prevents disturbances, or, in plain English, insurrection; and we have had proofs sufficient, that on any opportunity, a spirit of insubordination has immediately been manifested."

If the reader will look at the map of India, and compare the extent of the dominions of Great Britain in that country with the amount of the military force kept up, he will at once perceive that the British army is not one-fourth of the strength it ought to be, if intended to prevent insurrection by its presence. I shall take the amount of square miles in round numbers, and I believe I am under the mark when I state, that the British empire in India consists of 600,000 square miles. The strength of the army, including artillery, cavalry, and infantry (European and native), is about 200,000 men, and with the recent additions may perhaps come up to that estimate, which gives *one soldier to three square miles, and one soldier to five hundred inhabitants.* Now, the disposition of that force, independently of its strength, clearly points out the purpose for which it was destined—a defensive army in the strictest sense of the word, to protect the country against external aggression. Three-fourths of our military force is placed along the extent of our frontier, and it must be apparent, that the other fourth never can be adequate to the coercion of a discontented population. In order, however, to place the question in the strongest point of view, I shall request the reader's attention to the situation of three large provinces, comprising the northern provinces of Bengal proper, namely, the provinces of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, situated between the left bank of the Ganges and the Himalaya mountains. These provinces contain in the aggregate 18,000 square miles, and about nine millions of inhabitants. Now, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that throughout the whole of these provinces, with such a population, *not one soldier is to be found:* formerly, one regiment was cantoned at Jumalpore, situated at the south-east angle of Rungpore, but that has been withdrawn. Other provinces of large extent, such as Bundelcund, Midnapore, Goruckpore, have been left with one regiment of native infantry each, and many others without any troops at all; still, with all the opportunities which the inhabitants of these fertile provinces possess, by the total absence of a military force, no insurrections are ever heard of. One would suppose, from the descriptions so often paraded before the public, of the hatred of the people towards us, that no European could with safety venture to move among them: but the very reverse of all this is the case. I have travelled all over the country, from the Burrampooter to the Sutledge, by night and by day, alone, and unarmed, and I never considered myself in the slightest danger; on the contrary, I have always, or nearly so, had every assistance I applied for tendered with cheerful alacrity; this circumstance has often appeared to me astonishing: I leave others to divine the cause. So much for insurrections.

The next extract I have to offer refers to a subject with which I confess myself to be imperfectly acquainted; it is a question of pounds, shillings, and pence, and as my practice in that way has unhappily been limited to the

receipt and disbursement of my monthly pay, the simplest rules of Cocker were quite sufficient to perform such an easy process; consequently, I have never studied the monetary science: still I shall endeavour to grapple with the question in the best manner I can; it is as follows:

"Nine-tenths of the people are obliged, at certain seasons, to borrow their daily food at fifty per cent., and their seed corn at one hundred per cent., from the small banker merchants; when Government is borrowing at four per cent., a zumeendar is paying twenty per cent., a farmer thirty to fifty per cent."

The first idea likely to present itself to the mind of an ordinary reader, on perusing the above passage, would be, the utter impossibility of a system such as the one described existing for a couple of years. The most extravagant profits could never suffice to repay capital bearing such an exorbitant interest; it is therefore natural to suppose, that no transactions of the kind ever took place, or, if they did, that they must have been confined to a few individuals, who never intended to refund either principal or interest. It is difficult to understand what object the writer had in view in the above passage. If he intended to establish the position, that India is so impoverished as to render it impossible to obtain money without paying cent. per cent. interest, how does it happen that, by his own admission, Government can obtain it at a rate of interest never before known in India? terms, indeed, so favourable, that it would be considered advantageous even in England; for I believe that the Imperial Government, were it to come into the market, could not obtain a loan under four per cent. If the natives of India are so impoverished, how does it happen that twenty millions and upwards of the Indian funded debt is the property of native capitalists? If discontent, disaffection, and intrigue prevail to the extent represented, is it likely that these wealthy natives would hold Company's paper to such an amount, if they thought that disaffection was so deep-rooted and extensive as to endanger the stability of that Government, on which the value of the securities in their possession solely depended? Capitalists in every country are generally the most clear-sighted in these matters, and none are more so than the Indian bankers and merchants. This circumstance alone might, I think, warrant us in coming to the conclusion, that the immense difference between the rate of interest at which Government and the farmer and zumeendar borrow, does not depend on the scarcity or abundance of money, but the degree of confidence which the lender places in the honesty of the respective parties, and their ability to repay the loan. After all, I begin to suspect, that the author of the above passage, by attempting too much, has involved himself in absurd contradictions; but, as I have already observed, I know very little of these money matters; I must therefore leave it to others who can handle it better, and proceed to the next following on the list.

"Combination against Government by native landholders at Calcutta, one of whose objects is to defend themselves against the encroachments by Government upon the principle of the permanent settlement, and to contend for the fulfilment of the pledge, by proclamation, to extend the permanent settlement to the north-west provinces."

When rogues find that their iniquities are beginning to see the light, nothing can be more natural than their combining to protest against inquiry, which they know must eventually lead to detection and restitution; this is precisely the case with the Calcutta landholders, as they are absurdly called. They were originally land-stewards, or agents, under the Mussulman Government, and received ten per cent. for their trouble in collecting the revenue, and paying it

into the public treasury. They were removable at pleasure; but the aristocratical bias of Marquess Cornwallis induced him, in an evil hour, to convert these tenant-at-will agents into hereditary landholders, and the Government is now tasting the bitter fruits of that impolitic as well as unjust measure; impolitic, because it was adopted without that degree of previous investigation which such an important step demanded; and unjust, because it deprived the cultivators, the only class entitled to be called hereditary, of their rights, and conferring them on a class only till then considered temporary.

Whether it is from accident or design, on the part of the writer of the above passage, he knows best; but he has not stated the real point at issue between the Government and the landholders, which is not, as he says, to defend themselves against the encroachments by Government upon the principle of the permanent settlement, nor is it to contend for the fulfilment of the pledge, by proclamation, to extend the permanent settlement to the north-western provinces, with which it has nothing to do; their object is to resist the demand of Government to restore the property which they fraudulently obtained through that very permanent settlement, to which they appeal as the guarantee of their supposed rights. The reasons which the Landholders' Society urge against the resumption of the rent-free lands are these: that these lands were bestowed by former sovereigns, as favours or rewards for meritorious services, long before the introduction of the British power into India, and that the possession of these grants was guaranteed, by the permanent settlement, in perpetuity to the then holders. Were this statement true, there can be no doubt that Government would be acting unjustly by pressing the resumption of these rent-free lands; it turns out, however, rather unfortunately for the landholders, that the public officer, who was entrusted with the task of drawing out the permanent settlement regulation, possessed more political sagacity and foresight than his principal, Marquess Cornwallis; he, accordingly, introduced a clause, which in fact constitutes the fundamental law of the permanent settlement, and overturns at once the landholders' pretensions; it is as follows:

"The Governor-general in Council will impose such assessment as he may deem equitable on all lands at present alienated and paying no public revenue, which have been or may be proved to be held under illegal or invalid titles; the assessment so imposed will belong to Government, and no proprietor of land will be entitled to any part of it."—Regulation I. of 1793.

It was suspected, at the time of the permanent settlement, that a great number, if not nearly all, of the titles exempting land from paying revenue were *forged;* and the state of the country preceding our conquest warranted the Government in entertaining such suspicion. During the last half century of the Mogul government, India might be said to have had no settled government at all; it was torn to pieces by the contests of the great officers of the empire, each opposing the other, and all usurping the lawful authority of their sovereign, to whom they paid no more than a nominal obedience, in some cases throwing off allegiance altogether. While the emperor retained his power in all its vigour, it was his custom to bestow grants of lands, in *altemgha*, on any of his distinguished governors, as rewards for meritorious services; but these grants were rarely bestowed, and never in perpetuity. When the authority of the emperor was usurped by his numerous viceroys, this custom was carried to great excess, and ultimately these grants were made, not only by the zumeendars, but by every officer of Government appointed to the temporary superintendence of the collection of the revenue;

and thus, by an abuse of power, a large portion of the public revenue was illegally appropriated by private individuals to their own use.

Now, the Government, in framing the permanent settlement, distinctly recognized the right of all persons holding grants from former sovereigns, but, at the same time, announced its determination to exclude from the benefit of that guarantee all grants derived from subordinate officers of the Mogul government; and the measure now in progress, for investigating claims to hold land free from assessment, has no other object than to ascertain what really are, and what are not, protected by that guarantee. All these claims appear on the face of them to be founded on grants of former sovereigns; but ninety out of every hundred are in reality forgeries, the natives of Bengal being as expert in that art as any people on the face of the earth; they are perfectly well acquainted with the use of acids to remove any portion of a deed, and they practice to a great extent the art of fabricating titles to lands. These frauds have only lately attracted the attention of our legal courts in the interior, and as they become more experienced in the examination of these forged instruments, the number of detections will increase. It is the dread, therefore, of the consequences of these investigations, which has stimulated the landholders to the violent resistance they have offered; were they conscious that they had nothing to fear from impartial inquiry, they would rather court than oppose it; their opposition affords, therefore, a strong presumption of their guilt. It appears that these men have been persuaded by lawyers, that Government cannot legally oust them of their lands, as they have been sixty years in undisturbed possession. This is, however, a quibble which will not avail them, as the clause forming the preamble of the settlement reserves to the Government the power of resuming all lands the titles to which may be proved invalid, and this too, without any limit as to time.

So far from meeting the petition of the landholders with the indignant reproof it merited, the reply of the Government is remarkable for its mild dignity.* It aggravates the base ingratitude of these men, that they owe their power and wealth to that very Government whose attempts to recover its lawful rights they are resisting, for the great body of the people have no sympathy with their selfish views; on the contrary, they are looked upon by the *ryots* as the usurpers of the rights which they enjoyed before the introduction of the permanent settlement.

It is a gross error to suppose, that their combination has any reference whatever to the introduction of the permanent settlement in the north-western provinces; a question in which the landholders in Bengal can feel as little interested as they do in that as to who shall succeed the present Lord Mayor of London. Their conduct, however, is likely to have a considerable influence in retarding the accomplishment of that measure, which they are said to be anxious to promote; for the Government, warned by experience, will take especial care that, ere the new settlement is finally decided, the inquiry into the capabilities of the country, as well as into the tenures by which land is held, shall be so searching, as to preclude all hazard of suffering by those extensive frauds which were practised on it at the period of the Bengal permanent settlement.

The next and the last extract on my list is one which is calculated to produce opposite effects on your readers; it will either make their hair bristle up with horror, or their sides shake with a hearty laugh—just as they may happen

* *Vide Asiatic Journal* for May 1830, p. 8.

to take it as a real picture of the future, or only a waggish joke—but here it is:

"If good government had been given to India, could the following expression have been uttered by the late Governor-general (Sir Charles Metcalfe) while in India? 'Such is the insecurity of our tenure of India, that I should not be in the least surprised to awake some morning, and find the whole thing blown up.' What a fearful and awful observation."

Awful indeed—very! Well may those who have heretofore lived in India adopt the maxim of Gray, that "ignorance is bliss;" they cannot be too thankful to Providence for having kept them from the distressing knowledge of a fact so alarming as this is—that every night they went to bed, they incurred, unconsciously, the risk of "being blown up" before the morning! The thermometer at 95°, and the monotonous concert of musquitos, are quite enough to break the slumbers of the most persevering votary of Morpheus; but now that Sir Charles Metcalfe has let out the horrible secret,

> Not poppy nor mandragora,
> Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
> Shall ever med'cine them to that sweet sleep
> Which they owed yesterday.

Who that has seen Sir Charles's good-humoured countenance, and heard him perpetrate puns by the score, could for an instant suspect that he was all the while perfectly well aware of his liability to be propelled into the air—puns and all; that he was in hourly expectation of finding the whole *thing* blown up? Heroic Sir Charles!

I have been in the habit of noting the public acts and sentiments of the worthy baronet, under the conviction that his distinguished talents rendered those sentiments worthy of being held in remembrance; but I cannot charge my memory with the precise occasion on which he uttered the sentiment ascribed to him in the above passage. I am, therefore, quite at a loss to imagine in what manner he expected the *thing*—("say what thing, Sir John") —to explode, or what were the agents which would effect it—whether gas, gunpowder, steam, or political incendiarism. If he meant the latter, I can easily believe him to have been serious; and I am afraid, that if matters go on in this country as they have lately done, Sir Charles Metcalfe will turn out a true prophet much sooner than is generally imagined or wished for by all who have the true interests of their country at heart.

The curse of the present age consists in the swarms of political mountebanks and tinkers, who have lately been spreading themselves all over England, and propagating the most mischievous errors among the industrious classes of the people; each of these *artistes* pretends that he has found out some hole in the national kettle, and persists in stopping it up with his own clumsy clout. In any other country but England, such a mass of incendiarism would inevitably produce the most fatal results; but the manly good sense of this nation applies a corrective to these evils when they arrive at a certain point. That check, however, is comparatively powerless against Indian agitation, partly owing to the apathy of the public mind, and also in a great measure to the imperfect knowledge it possesses, on the subject; and the effects of this imperfect check are already beginning to appear, in the formation of certain bodies, styling themselves British Indian societies, for bettering the condition of the natives of India. That the greater part of the individuals composing those societies mean well, there can be no doubt; but a certain

place, which shall be nameless, is said to be paved with good intentions. That these men are ignorant of the means whereby they are to carry out these intentions is pretty evident from their speeches, which are for the most part quotations from the very authorities whose misrepresentations I have been exposing in these letters. Several of their number have, however, views of their own, apart from the general body of these societies. A conspicuous individual, at a recent meeting, has (perhaps unconsciously) indicated those views pretty clearly. This person, a perambulating secretary to these societies, for there are several in different parts of the kingdom, at a meeting on the 1st of June,* inflicted upon his auditory a two-hours' speech of crack-brained twaddle, which no person moderately acquainted with the subject could have either uttered or listened to with patience. A society of this description has been established at Newcastle, where the philanthopic flame appears to burn as brightly as Newcastle coals do every where else. These worthy men are entitled to great praise for the kind sympathy they feel for the sufferings of people at a great distance, but it would add greatly to their credit, if they would transfer a little of that attention to the state of their own "vineyard," which does not appear to be in the best possible order;† if they would address themselves to that duty, which is more familiar to their habits and knowledge, their time would then stand some chance of being employed to a beneficial purpose. And it may be asked of all these persons, who are so hotly engaging in a crusade to emancipate India from idolatry and superstition, vice and oppression, why they do not first pluck out the beam in their own eye? Is it because there is no superstition, no vice, no oppression at home, under their very noses, to which their charitable exertions can be directed, that they must hunt for them at a distance equal to the earth's diameter? Is superstition, or even idolatry,‡ extinct in Ireland? are ignorance and vice banished from amongst the lower classes of our population? are our gaols empty, and have licentiousness and blasphemy disappeared from our streets? are all our poor taught to write or even read? and are the health and morals of the rising generation in the manufacturing counties no longer sacrificed in the dungeons of cotton factories? Surely in this case charity should begin at home, and if the statements of these *soi-disant* philanthropists were as true as they are shamefully exaggerated, it is a crime towards the society in which they live, to divert to a distant and thankless soil those resources which might cure or mitigate great and certain evils in their own.

These gentlemen, absurdly enough, complain that all information regarding India is scrupulously withheld from the public. This answers a twofold purpose; it constitutes an apology for their ignorance, and a charge against the Government; but as the charge is wholly unfounded, the excuse will not avail. They might at any time, during the last twenty years, have obtained the most accurate knowledge of India, and the transactions of its Government, from a mass of evidence such as perhaps never existed before under any government. If these regenerators of India are not satisfied with the state of

* *Vide* Mr. Thompson's speech in the *Asiatic Journal* for July, p. 224.

† *Ex. gr.* The Newcastle riots in July.

‡ The humble classes in Roman Catholic countries are but a degree removed from idolaters, and the resemblance between their practices and those of the Hindus has struck many an observer of both. A late traveller in Italy (Dr. Cumming, of the Bengal medical establishment), speaking of the image of the Miraculous Virgin, in the church of St. Augustine, at Rome, says: "Multitudes were entering and kneeling before her image, then devoutly kissing the toes, which are nearly worn away. All this reminded me of the Hindu idols I had seen in India. I recollect visiting a huge and hideous female figure in a temple on the river Ganges, below Benares. The Hindus were kneeling before the image, praying for mercy, and presenting offerings of flowers, beads, &c. Where is the difference between the two scenes? The idolatry is the same in both."—*Notes of a Wanderer*, vol. i. p. 71.

that country, such as it is represented in the printed evidence delivered before both houses of Parliament, on the occasion of the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 and 1833, they are not likely to acquire a better knowledge from any evidence which it is possible for them to obtain; and even, were evidence of the very best description completely at their command, are these gentlemen competent to decide, on that evidence, questions which have baffled the judgment of the most intelligent public characters, aided by all the advantages of personal observation, and a residence for a series of years among the people themselves?

In concluding these letters, I think it necessary to state, that I do not appear in the character of a champion or apologist of the Anglo-Indian Government, nor is it my intention to represent that Government as a perfect one; but, as an old soldier, I love fair play, and hate overcharged representations, especially when they are introduced under the saintly garb of benevolence; and although I acknowledge that the state of India is by no means so flourishing as all good men would wish, it is not one half so bad as it is represented to be in the statements which profess to be accurate descriptions of its condition. Almost all the evils, which the people of India are suffering, are to be ascribed to causes quite distinct from the operation of the measures of our Government, and existed long before its introduction. These causes are inherent in the character of the people—in their apathy, ignorance, and indolence; in the wretched state of their agriculture; and above all, in the degradation of their moral principle: all these combined are quite sufficient to form the most formidable obstacles to the attempts of the Government to ameliorate their condition. But these barriers are beginning to disappear before the steady and irresistible effect of that light which is gradually opening on their minds, by the diffusion of knowledge, and with that a more correct appreciation of the principles which govern the conduct of their rulers. I have observed that, almost every year of the thirty I have been in India has laid prostrate some prejudice or other, which has given place to a better mode of thinking and acting among the natives. The change, which is silently taking place in the habits of the people, is slow and gradual, and, for that reason, may not strike the careless observer; but it is nevertheless going on, and will most assuredly acquire accelerated progress, if suffered to proceed quietly, without awakening jealousy or alarming apprehension; and if the British-Indian societies are sincere in their views, and confine their exertions to a co-operation with the Anglo-Indian Government in promoting that change, by prudent and judicious assistance, they will have the best wishes of every honest man; but the consequences will be terrible, if they permit themselves to be hurried into rash and factious extremes by men who have either some indirect object to gain by this new system of political agitation, or, if honest, whose want of knowledge is on a par with their want of discretion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Bengal Field Officer.

*** Two errors, in the early part of this letter, were not noticed till that sheet was sent to press. The actual outlay for Alli Murdan's Canal was £30,000, not £60,000, which was the estimated cost. The cantonment of Jumalpore was not in the Rungpore district, but in Mymunsing.

THE WOMEN OF HINDOSTAN.

No. V.

All the attempts of the learned to trace the custom of restraining the liberty of women to its original cause, appear to have been very unsatisfactory. Some have endeavoured to justify the practice, and to remove the odium attending its institution from the lords of the creation, by trying to prove, or otherwise by assuming, that harems* were first brought into use for the sole purpose of affording to the women of a family a secure but voluntary refuge from rude aggression. Others have less generously insisted that the invention naturally and properly arose from the jealousies to which men were excited by the ungovernable levity of woman's nature; forgetting, or perchance concealing, the possible truth, that man's self-love, man's tyranny, man's ostentation, *might* have had something to do with it. "Were we to reason from principles only on the origin of female confinement," says a much-esteemed, but in this instance singularly malapert, writer, "we should naturally derive it from jealousy; if we reason from facts, it may have arisen from experience of the little security there was for the chastity of a weak and helpless woman, in the ages of rudeness and lawless barbarity;" and he then leaves his readers to determine the point either from principles or from facts, as it may please them. Now these *principles*, as subsequently explained, are little remarkable either for gallantry or justice, and *facts*, though stubborn things, must be proved before they can be held in argument. Let it be questioned, then, whether, in ages of rudeness and lawless barbarity, there really was little or no security for the chastity of weak and helpless woman, and the answer may possibly be—Not so. If in those times the crime of violence had been of any thing like frequent occurrence, would the few instances of it which are on record have provoked the universal opprobrium and disgust which they evidently did? Even in the time of Jacob, when it is obvious there was no restriction upon the liberty of women—for it was at a public entertainment that Sechem met and was captivated by Dinah—how signal a vengeance was wrought upon the chief who was guilty of such an outrage! Among the ancient Greeks, it is apparent in the stores of Io and Proserpine, by the infamy attached to the commission of such violence, that it was not more common than among European nations at the present day; yet the Greeks had then no harems. On the other hand, King David had his ladies in confinement; so had Solomon; so had Ahasuerus, King of Persia; yet history makes no mention of any rudeness or indecorum having led to such events. But even if, for the argument sake, it were admitted that these assumed facts were susceptible of proof, whither has Justice fled, that the innocent sufferer, she who has been attacked and injured, should be condemned to suffer imprisonment, while the violator is left at large?

The learned and elegantly-minded Montesquieu has condescended to attempt a justification of this odious practice, by gravely and confidently assuring his readers, "that such is the force of climate, in subliming the passions to an ungovernable height, in countries were women are confined, that, were they allowed their liberty, the attack upon them would always be certain, and the resistance nothing:" meaning thereby, as is obvious from the context, that on these accounts confinement is necessary. Now, if the *ipse dixit* of so gigantic a genius as Montesquieu may be questioned by an unknown literary pigmy, but one as desirous of "discovering the abode of truth" as Montesquieu him-

* The Mohammedan word *harem* has been used throughout, to avoid confusion; but *zenana* would be more properly used when applied to the Hindoos.

self, it will not be difficult to show that this reasoning is false, and the deduction contrary to the evidence of nature; for this so much dreaded attack, and this so feeble resistance, even if they sprung from the effect of climate, would only be more highly sublimed by restraint. The least philosophical of inquirers is at no loss to observe this invariable peculiarity of mental constitution in the human race; that, the greater the obstacles are which interpose between man and the gratification of his propensities, the more vigorous will be the efforts made to overcome these obstacles. A woman, who is masked or veiled, more surely attracts notice and excites obtrusive gallantry than one who is attired in the usual mode; creative fancy will assuredly pourtray to the mind more exquisite perfections than the mask or veil can conceal, be the wearer ever so beautiful. Man, in his critical taste of the works of nature, is a hunter after deficiencies, while the creations of his imagination are models of symmetry in his own estimation. Is it to be supposed that, among all the exquisite fruits of Eden, Eve would have plucked the humble apple, if it had not been forbidden? Opposition and mystery are the most certain, the most powerful, incentives to curiosity and desire. And thus, if any direct interdict be placed upon the common intercourse of a particular man and woman, each is apt to brood over the obstacle, till the heated fancy engenders a passion far surpassing in vehemence any thing which is likely to ensue under ordinary circumstances; unless, of course, there be detractions which would in either case prevent the kindling of the spark. It is daily observable that those men are the most susceptible who have seen least of the female sex, and those women who have been most secluded are the most suspicious of evil. Alexander recites two anecdotes confirmatory of this fact. "A native of China, who lately resided some years in England, acknowledged that, for some time after he arrived here, he had much difficulty in restraining himself from attacking every woman with whom he was left alone." "A nun, who had escaped from a convent, imagined that every man who had an opportunity would assault her, and, though she had no inclination to have yielded, even sometimes felt a secret chagrin that she was not put to the trial." If a practical demonstration be desirable, it exists in the perfect security in which those women who have their liberty in India, and whose duties take them abroad, pursue their avocations, without violence, and even without those annoying gallantries to which the women of Europe are too often subjected. What says the faithful and observant Terry? "It is an admirable thing to mark the courteous reserve, the pretty decency, of these heathen persons to their women in the streets, in their villages, or even in places of loneliness; nothing injurious or merciless is ever discovered of them. In the presence of any female, the most sanguine youth is discreet and proper as a young damsel—nothing rude, yet nothing over-gallant or prying. Of a truth, these lowly Gentoos, though lusty people, appear to be sensible that true decency is in the full abstinence from evil, not in the shame of the scandal of it; even, as Tully wisely enjoins, *Non pudendo sed non faciendo id quod non decet impudentiæ nomen effugere debemus.*" What says the historian Dow? "Women are so sacred in India, that even the common soldiery leave them unmolested, in the midst of slaughter and devastation." What said the Abbé Dubois, honestly, and before he commenced writing for argument sake? "Degraded as the Hindoo women are in private life, it must be allowed that they receive the highest respect in public. They certainly do not pay them those flat and frivolous compliments which are used amongst us, and which are the disgrace of both sexes; but, on the other hand, they have no insults to dread. A woman may go wherever she pleases; she may walk in the

most public places (must I except those where the Europeans abound?) and have nothing to fear from libertines, numerous as they are in the country. A man who should stop to gaze on a woman, in the street or elsewhere, would be universally hooted as an insolent and a most low-bred fellow." A score more authorities might be quoted to the same end, and as many more to prove that these numerous libertines, of whom the Abbé speaks, direct their chief stratagems and their most successful intrigues against the fair garrisons of the sky-cutting walls of the harem.

A singularly pointed illustration of the destructive effects of unmerited durance upon the virtue of women, came under the writer's observation in India but a short time since. A certain regiment of the line in her Majesty's service, while cantoned in the Upper Provinces, had long enjoyed an unusually high reputation for the modesty and good conduct of the soldiers' wives. The corps was suddenly ordered to take the field, with other troops, for the purpose of quelling a serious revolt in the country of Shekàwut; and, of course, the women could not march to action. The worthy commanding officer, with a view of preserving them from the corruption to which he feared they would be exposed by visits from the men of other corps remaining in cantonments, ordered them all to be incarcerated within the hospital, and sentries to be planted at the gates to prevent any access and egress, except under such regulations of surveillance as should effectually prevent mischief. These ill-advised measures of precaution raised, as might have been foreseen, a whirlwind of evil passions, in which their boasted good repute, which had previously surmounted the billows of temptation and the stormy blasts of falsehood and scandal, was soon wrecked. Honesty was changed into deceit, reserve was converted into unblushing lubricity, modesty and innocence into impurity and guilt, by the malignant influences of suspicion and unjust restriction. When the poor soldiers returned from their campaign, how were they welcomed? with false lips, false looks, false arms, false hearts. The Hindoos themselves, too, appear to have been fully sensible of the restraining power of confidence, and of the irritating operation of mistrust and merited thraldom. What says their fable of the Gardener and his Parrot? Though not to be told in a few words, it has so much point, that it may be deemed worth relating, especially as it is new in Europe.

In the service of a certain raja was a gardener, whose excellent skill in the mysteries of his calling was the delight of his royal master. So great, indeed, was this man's genius, that the fruits and flowers produced in the raja's garden far surpassed in richness and beauty all which had ever been heard of in the capital, and the great men of all countries came to beg a sight of those lovely flowers, a draught of those delicious perfumes, a taste of those luscious fruits. The raja, in gratitude for the great fame and attention which he acquired by means of his gardener's sagacity and good services, loaded that humble person with honours and wealth; but so great was the worth of the honest gardener, that, although exalted out of the condition of a slave into that of a nobleman, he continued to fulfil the lowly duties of his place with indefatigable zeal and activity. One morning, a traveller, apparently in abject poverty, but having a very beautiful parrot upon his finger, arrived at the gate of the royal palace, and, having entreated an audience of the raja, was admitted to the presence. "O raja!" cried the stranger, humbly prostrating himself, "behold, the fame of your garden has reached the wide corners of the world; and your gardener, mean as are his talents, has been raised to high honours.

If you would secure to yourself the services of a real prodigy in the science of gardening, promise me greater eminence than that enjoyed by your present gardener, and I vow to produce you a garden which shall as far eclipse the poor glories of your present garden, as that now appears to exceed all others in excellence." The raja readily acceded to these terms, and ordered land to be properly enclosed, adjoining his other gardens. The stranger proceeded at once to cultivate the land, admitting no spectators to view the method of his work, and, ere that season had fled, he had produced a garden quite equal to that of the royal gardener; in the second season, it far excelled it in the wonderful qualities both of its fruit and flowers; the third season came, and, to the astonishment of all beholders, pearls and all manner of precious gems were grown in that garden. Its glories were the common theme of all tongues; but not the least remarkable curiosity was the beautiful parrot which the stranger had brought with him. This wonderful bird attracted the admiration of all visitors by its officious anxiety to point out to them the most astonishing rarities, but it was never seen to demolish or mutilate any thing—all which was admired as the effect of the gardener's ingenious tuition. The strange gardener was raised to still higher honours than the first, and soon became one of the wealthiest and proudest nobles of the state, while his predecessor, dismayed at his sad fall and the exaltation of his intrusive rival, returned to his former littleness, distributing all his great wealth in charity. Now it happened that the upstart chief gardener was about to give a most sumptuous entertainment to all the nobles of the kingdom, and being alarmed lest his parrot should take advantage of his absence to stray away, or to commit mischief, fixed a cord upon the parrot's leg, and tied it to the branch of a tree, muttering at the same time that the most honest were not to be trusted out of sight. He then arrayed himself in the most costly garments and went to do the honours of his feast. Elevated, to the intoxication of his senses, by the flattery of sycophants, he little thought, in the excess of his exultation, that ruin and degradation were in waiting for him. After a night of deep debauch, continued to the rising of the sun, the cool breeze of morning brought with it the recollection of his poor neglected parrot, and he hastened to the garden to liberate the favourite. On his arrival there, however, his heart withered with dismay. Behold! his paradise was a scene of utter ruin and devastation; his delicious fruits were blighted, his peerless flowers had faded, his gems had become chalk and ashes—the parrot was not to be found. Terrified and spirit-broken, the wretched man cast himself upon the earth, and, weeping bitterly, cried aloud upon his lost parrot to return and forgive his unkindness, and restore his prosperity. Then the wonderful bird, who, in truth, was no other than a fairy, flying from the adjacent garden of the first gardener, perched upon the wall, and thus addressed him:—"O, ingrate! dry your worthless tears; your repentance comes too late, for I have just promised all my favours to the first gardener. Had you continued to treat me with confidence, your prosperity should have been unlimited; but the severest stripes are more easily to be borne than the ignominy of suspicion. Did I ever deceive you? The cup of good fortune is now dashed from your lips and shall never be restored; the bitter juices of misery and disgrace shall be your constant draught; but the measure of the more worthy first gardener shall overflow with prosperity." Having thus spoken, the indignant parrot screamed a scornful laugh, and flew away to the cottage of the first gardener, where it ever afterwards found a happy home, and its words were fully accomplished.

The application of this fable is obvious, and too forcible to require a single

word of comment, and although the lesson is acted upon too seldom by the Hindoos, they admit its weight, but cry aloud against improvement. "Is not duelling downright murder according to the Christian religion?" asked an old Brahmin. "Yes," replied the author. "Can an officer in all cases avoid a duel, yet retain his honour?" "No." "Then the evil is in the custom of society, which compels the officer to fight or suffer disgrace, not in the law. Until you have reformed your own customs, permit us to retain ours;" and so they are retained.

If then it be admitted that seclusion is not only far from the best mode of securing chastity, but is even a sharp stimulus to transgression, and in defiance of this admission the practice is still continued, it becomes impossible to give those who persevere in it credit for sincerity in the motives which they profess. The writer, being upon terms of intimacy with a Moslem nobleman of high rank in the Upper Provinces of India, ventured to urge that suggestion upon him. "There ou are quite right," said he good-humouredly, "for do I not say that the seventy beauties in my harem are necessary to my domestic comfort? and do I not tell you, as a chief argument in favour of the harem system, that it is more humane, more moral, for a man to provide a comfortable and honourable home for his women, than, like you Europeans, to seduce thousands year after year, and leave them unprotected, victims to disease, starvation, and infamy? do not I insist upon all this? while, to speak the truth, I have personally no need of these seventy women. I should be happier with only my four wives, or perhaps with only a couple; and, as for maintaining an asylum for castaways, there is scarcely a woman among them all whose charms would fail to procure her another protector immediately, had she her liberty. But the fact is simply this: the dignity and importance of a nawab depend more upon the reputed number and beauty of his women than upon the lustre of his rank, the strength and splendour of his retinue, or the grandeur of his establishment and hospitality; but then, if the nawabs declared such motives for retaining a multitude of women, who would honour them?" When the mighty princes of Bijanuggur fell from their ancient glory, and were compelled to reduce their super-eminent title *ram-raja* to the diminutive *raieel*, they immediately revived certain dormant honours of their royal forefathers to counteract the detraction; and among other equally honourable and sublime distinctions, the reigning prince styled himself, "Lord of a thousand incomparable women;" for, although he could not himself boast the felicity of actually possessing this legion of living treasures, he doubtless esteemed himself wonderfully illustrious in being the descendant of those who could do so. Other renowned chiefs, both Moslem and Hindoo, have gloried in such titles as the following—"Wealthy in beauties," "Possessor of hosts (feminine)," "Jailor of countless enslavers," "Adored by a thousand fair ones," "Mover of unnumbered loves," &c., more than in all other the grandiloquous pomp of oriental nomenclature. These honours have been enjoyed equally by Mohammedans and by Hindoos; for the latter, though only entitled by law to one wife, and possessing no express commission for concubinage, have not refrained from following the Mohammedan fashion, because they have no positive prohibition. The jealousy subsisting between the two religions has been a spur to the evil, by urging each to outvie the other in magnificence. Hamilton, in 1690, wrote an ingenious pamphlet to prove that this feeling of emulation was the origin of all Hindoo ostentation and splendour, and that, previously to the invasion of India by the Moguls, nothing of all their vast wealth was expended in personal pomp, but all for the aggrandizement of their temples and religious

institutions. However curious such a conceit may be, it is to be feared that there is one little fact opposed to it, which did not occur to this shrewd traveller, namely, that there exist many remains of superb palaces, as well as temples, of a date prior to the Mogul invasion; but it is worthy of remark, as touching the present subject, that none of these extra-ancient regal abodes have extensive zenanas, or greater accommodation for females than may be supposed necessary for the occupation of one lady with her family and suite. The old father St. Francis de Xavier has made the same remark; but it did not catch the attention of Robertson, although he has urged, from other facts, that the restraint put upon the Hindoo women has sprung entirely from that custom among the Mohammedans. To endeavour to trace the practice to its precise origin, would only be to pursue a path which hundreds have previously trodden without success: but this is certain—that, recommending itself to the vanity and pride of man, it spread and became habitual among nearly all the nations of Asia, of Europe, and of part of Africa; until, at length, the Romans, in nobly tearing asunder the trammels of prejudice and injustice, at the same time broke through the prisons of the injured fair, and proved to the whole world that the sex could enjoy the liberty which their Maker had bestowed upon them, of which selfish domineering man had impiously deprived them, and still be virtuous. Yet, alas! at this day, there are multitudes who are abetting and supporting the evil. It is not in the nature of man to give to others implicit credit for the possession of those virtues which his conscience assures him are most deficient in himself; and hence despotic libertines are to be found, who still continue to immure their women for security sake, while numberless others follow their vile example for ostentation or the fashion sake.

Disgust and indignation swell the heart of every honest European, who listens to the tale of oriental oppression, and yet the chances are a thousand to one that he never inveighed against or even thought of the similar, but still more grievous, restraint which is laid upon the liberty of some of the women of their own hemisphere. We do not reflect that hundreds, perchance thousands, of poor helpless virgins are annually consigned to a miserable imprisonment within the chill cloisters of the convent, to undergo an irrevocable dismemberment from a world which they were born to enjoy, to pronounce a renunciation of innocent pleasures, for which their bleeding hearts still beat, to bind themselves under a solemn vow to a lasting observance of celibacy, from which their nature shrinks in dismay as from a living tomb. If, then, the candid inquirer is flushed with generous ire at thought of the harem, wherein the women are subjected to no perjury at the holy altar, are forced to no abjurement of wholesome pleasures, no rigid mortification, no abhorred celibacy, no avoidance of the chief of their natural duties, how much more heartily must he execrate those who thus cruelly enforce the abdication of all the rights and privileges and sacred offices allotted to women by their Maker, who endeavour to stifle the attesting voice of nature, while with unblushing arrogance and presumption they impiously countermand the fiat of Supreme Wisdom!

Almost every author who has touched upon oriental matters, whether a traveller or a mere compiler, has thought it necessary to speculate more or less largely, and in most instances to pass judgment, upon the mode of treatment, and the social and moral condition, of the women of the harem; and hence, accounts are so extravagantly incongruous and contradictory, that no reader can hope to draw from them any thing like a conclusive opinion. The most respectable and observant, and apparently unprejudiced, travellers are ofttimes to be found in the extremes of contraposition upon this subject,

owing to the different opportunities which they have enjoyed for investigation, the different aspects in which the same object has been exhibited at various times, and the widely different deductions which different minds are apt to draw from the same premises. The grievances of the fair prisoners have been broadly exaggerated by some, and their happiness as absurdly over-rated by others. Amid the conflict of opinions, it is amusing to find the forces of lady-travellers, almost without exception, striving to establish a favourable impression of the domestic life of the harem ladies, in opposition to the more numerous array of gentlemanly objectors. Lary Mary Wortley Montague, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Graham, &c. stand conspicuously forward, and by the exposed position which they take up, at least convince their opponents that lady-champions have a spirit too finely tempered to esteem "discretion the better part of valour." "Voyage writers," says the former accomplished lady, "are apt to condole on the miserable confinement of Mohammedan ladies, though they are, perhaps, *more free than any ladies in the universe, leading a life of uninterrupted pleasure,* free from the cares of life, and thinking of nothing but the agreeable amusement of spending money and inventing new fashions. A husband would indeed be thought mad that exacted any degree of economy from his wife: it is his business to get money, her's to spend it." What could be more ladylike and delightful! Mrs. Draper, whose nice discernment as a traveller and elegance as an author give importance to her opinion, is scarcely behind her ladyship in fervour of language; but her sentiments, though gracefully expressed, are too much at large to be transcribed in this place. She represents the manners of these ladies to be cheerful, frank, easy, and chaste; their conversation to be sensible and lively, but peculiarly distinguished by simplicity and perfect delicacy; their tempers gentle and contented; their hearts generous and confiding, and withal faithful; their minds active, inquiring, intelligent, and by no means narrow, notwithstanding voluptuous habits and want of culture. Who then, admitting all the evils accruing to society at large from the harem system, will question the good fortune, the happiness, the virtue, the entire moral excellence of the harem women? Why, nearly every male author who has observed or compiled any thing concerning them! "If magnificence and conveniences could supply the places of love and liberty, then a harem would be a paradise," says one;* "but they never can do so, and it is therefore the abode of despotic discipline, cruelty, and slavery; of fretful discontent, of envy, of strife, of bitter inexpressible misery, of every evil passion; and, because of privation, so of licentiousness and gross intrigue." Another,† prurient with tender and gallant emotion, writes: "We are told, indeed, of most sumptuous apartments, of tapestry, brocades, and costly furniture, of baths and grottoes, gold-bespangled floors, and perfumes that outvie the sweet fragrance of the groves! But in all my journeyings and in all my inquiries, my evil genius hath fated me to observe a very different complexion in the dwellings destined for the ladies. So far from being commodious, their rooms are invariably small and gloomy, and for one that I have seen or heard of tolerably convenient, I have counted fifty, at a moderate calculation, scarcely adequate to the hovelling of any being of the human species. The whole of the seraglio pile, indeed, is dismal. Dead walls and iron bars are the securities against outward intruders. Sooty and deformed monsters, on the inside, are the guardians of the chastity of the wretched inmates." Hundreds, more or less, might be quoted to the same purport; but these are fair specimens; what little variety there may be among them all consisting in expression, not in

* Fraser. † Sullivan.

ided. Tennant, by the way, has said a few words disbuttive of the harem treatment, and adds: "A Hindoo female is equally surprised how enjoyment should be found in company, as an European lady can be at her bearing the horrors of confinement." The truth, it is submitted, lies in the mean. Poetic fancies have over-estimated the magnificence, and luxury, and paradisiacal happiness of the harem, even as ignorance, prejudice, and the love of controversy, aided by exaggerated plagiarisms, have dragged error into the opposite extreme. Whatever of splendour, whatever of indulgence, whatever of peace and comfort may be the lot of these sweet captives, it is impossible for occidental hearts to do otherwise than lament their situation, when reflecting how much more of true rational enjoyment they might have inherited in a state of civilized liberty; at the same time, it is equally impossible not to admire the excellence of their natures, since, under existing circumstances, they are possessed of so large a measure of worth, decorum, content, and intelligence. Beshrew thy recreant heart, thou *lord of a thousand incomparable women*, if thou dost not own them

> ——— "worthy well
> Thy cherishing, thy honouring, and thy love,
> Not thy subjection!

A few poor efforts have been made at various times, by persons of enlarged minds among orientals, to explode the restraint of women; but never having been undertaken by men of power or high station, the influence of despotism has invariably quenched the spark before it had time to kindle public virtue. The emperor Shah Jehan made a signal attempt to abolish the use of harems, or at least to draw the ladies into free and frequent intercourse with the men; but his attempt was justly rendered unavailing by the want of good faith and good principle apparent in the scheme. He urged the expediency of the measure upon all the nobles of his court, but he avoided the only means which would have convinced them of his disinterestedness. He retained to himself, as emperor, the privilege of the harem, and would not suffer any extension of liberty to his own women, considering it as inconsistent with the supreme dignity of despotic royalty, while he argued that the custom among his subjects was only an impertinent assumption of imperial honours. Shah Jehan was not the monarch, however, to abandon his enterprize on account of the disinclination or even the firm objections of his nobles; and, as a first step towards his object, he issued an edict for the institution of certain periodical fancy fairs, commanding all the nobility to bring their trains of beauties to perform the part of peddling merchantesses, even as do many of the fairest and noblest of Britain's seraphic daughters at the present day, for the purpose, as 'tis said, of correcting that natural defect in the manners of young ladies—of English young ladies in particular—the blush, which in times of egregrious barbarism was ridiculously esteemed a charm, from which

> Ten thousand little loves and graces spring
> To revel in the roses.

Bernier, who visited the Mogul court about A.D. 1650, was himself present at one of Shah Jehan's fancy fairs, and has written a very amusing description of the scene. "The women of the omras and of the great *mansebdars*, or little omras (I mean, those that are the handsomest, and the most gallant), are the she-merchants that keep the fair and sell commodities; the king is the merchant that buyeth, as also are those *begums* or princesses, and other great

ladies of the seraglio. The wares are fine purfled gold, or rich embroideries of the new fashion, some rich ribbons well wrought upon cloth of gold, or some pieces of that fine cloth which is worn by the great ladies, and other such merchandize of great price. If they have ever a handsome daughter, they forget not to bring her along with them, to let the king see her, and so make her known to those *begums*. The jest of this fair is, that the king comes to bargain with those she-merchants, like a petty-merchant, penny by penny, contesting that they are not in earnest, that it is too dear, that he will give no more than so much, that the merchandize of such an one is much better, and the like. The women, on the other hand, do their best to make good their part, and without considering that it is the king (which is the best of the sport), they contend and stand upon their price, till sometimes they come to high words, as that, that is to be a 'merchant of snow' (one of their phrases), that he understands nothing in the matter of wares, that he may go to another place, that that commodity is not for him, &c. The *begums* do the like, or worse, for sometimes they fall to downright railing, so that there is such a cry, and noise, and buffoonery, that it cannot be paralleled. But when any price is agreed on, whoever buyeth on this or that side, the king payeth, and the *begums* pay, all with ready money; and it also falls out often enough that the king and the *begums*, instead of silver roupies, let slide (in favour of the handsome she-merchant or her daughter) some roupies of gold, as if 'twere by mistake, and without taking notice of anything The she-merchants also take it in like manner: all passeth with expressions of raillery and gallantry." This is all very innocently related by the ingenuous traveller, and without allusion to the professed or suspected motives of the emperor; but a still more innocent performance is that of Hamilton, who, in his description of those fancy fairs, has given Shah Jehan full credit for genuine charity and purity of design, and yet closes his account by the relation of an anecdote which clearly exposes the base purpose of the emperor, which was, in truth, the cause of a resistance on the part of his nobles, which again confined the ladies to their harems, and under even tighter restriction than they had previously suffered. In eulogy of Shah Jehan's character, this author writes: "He was sorry to see the most beautiful part of the creation caged up in seraglios, bred up in ignorance, and kept from useful and pleasant conversation by the heavy fetters of blind and unreasonable custom. He turned his thoughts to break those sordid chains, and introduce the ladies to a free air, and reckoned his court which he then kept at Agra to be the most proper part for the stage to act it first upon. The first step he took was to order all the ladies at court to provide precious stones, to bring to a market-place that he had erected, and there to shew their wares publicly to all the noblemen at court, who were ordered to buy them at whatever prices the ladies put upon them; and the king himself was to be a buyer, to put the greater honour on the new erected market. The ladies obeyed, and took their booths, as they thought fit. On the market-day, the king and the noblemen came to market, and bought the jewels and other trifles the ladies had to dispose of. The king, coming to the booth of a very pretty lady, asked her what she had to sell. She told him she had one large fine rough diamond still to dispose of. He desired to see it, and he found it to be a piece of fine transparent sugar-candy, of a tolerable diamond figure. He demanded to know what price she set on it, and she told him with a pleasant air, that it was worth a *lakh* of roupies, or £12,500 sterling. He ordered the money to be paid, and, falling in discourse with her, found her wit was as exquisite as her beauty, and ordered her to sup

with him that night in his palace. She accordingly went and stayed with him three nights and days, and then went back to her husband, whose name was Jemal Chaun (Jumal Khan), and was a commander of five thousand horse. The husband received her very coldly, and told her that he would continue civil to her, but would never live with her again but in the same manner as if she was his sister. Upon which, she went back to the palace, and desired to be brought to the king; and, being conducted to him, she fell at his feet, and told what her husband had said. The king in a rage gave orders to carry her husband to the elephant garden, and there be executed by an elephant, which is reckoned a shameful and terrible death. The poor man was soon apprehended, and had his clothes torn off him, as the custom is when criminals are condemned to that death, and he was dragged from his house with his hands tied before him. On his way to the garden, he was to pass near the palace, and he begged to have leave to speak to the king, and then he would die willingly if his majesty did not think fit he should live. A friend of his, who was an officer of the guards, ordered the messengers of death to stop awhile, till he had acquainted the king with the request, which was accordingly done, and he was ordered to be carried into the court of the palace, that the king might hear what he had to say; and, being carried thither, the king demanded what he would have. He answered, that what he had said to his wife was the greatest honour which he was capable to do his king, who, after he had honoured his wife with his embraces, thought himself unworthy ever after to cohabit with her. The king, after pausing a little, ordered him to be unbound, and brought to his own room, where, as soon as he came, the king embraced him, and ordered a *serpaw*, or a royal suit, to be put upon him, and gave him command of five thousand horse more, but took his wife into his own harem, or seraglio, and about nine months after, the famous Aurungzeb came into the world." It is not surprising that, after this circumstance, the natives have been backward in entertaining any speculations upon an extension of liberty for their ladies, and that their jealousies have been confirmed.

Various are the expedients to which the natives, both Mohammedan and Hindoo, have had recourse for the restraint of their women, when, either through poverty or other impediment, bolts and bars, and "sooty and deformed monsters," have been wanting. We read of a law having been enacted, about A.D. 1020, interdicting the manufacture of women's shoes, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the inclination of gossips to walk abroad, or, as history informs us, "to check that unrestrained intercourse between certain classes of women, which the emperor conceived to be extremely prejudicial to domestic happiness and to the general purity of manners."* This was, indeed, a lenient and humane law, compared with the usual style of legislation for similar purposes. An excruciating death to each offender upon conviction, or death to the man, and mutilation, as the cutting off the nose, hamstringing, or the like, to the woman, have been the common expiations of such crimes in India; but even these rigors have not unfrequently been exceeded. Upon the coast of Malabar it was, until recently, the invariable law that personal chastisement, even mutilation, should be inflicted upon the kinsmen of the criminals, in addition to the execution of both the principals; because it was considered that the offence could never have been committed without privity to the crime, or at least gross negligence, on the part of the relatives of each party. In some cases it would appear that an indiscriminate slaughter of the seducer's relatives was suffered. Dillon, the French traveller, relates an incident to that effect.

* From the *Kholassát-ul-ukkbur.*

The same traveller gives an anecdote which is sufficiently illustrative of the absurd length to which the jealous disposition of the native Indians is carried: "The Governor of Suratte tenderly loved one of his wives, by reason of her extraordinary beauty, wherein she exceeded all the rest. Being sometimes obliged to be absent from her, he was desirous to have her picture drawn; and, understanding that there was a certain young picture-drawer belonging to the French East-India Company at Suratte, who was a very good artist, he sent to the president of that Company to desire him to let him speak with that young man. They, being ready to oblige him in so reasonable a request, sent the young painter to him, to whom he spoke concerning his intention, promising to reward him plentifully for his pains. The Frenchman returned his compliments, telling him that he should be very proud of employing his pencil in drawing the picture of so excellent a person, without any hopes of further reward. 'Then,' replied the Indian, 'go to work as soon as you please, and make use of your utmost skill to do it to perfection.'—'I will,' answered the painter; 'but you must take care to have me brought into the presence of the person whose picture I am to draw.'—'How?' said the governor, interrupting his discourse angrily, 'would you pretend to have a sight of my wife?'—'And how is it possible for me to draw her picture without seeing her?' replied the painter. 'Away with you!' replied the jealous Indian; 'you have no business here, if you cannot draw her picture without seeing her; I will rather deny myself the satisfaction of having her picture, than that she should be exposed to the sight of any man living.'"

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the internal economy of the harem, is the excellent understanding generally subsisting among the many claimants upon the favour of the common lord and master, and the rarity of any thing like jealousy among them. This is accounted for by their mutual interests and their mutual dependence upon one another for society and amusement, and, it may also be added, for political influence; and of this a word or two. It may be well imagined that, where lovely and all-fascinating women are so plentifully in the possession of one man, it does not very frequently happen that any one of them in particular enjoys unlimited control; but each has her share of interest. They bear continually in mind, then, the story told of Taimon and his twelve followers, containing the lesson of the sheaf of arrows,* and by uniting their several modicums of interest, whenever any request is to be made or design to be expected, they acquire an irresistible influence, which has often held sovereign sway over India, despite the will of princes and emperors. Thus, each for her individual advantage requiring the aid and co-operation of all her compeers, is unable to entertain any measure of party feeling for lords, or generals, or state ministers, without the approval of a large majority; and therefore, concert is preserved by self-interest. As to the afore-mentioned inducements to peace and harmony, it is self-evident that each individual of these feminine communities, being in the enjoyment of nothing more than a fractional part of a man's affections, is fain to seek society and amusement among her fellows, and all being "patterns of gentleness, kindness, and docility," have no difficulty in finding both one and the other. Surely, that such unison can exist in such an atmosphere, speaks volumes in favour of the fair prisoners; "but 'tis certain they do only reap of that which themselves do sow." That instances of dire jealousy and the foulest revenge have occasionally happened is not to be denied, but they have been wonderfully few and far between, though any thing but angel-visits. One such tale has become

* Parallel with Æsop's fable of the Old Man and his Sons, with the Bundle of Sticks.

especially memorable, from the fatal effects attending the failure of its true intent. The *Tarikh Tabri* gives the following history of the occurrence, in describing the circumstances of the death of Prince Mehedi: "Among the women of his harem, there were two for whom he seemed to have entertained a pretty equal degree of affection. But as one of them appeared to the other to have possessed some preference in his heart, she who fancied herself slighted, whose name was Hassanna, conceived a bitter jealousy against her rival, and ultimately determined on slaking her heart-burnings in deadly vengeance. In order to accomplish her diabolical purpose, she prepared a dish of confectionery, in which she mixed a malignant poison, and this she sent as a peace-offering to her whom she jealously supposed to be the only obstacle to her absolute control over the affections of her lord. An unhappy fate, nevertheless, decreed that, as the damsel who was despatched upon the errand happened to pass beneath one of the balconies of the palace, Mehedi was looking forth upon the sun-set, and saw her; the confectionery, which was uncovered, attracting his notice, he covetted it, and asked the messenger whither she was bound. She having truly informed him of all she knew, he unhappily took and ate heartily of the noxious mixture, saying, 'My beautiful and loving Hassanna will, I am certain, be much better pleased that I should partake of her sweets than any one else.' Then, having indulged his appetite without stint or scruple, the benevolent Mehedi sunk into the black pool of death."

AN OFFERING TO DEPARTED BEAUTY AND FRIENDSHIP.

Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed,
A crown for the brow of the early dead;
For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst,
For this in the woods was the violet nursed!
Though they smile in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift—bring ye flowers, pale flowers!—*Hemans.*

Steering at night with swelling sail,
The weary wanderer of the sea
Springs up rejoicing to inhale
The breath of spicy grove and tree.

The shadowy plantain seems to bend
Its fan-leaves on the lake of glass;
And summer's richest colours blend,
In loveliest splendour, on the grass.

But gales of balmier odour sigh,
Beloved and parted! o'er my breast,
When, led by dreams, I linger nigh
The hallow'd garden of thy rest.

And well may Memory love to keep
Her vigil, in the moonlit hour,
About thy grave, and o'er thy sleep
To scatter Summer's sweetest flower.

When wind and storm had stripped each tree,
In Fancy's bowers blooming fair,
And Hope forgot to visit me—
Thy voice of peace, Beloved, was there!

Thy hand, when long my heart had stoop'd
Beneath the tempest's rage, could bind
Each broken thought, that pined and droop'd
In that bleak winter of the mind.

When Poesy's enchanted lamp
In vain the spirit's Genii brought;
And sorrow's vapour, dark and damp,
Clouded the jewelry of Thought:

Then glimmering through the midnight cloud,
Like some Elysian friend, thy face
Upon my burning forehead bow'd,
The shadows from my soul to chase.

Along the vast savannah, faint,
Or o'er the white and boiling sea,
The traveller, like some starry saint,
Cross of the South! looks up to thee!*

Mournfully in that hour of calm,
From Indian lips the cry ascends,
Soothing each bleeding heart with balm:
"Midnight is past! The South Cross bends!"

Sweet image, to my bosom dear!
A sadder, wearier pilgrim I;
My sea of care,—more black and drear!
My waste of life,—more parch'd and dry!

How often in the loveliest day,
On memory's clear horizon seen,
Beloved! thy star's benignant ray
Has bless'd me with its light serene!

In green Bengala's palmy shade,
When death the chain of love unties,—
Fond emblem of a fleeting shade!—
The bird from opened prison flies.†

Perchance upon its painted wings
Through India's gorgeous woods to glide;
Or warble round the flowery springs,
A song of tears for those who died.

And when beside thy tomb I muse,
I set all worldly fancies free,
Through Eden's groves of brightest hues,
To wander and to talk with thee.

In wintry times and darkest hours,
Thy thoughts shone with the sweetest light;
Perfuming all thy heart, like flowers
That only open in the night.

And, as the sad November breeze
Creeps over the Æolian lyre,
When not a bird sings in the trees—
Waking the voice of every wire:

* "The pleasure we felt on discovering the Southern Cross was warmly shared by such of the crew as had lived in the colonies. In the solitude of the seas, we hail a star as a friend from whom we have long been separated. * * It has been observed at what hour of the night in different seasons the Cross of the South is erect or inclined. How often have we heard our guides exclaim, in the savannahs of Venezuela, or in the desert extending from Lima to Truxillo, 'Midnight is past, the Cross begins to bend!' How often these words reminded us of that affecting scene, where Paul and Virginia, seated near the source of the river Lataniers, conversed together for the last time; and where the old man, at the sight of the Southern Cross, warns them that it is time to separate!"—*De Humboldt.*

† "The Indians of Bengal," says Mrs. Hemans, who has written a poem on the subject, "bring cages with birds to the tombs of their friends, over which they set the birds at liberty."

Through that harmonious breast of thine
The blast of anguish seem'd to roll,
Tuning each chord of feeling fine
Into one Pæan of the soul.

Upon the Latin poet beamed,
With her Idalian sisters round,
Mild Cytherea, while he dreamed
At eve upon the sunny ground:

And o'er his balmy slumber flew
Her Paphian doves with silver wing,
Perfumed, and radiant with the hue
That shone upon the Celan string.

And as he gazed, the summer day
Faded into a golden light;
Like that soft mist of sleep, that lay
Upon the drowsy Sybarite.

Not thus to me appear'd thy form,
Fair Priestess of my bosom's shrine!
Through lowering Passion's driving storm,
Lighting me with a lamp divine.

By thee no silken leaf of rose
Was strewed for pleasure's languid head,
Nor round thy pillow of repose
The breath of Syrian grove was shed.

But ever on thy meek face glowed
The sunshine of celestial peace;
Sunshine,—more rich than ever flowed
Upon the myrtle bower of Greece.

The Indian minstrel's lyre has told
Of that bright-feathered bird, which flew
Ere Love its sorrows could unfold—
Lured by the fruit of the jambu.*

So in the flowery paths of life,
The glittering wings of Folly spread,
Sadness for ever leave behind,
To pluck the apples of the dead:

Clusters, with juicy lustre fair,
That woo the traveller to sip;
Then scorch his bosom with despair,
Or melt in ashes on his lip.

But thou hast taught me that the leaf
Of Fame and Glory will depart,
In the first autumn-hour of grief,
That sighs upon the fading heart.

And if, Beloved! when thou wast here,
At Fortune's glistening boughs I leapt,
Thy wisdom whisper'd in mine ear—
"The Dragon Envy never slept."

How can I, then, but choose to sing
Thy Christian virtues' deathless bloom,
Cheered by the blossom-thoughts that spring,
O gentlest lady, round thy tomb!

* Sweet bird, whom lovers deem love's messenger,
Skill'd to direct the god's envenom'd shaft,
And tame the proudest heart; oh, hither guide
My lovely fugitive, or lead my steps
To where she strays. *Wilson's Hindu Theatre.*

THE OPIUM TRADE.

FEW commercial events have ever produced a stronger sensation than the stoppage of the opium trade in China. Although any man of ordinary reflection might long ago have foreseen the fate of such a traffic, and its immediate approach was indicated by sufficient premonitory symptoms, all who were engaged in it seem to have been taken unawares, as if surprised by a sudden calamity, against which no human precautions were availing, in the prosecution of a course of legitimate commerce: whether this want of preparation be simulated, for politic reasons, we shall not stay to enquire. The consequences of the bold measure adopted by the Chinese government are so important, affecting not merely the interests of the parties immediately engaged in the trade, and the whole foreign commerce of China, but the revenues of British India, and the money transactions between India and Europe, that the subject deserves serious and deliberate consideration. The private interests and the popular prejudices which have been called into action, with reference to this question, render its impartial discussion difficult; we shall endeavour, therefore, to furnish some materials for the discussion, which will tend, at least, to counteract misapprehension and deception.

Opium, it is well known, is a juice exuding from incisions made in the capsules or heads of ripe poppies, rendered concrete by exposure to the air and sun. Proof spirit digested upon opium forms *laudanum;* the sedative or narcotic principle is supposed to be a vegeto-alkali, named *morphia* by its discoverer, Sertürner. The salt, called *narcotine* or *opian*, which is extracted from opium by the solvent agency of sulphuric ether, is said to be the principle which produces the excitement felt before the sedative effects of opium are experienced.* The properties, which render opium an almost indispensable article in the Materia Medica, are liable to be perverted to purposes of sensual gratification, in quantities which produce exhilaration, excitement, intoxication, and stupefaction, and it is employed largely in this way in China, the Malay countries, Turkey, Syria, and some parts of India. Nor is this abuse of opium unknown in England, where, on the contrary, it has of late years extended, particularly amongst females, and the working poor of certain districts.† The quantity retained for consumption in England, in 1836, was 38,943lbs. which is much more than can be used in medicine.

Opium is prepared in quantity only in India, Persia, and Turkey. In quality, the Turkey opium, which comes from Asia Minor, and Egypt, is esteemed the best in the European market. The next is the Indian, which consists of Benares, Bahar (or Patna), Malwa, and Bengal. The Patna is the best; though the Malwa has sometimes excelled it. The Persian is but little known. There is, however, some diversity of opinion as to the relative

* Ainslie, *Materia Indica*, 1. 620.

† If we may trust the *Confessions of an Opium Eater*, the work-people at the cotton-mills in Manchester, on his visit there, were so much in the habit of taking opium, (which they found to be a cheaper mode of intoxication than spirits,) that, "on a Saturday afternoon, the druggists' counters were strewed with pills of one, two, or three grains, in preparation to the known demands of the evening.

qualities of different opiums: Dr. Butter* observes, that the chemical analysis of this substance is still in an unsatisfactory state, and that the proportion of morphia obtained cannot be regarded as a true exponent of the total narcotic power of the opium which yields it, since he has found, after analysis, the insoluble residuum to act as an opiate with considerable energy. In comparing the produce of different countries, a source of fallacy exists, he says, in their varying propertions of colouring-matter or extraction, for which morphia and narcotine have a strong affinity, forming insoluble compounds with it, and which, as well as narcotine, is much more abundant in Indian than in Turkey opium, good Indian opium being equal, he adds, to Turkey in narcotine. Dr. Ure remarks,† that were morphia (of which seven parts only in 100 can be extracted from the best Turkey opium) the real medicinal essence of the poppy, its operation on the living system should be commensurate in energy with the fourteen-fold concentration which the opium has undergone; but, on the contrary, it is but little stronger as a narcotic than the heterogeneous drug from which it has been eliminated. Dr. Thomson obtained from Turkey opium three times the quantity of morphia yielded by the same weight of Indian opium; on the other hand, Mr. Brande procured from a carefully prepared sample of English opium a larger quantity of morphia than from the same weight of Turkey.‡ Dr. Ainslie says, "the Indian opium is inferior to none." Much depends again upon the comparative care employed in the preparation, and upon the object for which it is required. The Chinese who re-prepare opium, for smoking, value the article in proportion to the quantity of hot-drawn watery extract obtainable from it. Benares opium often fetches a higher price in China than Bahar, Malwa, and even Turkey, which, though it contains a larger quantity of the narcotic principle, from its greater spissitude, is incapable of yielding the smokable extract in equal quantity and flavour with the Benares. The Bahar has one-fourth less of the narcotic principle than the Malwa, which sometimes has borne away the palm in the China market, where, in different seasons, the taste has been somewhat capricious, occasionally preferring Bahar to Benares, and *vice versâ*.

The cultivation of the poppy existed in India long prior to the territorial acquisitions of the Company. Being an expensive article to grow, requiring the finest soil, much irrigation and manuring, and great care and attention in the culture, the crop at the same time being precarious, and the limited means of the ryots requiring advances, this branch of agriculture necessarily fell into the hands of monopolists,—persons who contracted with the cultivators for the crop, which they purchased in part beforehand. These persons in the early times of the Company were public servants, who enjoyed this lucrative business till 1773, when the profits were properly assumed as part of the revenue, and in consideration of the peculiar nature of the product, the quality of which could be secured only under a system of strict supervision, and of the great abuses and oppression which might be otherwise

* Journ. As. Soc., March 1836.
† Quart. Journ. of Science, for January, 1830.
‡ Manual of Pharmacy, p. 128.

perpetrated, the existing agency system was substituted by Lord Teignmouth in 1797, and the cultivation was restricted to certain localities. Under this system, the poppy is raised by purely voluntary cultivation, which is contracted for every year. The agents publish the terms they will give for such a quantity of the article, and the cultivators send their tenders; having contracted, they receive advances by instalments. The price paid for the juice is Rs. 3½ per seer, (equal to near 2lbs.) which is represented as an amply remunerating price. The juice is collected by women and children (an advantageous employment for the families of poppy cultivators) and delivered to the company's gomastahs; after being stored in their godows, where it undergoes close examination as to quality, it is made up into cakes, and sold at public sales in Calcutta. The excess of the sale price over the cost constitutes the revenue derived from the article. There is no forced cultivation; it is left to the ryots to contract or not, nor are they subjected to any oppression or inconveniences; on the contrary, they enjoy some advantages. The Company never grow any opium on their own account, nor did they ever interfere to encourage the cultivation of the poppy; they have only interfered to prevent exaction on the ryots, by increased rents being laid on poppy land.*

Practically, no ill-effects result from the agency-system, though, commercially speaking, it is open to objection, and Lord Wm. Bentinck, it is said, meditated the substitution of a transit or excise duty for the monopoly. But it is evident that the abolition of the restrictions would not only give rise to much smuggling, but deteriorate the quality of the drug, which it is one of the great objects of the agency system to keep pure. Mr. Holt Mackenzie‡ was of opinion, that it would be impossible to collect such a tax in the shape of a duty, or to raise so large a revenue by any other device.

Opium is grown in other parts of India besides the territories of the Company, whose product is consequently exposed to the competition of that of Malwa and Central India, where the drug is largely raised, vast tracts being covered with the poppy, and though consumed in vast quantities at home, there is an almost unlimited supply for exportation. To guard against the moral as well as financial effects of such competition, treaties were entered into with the native states, the objects of which were to reduce the cultivation, and to obtain the surplus opium for the Company at a certain price. The dissatisfaction created by these treaties was, however, great, especially in Rajpootana, where the attempt to restrict the growth of the drug was "held in universal horror," according to the report of the political agent at Kotah, who stated that "complete success could only be attained by such a mass of evil as must make every good and wise man shudder."§ This consideration, and the notorious fact, that a large contraband trade was carried on by the Indus, and through Gujerat and the Portuguese ports, induced the Company's Government, in 1830, to give up the treaties and to grant passes for the Malwa opium through their territories, imposing a duty upon its transit or export at Bombay.

* Mr. Mill's evidence before the Commons Committee, 4th Aug. 1831.

† Bracken's evidence, ditto, 24th March 1832.

‡ *Ibid.* 25th February 1832.

§ Pol. Cons. 9 Feb. 1827. The Malwa states readily entered into our views.

The administration of the opium monopoly was made a subject of rigorous inquiry by the Parliamentary Committee on the affairs of the Company, previous to the late charter, and the official correspondence between the home and Indian authorities, relating to this branch of their affairs, from 1816, after the last charter, to August 1830, are published in an Appendix to one of the Reports of the Committee.* These documents shew distinctly the views and principles adopted by the Company's government in undertaking and continuing this monopoly: a few extracts will suffice to demonstrate them.

In 1816, the internal sale of opium was placed by Lord Moira's government under the Board of Trade, which was instructed that—

The rules for the conduct of the officers employed in managing the retail sale should clearly define, that the object of Government, in interfering in the traffic, was more with a view to control the use of an article which is so prejudicial to the morals of the people, and to the interests of society in general, than with a desire of increasing the revenue by an entensive sale of it; and that the superior means which Government will in future possess of regulating and restricting the retail sale of opium, when conducted under the immediate superintendence of its own officers, will, it is hoped, not only prevent illicit traffic in the article, but gradually reduce the excessive use of the drug, which is now known to prevail, the object of course being to confine the consumption of it to medicinal purposes.†

The Court of Directors, in the next year, explain most distinctly their sentiments on the subjects both of the internal and external trade in opium. In sanctioning the measures adopted by the Bengal government for the internal supply of the drug, they say—

We wish it, at the same time, to be clearly understood, that our sanction is given to those measures, not with a view to the revenue which they may yield, but in the hope that they will tend to restrain the use of this pernicious drug, and that the regulations for the internal sale of it will be so framed as to prevent its introduction into districts where it is not used, and to limit its consumption in other places as nearly as possible to what may be absolutely necessary.

With respect to the means of providing a future and permanent supply for internal consumption, we are of opinion that the principle ought to be invariably adhered to, not to introduce the culture of the poppy into any district where it has not hitherto obtained; but that the provision should be increased either by improved management in those parts of the country where agencies are already established, or by the introduction of Government agency into those districts where the plant is known to be cultivated for the purpose of clandestine trade. In conformity with this principle, we entirely approve of your having rejected the proposition of the agent in Bahar to establish a factory at Monghyr, a district in which it does not appear that the poppy is cultivated. On the other hand, in authorizing the provision of opium to be revived in Rungpore, where every endeavour to prevent the illicit cultivation of the poppy is stated to have proved ineffectual, the only object is (and it is surely a fair one) to substitute an allowed instead of an illegal proceeding; to restrain an evil which cannot be repressed; to place under regulation a habit

* App. iv. Administration of Monopolies. Ordered to be printed 11th Oct. 1831.
† Letter from Bengal, 20th February 1816.

of indulgence from which the people cannot be wholly weaned; and to employ taxation less as an instrument of raising a revenue, than as a preservative of the health and morals of the community.* * *

After all, we must observe that it is our wish not to encourage the consumption of opium, but rather to lessen the use, or more properly speaking, the abuse, of the drug; and for this end, as well as for the purpose of revenue, to make the price to the public, both in our own and in foreign dominions, as high as possible, having due regard to the effects of illicit trade in our own dominions, and of competition in foreign places from opium produced in other countries. Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except strictly for the purpose of medicine, we would gladly do it, in compassion to mankind; but this being absolutely impracticable, we can only endeavour to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated.*

The views and principles, upon which the opium monopoly was administered by the Company, are therefore eminently wise and praiseworthy. The cultivation of the poppy, which could not be prevented, must necessarily, from the nature of things, fall under a virtual monopoly, which, without government protection, would oppress the growers; the revenue could be very imperfectly collected, if the culture were free, and the quality of the drug would be deteriorated; add to this, that by assuming the monopoly of opium, the government could control its abuse amongst their own subjects, and "regulate and palliate an evil which could not be eradicated." The efficacy of opium as a medicine makes its purity so important, that difference of price, for that object, in an article exhibited in such small quantities, is of trivial moment, and its purity could be effectually secured by no other system than that adopted by the Company.

The Parliamentary Committee, under whose consideration the question of the opium monopoly was brought, in all its bearings, moral, political, and economical, came to this conclusion: "In the present state of the revenue of India, it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue; a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection than any other which could be substituted." The substitutes, to which the Committee afterwards refer, are founded—not upon any moral considerations—not upon the sale of the drug connecting the Company with the opium traffic in China; but, on the contrary, upon the ordinary commercial principle, of increasing profits by extending the supply of the article.†

The Company, having upon these sound, just, and, as regards their own subjects especially, paternal principles, and for moral, as well as financial objects, assumed the monopoly of Indian opium, were bound to keep the market sufficiently supplied. They could not be blind to the notorious fact that the bulk of the opium sold at their sales was smuggled into China, in defiance of the laws, and was employed in brutalizing the intellects of the people. This knowledge imposed upon the Company's government no obligation to suspend their sales, or to prohibit a profitable cultivation by their subjects.

* Letter to Bengal, 24th Oct. 1817.

† The time may probably not be very far distant, when it may be desirable to substitute an export duty and thus, by *increased production* under a system of freedom, endeavour to obtain some compensation for the loss of the monopoly profit. *Report, August* 1832.

Had the cultivation been perfectly free, and the exported opium been taxed, like other commodities, China would have been deluged to a larger extent with a cheaper and inferior article. All the Company were bound to do was to avoid connexion with the abuse of, or illegal traffic in, the drug; and this precaution has been always most scrupulously observed. To check its clandestine and illegal introduction into China, or any other country, is the exclusive duty of their respective rulers. It would be far more reasonable to charge upon our government all the drunkenness and demoralization which flow from the abuse of gin, the consumption of which is legalized and taxed in this country, than to attach any obloquy to the East-India Company on account of their opium monopoly, even though their agents, with a view of getting better prices, prepare the drug so as to suit in particular the China market. It is absurd to suppose the Company are, or ought to be, indifferent to a source of revenue so productive, and if they had shrunk with virtuous horror from the receipt of one million sterling a year, the amount of the tax on opium, paid by foreigners, merely because those foreigners abused the drug, and had saddled their subjects therewith, such conduct would have been stigmatized almost universally as egregious folly and hypocrisy. The Parliamentary Committee on East-India affairs confirm the doctrine, that "true policy requires us to hold this remote, dependent dominion under as moderate a taxation as will consist with the ends of government."

This brief account of the growth of Indian opium will shew how little credit is to be given to the representations of ignorant or party writers upon this subject. A recent publication is now before us, in which the horrors of the opium trade are magnified by asserting that "the drug is produced by compulsion, accompanied with miseries to the cultivators as great as slaves endure in any part of the earth; the prices paid to the producer scarcely sustain life, &c.;" the whole being as diametrically opposed to truth (though the assertion proceeds from a minister of the gospel of truth) as can be conceived. But it would be endless to refute all the falsehoods propagated on this point, and therefore we now turn to the other branch of the question—the introduction of the drug into China.

Opium, *ya-pëen*, is mentioned in a *Pun-tsaou*, or Chinese work on medicinal plants, published about A.D. 1600, as a remedy against dysentery and dejection of spirits, under the name of *o-foo-yung* and *o-pëen*, evidently approximations to *afiun* and *opium*, the Arabic and European names of the drug. This work states that its use is of modern date and that the vulgar employ it as an aphrodisiac. Previous to the reign of Këen-lung (which commenced in 1736) opium was allowed to be imported as a medicine, at a duty equivalent to about 2d. per lb. Its pernicious use as an intoxicating preparation greatly augmented the importations, and experience of its evils led the Emperor Këen-lung to prohibit the introduction of it. This was followed up by a law passed by his successor, Kea-king, in 1796, which punished opium-smoking by the cangue (or moveable pillory) and blows; and this punishment being found ineffectual, banishment or imprisonment was substituted. A further and more severe interdict was issued in 1800, and repeated edicts have annexed higher penalties to this as well as other

acts of smuggling, in the reigns of the late and present Emperors of China, the sale of the drug in shops being punishable with death.

This opiate, which in England and other European countries, including Turkey, is taken in pills, or in the shape of laudanum, and in Rajpootana, Cutch, and other parts of India, dissolved in water, is, as we have already said, made into a preparation in China for smoking. The process, as we have heard it described, and seen it represented in Chinese drawings, is as follows:—The "smokable extract" being properly prepared, the voluptuary, sitting or lying upon a kind of couch or platform, inhales the intoxicating fumes through a peculiarly formed pipe. It is the usual practice for two individuals to lie down on the same platform, facing each other, with the opium apparatus between them. The smoker, excited at first, soon sinks into a delicious stupor. On his return to consciousness, he sips tea or spirit and again has recourse to the pipe, over which some will dose for whole days. It is necessary gradually to increase the dose, and when the habit is once formed, it is almost impossible to abandon it; the craving becomes uncontrollable; the attempt to "untwist the links of the accursed chain," to use the words of Mr. De Quincy, produces torture, frenzy,—even death. When the periodical appetite for the pipe cannot be gratified, men have been known to commit suicide in a sort of despair. Meanwhile, the functions of both mind and body decay; the digestive organs are impaired, the limbs become debilitated, the body wastes, and the strength fails; the eyes are dim and vacant, the visage is sallow and cadaverous, the teeth are black and rotten, whilst a disgusting mucus exudes from eyes and nose. The wretched victim is aware of his approaching fate,—he beholds his health vanishing, his substance melting away, and his family starving; yet he is spell-bound, callous to warnings, threats, or compunction, and in a few yearsdrops into a premature grave. There have been many dissuasives from the use of this drug, published of late years in China. In one written by Koo-king-shan, a literary graduate of Keang-ning, province of Keang-soo, entitled *Foreign Opium a poison*, the mischievous effects of smoking it are illustrated in ten paragraphs, under the following titles:—"it exhausts the animal spirits; it impedes business; it wastes the flesh; it dissipates property; it renders the person ill-favoured; it promotes licentiousness; it discloses secrets; it violates the laws; it attacks the vitals; it destroys life." In the introduction, the writer says:

Opium is a poisonous drug, brought from foreign countries. What are its virtues? It raises the animal spirits, and prevents lassitude. Hence the Chinese continually run into its toils. At first they merely strive to follow the fashion of the day; but, in the sequel, the poison takes effect, the habit becomes fixed, and the sleeping smokers are like corpses, lean and haggard as demons. Smoking opium, in its first stages, impedes business; and when the practice is continued, it throws whole families into ruin, dissipates property, and destroys man himself. In comparison with arsenic, I pronounce it tenfold the greater poison. One swallows arsenic, because he has lost his reputation, and is so involved that he cannot extricate himself. Thus, driven to desperation, he takes the dose, and is destroyed at once. But those who smoke the drug are injured in many ways. The poor smoker, who has pawned every

article in his possession, still remains idle and inactive. And when he has no means of borrowing money, and the periodical thirst returns hard upon him, he will pawn his wives and sell his daughters. In the province of Gan-hwuy, I once saw a man, named Chin, who, being childless, purchased a pregnant concubine; when his money was expended, and other means failed him, being unable to resist the desire for the pipe, he sold the concubine, and this money being expended, he went and hung himself.

In spite of the terrible effects of this vice, its seductiveness to a people so addicted to sensuality as the Chinese, is irresistible, and, though the costliness of the drug excludes the poor from indulging in it, since the extension of the opium traffic, the ratio of annual augmentation of the population of China is said to have been reduced by this cause from three to one per cent. Though denounced as a poison, "opium finds its way," Mr. Majoribanks says, "to all parts of the empire, and within the walls of the imperial palace at Peking." Some of the magistrates in the maritime provinces, whose duty it is to stop the importation of the drug, are said to be the largest consumers of it.

This appetite for the drug on the part of the Chinese was eagerly fed by foreigners. The Portuguese at Macao engrossed the opium trade till 1780, when some English merchants disposed of a small quantity, and established a depôt to the southward of Macao. They were subjected to much annoyance, but in 1794, they sent a vessel, laden with about two hundred chests, to Whampoa, from which period the trade continued there, in the very port of Canton, till 1820, when an imperial edict drove the opium vessels from Whampoa; since which time they have remained outside the port, at Lintin, and amongst the islands in the mouth of the Canton river, where the contraband trade took by degrees, in conjunction with the Chinese smugglers, an organized form, which enabled the parties to set the local authorities (many of whom were also bribed) at defiance. The parties who engaged in this traffic were British and Indian merchants of Calcutta and Bombay, who had agents at Canton, and Americans, who dealt chiefly in Turkey opium. From the first, the East-India Company scrupulously refrained from it; their factory at Canton had no concern with the trade, their officers were strictly interdicted from embarking in it, and no opium was allowed to be brought in any of their ships. Even the Hong merchants, whom they employed, abstained from this lucrative but hazardous speculation. They made it apparent to the Chinese authorities that there was a broad line betwixt them and the opium traders. Their discountenance of the traffic could not have been carried farther.

The manner in which the opium was landed is described by an opium agent, Mr. Davidson, a Canton merchant.* The parties in China who purchased the article, paid the price, in dollars or Sycee silver, at Canton, and received an order to take the opium out of the ship. This was done generally at night, though sometimes in the open day. The parties went in boats, well manned and armed, and, coming on board, broke open the chests, threw the opium into bags, and landed it. This was done with the connivance of the inferior mandarins, who received

* Evidence before the Commons' Committee, 8th March, 1830.

a specific sum for each chest. In 1836, 400 chests, value £50,000, were seized, owing to a breach of faith on the part of the smugglers, who evaded the usual bribe. The mandarin boats, placed near the opium ships to watch them, retired on these occasions. Another witness, Mr. John Aken, master of an opium ship, states:—"I have seen four mandarin boats surrounding my ship when I had thirty chests of opium to smuggle, and I sold it to the people. They stripped the chest entirely away, and put the opium into bags; we opened the lower-deck port, and they put the opium into the boat, and were off in a moment. There was a cry about three minutes afterwards, but the boat was gone like a shot; one of the mandarin's boats was lying a-head, touching the ship, another at the stern, and another upon the opposite side." The smugglers were prepared to use force, if necessary. "I have known instances," says Mr. Davidson, "of the Chinese opium-boats overpowering all force, where it was worth while, killing and wounding men." Sometimes the boats were seized, and the crews put to death. In short, not only the boatmen on the river, but the villagers on the islands, were enlisted in this desperate but lucrative trade, and banded in opposition to the government. Mr. Davidson says it was "a good business," though full of anxiety, for he was "in a constant sea of trouble." When landed, a new machinery was set in motion to convey the drug, concealed with other goods or in luggage, into the interior. This was likewise effected by bribery, though seizures sometimes took place. Latterly, it is said, preparations for a systematic resistance were made, and it must have been evident to the Chinese government that, from political considerations connected with the internal tranquillity of the country, the introduction of the drug must either be legalized, or put down, at all risks, with a strong hand. Edict upon edict was issued, in which the baneful narcotic was stigmatized as "poison," "dirt," and "excrement;" its pernicious effects were described in forcible colours, and appeals were made to the fears, the duty, and the domestic affections of the Chinese, and to the honour and the shame of the foreign merchants, against a traffic which destroyed the health and corrupted the morals of the people. But all were in vain; the importations increased annually, and the difficulties encountered at Canton tempted the foreign smugglers to extend their visits to the eastern coast of China, where their cargoes were disposed of to better advantage, since they escaped the cupidity of the mandarins of Canton. When the *Amherst* visited the north-east coast, in 1833, the persons on board were importuned for opium, the want of which was almost the only obstacle to trading. "When we passed the Hae-tan passage," Mr. Gutzlaff says, "we had some intercourse with the admiral of the station, who was an old emaciated opium-smoker; he, as well as another young naval officer, made inquiries about the drug, and seemed to be much disappointed when we had none to sell."* One of the most respectable merchants at Fŭh-chow-foo offered to Mr. Lindsay to supply any quantity of tea he desired (secretly), if it was exchanged for opium.† Latterly, another depôt for the drug was formed at Hong-kong,

* Papers relating to the ship *Amherst*, p 9. † *Ibid.* p. 44.

a port forty miles east of Cap-sing-moon, and preparations were made to force it into the China rivers, without the intervention of native smugglers. A Calcutta paper, of April 9th 1838, states that "clippers for the China rivers are now fitting out in the Hooghly, to be manned by Europeans, and *well armed*, for the purpose of conveying the drug into places less exposed than the sea-coast to the observance of the authorities." The success, and above all the profits, of this execrable trade, naturally led those engaged in it to take a favourable view of its morality; some denied that the drug was deleterious, and there were not wanting writers, unconnected with the trade, who palliated, if they could not justify it, on the plea that "if our countrymen did not poison the Chinese at this round rate, somebody else would." Since "the opening of the China trade to British enterprize," which was expected to do such wonders for our manufacturers, the only branch of our commerce with China which has greatly or profitably increased, is the opium traffic, when relieved from the tacit check it suffered from the presence of the Company's factory. Its prosperity was the theme of exultation in the Canton papers. "The scene of activity amongst us," writes an opium-smugglers' agent, from Cum-sing-moon, 18th July, 1837, "has resumed its former aspect; smugglers are pouring in,—all new ones, built within the last fortnight,—and a great deal delivered this month (exceeding 4,000 chests), but at an awful *squeeze* (in bribes) of 75 Drs. on every chest: prices diminishing gradually, and the run is all on Malwa." "The deliveries in July," says another letter, "were larger than we can remember reported for an equal period." A letter from Macao, dated in August, 1837, states that "an understanding had been come to with the mandarins on the east coast, and that a brisk trade in opium was carrying on there." Other accounts speak of desperate affrays between the smuggling-boats and those of the mandarins who were honest in the discharge of their duties, or had been cheated of their bribes. In short, the readers of this Journal must be convinced, from what has appeared in its pages, during the last five years especially, that this traffic, impure in its commencement, is the parent of a mass of evils almost indescribable.

The following statements will exhibit the ratio of increase of the trade in Indian opium, and the extent it had attained in 1839.

When the contract system was in existence, the value of opium exported from Bengal to all parts, on an average of three years, 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, was £124,000. In the year 1805-6, the amount had increased to £587,000. Of this, however, but a comparatively small proportion went to China. In 1795-6, the opium exported to China was in value £250,000; in 1805-6 it was £330,000. We derive these figures from Mr. Milburn's work;* Mr. Martin† gives the quantity of opium exported from Calcutta to China, in the three seasons 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, as 5,442 chests, and in 1805-6, 2,131 chests, and the average annual quantity exported in the three former years to China and the eastward, as larger by 1,000 chests, than that in 1805-6, which is utterly inconsistent with Mr.

* *Oriental Commerce*, ii. 220. † *Statistics of Brit. Colonies*, 361.

Milburn's statements; but as Mr. Martin's figures exhibit several obvious errors, we cannot rely upon his table. This gentleman states the quantity of opium exported from Calcutta in 1835 at 10,207 (or 10,107) chests; and the quantity of Malwa opium exported from Bombay and Damaun in that year at 12,933 chests.

The advance in the prices given for the drug (making due allowance for the improvement of quality) is another criterion of the eagerness of the traffic. Mr. St. George Tucker* states it as follows:—In 1797, before the establishment of the agency system, the price per chest† was Rs. 414. The average prices at the sales were,

In 1801 ..	Rs. 738	In 1816 ..	Rs. 2135
1803 ..	.. 1124	1817 ..	.. 1925
1804 ..	.. 1437	1818 ..	.. 2176
1810 ..	.. 1589	1819 ..	.. 1783
1811 ..	.. 1639	1820 ..	.. 2056
1814 ..	.. 1813	1821 ..	.. 2485
1815 ..	.. 2361	1822 ..	.. 4248

In this year, which was the highest on record, the Bahar averaged Rs. 3,952 per chest, and the Benares 4,367. Since then, there have been great fluctuations in price; in one year, 1833-34, Bahar averaged only Rs. 962 per chest, and Benares 929.

The consumption of the drug in China is shewn by the following statement‡ of the quantity, average price, and value of the three kinds of India opium consumed in that country during the nine years ending 1835-36.

	Patna.		Benares.		Malwa.		Total.	
Season.	Chests.	Amount. Drs.	Chests.	Amount. Drs.	Chests.	Amount. Drs.	Chests.	Amount. Drs.
1827-28	4,006	4,019,350	1,128	1,105,805	4,401	5,299,920	9,535	10,425,075
1828-29	4,831	4,574,650	1,130	1,029,585	7,171	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,105
1829-30	5,564	4,820,448	1,579	1,329,129	6,857	5,907,580	14,000	12,057,157
1830-31	5,085	4,454,809	1,575	1,335,395	12,100	7,114,059	18,760	12,904,263
1831-32	4,442	4,234,815	1,518	1,148,194	8,265	5,818,574	14,225	11,501,584
1832-33	6,410	5,115,126	1,880	1,445,603	15,403½	8,781,700	23,603½	15,352,429
1833-34	7,893	5,023,175	1,642	1,066,459	11,715	7,916,971	21,250	14,006,605
1834-35	7,558	4,368,245	2,549	1,427,604	9,982	5,962,930	20,089	11,758,779
1835-36	9,011	6,713,195	2,005	1,407,510	15,002	8,986,198	26,018	17,106,903

It hence appears, that the consumption had nearly trebled in nine years, having increased from 1,334,900 lbs., value (reckoning the dollar at 4s. 9d., the then rate of exchange) £2,475,955, to 3,642,520 lbs., value £4,062,889; and that the proportion of Malwa to Company's opium was as 15 to 11: the latter being 1,542,240 lbs. and the former 2,100,280 lbs. The quantity which it is calculated would have been imported into China, in 1839, if the traffic had not been interrupted, is 40,000 chests. Without making any addition for Turkey opium, in which the Americans are

* Financial State of the Company in 1824, c. 2.

† The weight of the chest is variously estimated at two factory maunds, or 150lbs. and a peeul, or 133lbs. The average would give 140lbs. nearly.

‡ Taken from the Canton *Price Current*.

"pretty considerable" dealers, the sum total would probably have been little short of 5,500,000 lbs. of opium, which, on a rough estimate, would produce about 40,000,000 tales weight of the prepared narcotic, or "smokable extract." Now, allowing a tale a day to each smoker—though a mace weight (59⅓ grains) is said to be a "tolerably good allowance," as it would fill twelve pipes—there would have been forty millions of doses of the drug per annum provided for the subjects of the emperor of China.

It further appears from the aforegoing table, that, coeval with the abrogation of the Company's commercial privileges, when the opium traffickers had free scope, the importations took a sudden start, having increased from 14,000 chests in 1831-32 to 23,000 chests in 1832-33, the increase being chiefly in Malwa, the imports of which nearly doubled.

What was the Chinese government to do in these circumstances—the morals and health of its subjects injured, and its authority set at nought by foreign traders, released from the tacit control which the Company's factory imposed, and encouraged by the forbearance and neutrality of the British superintendents, whose first duty, it would seem, was that of restraining British subjects from an open violation of the law? Its position was a difficult one; but the measures pursued were in every respect consistent with perfect justice, and evinced even tenderness and delicacy.

As the foreigners were the prime movers of the mischief, an imperial edict, issued in November 1834, soon after the withdrawal of the Company's factory and the vast increase in the importation of the drug, directing the Hong merchants to communicate to those of England, that "if one vessel smuggled, all vessels would be immediately prohibited from trading." This solemn warning was disregarded, like the others, and the subject appears to have undergone a serious discussion at Peking. In 1836, the vice-president of the Sacrificial Board, to which tribunal the question was referred, proposed, considering the apparent impossibility of stopping the importation of opium, and that "the more severe the interdict has been, the more extensive has been the consumption of the drug," to legalize its introduction on payment of a duty. There were some indications about this time, which created an impression at Canton, that this proposal would be adopted. There was even a stronger motive for its adoption than that assigned by the Board itself. Opium, as a contraband article, could be purchased only with bullion, and in most of the Chinese documents on this subject, the evils attending the introduction of the "excrementitious poison" are coupled with another, the disappearance of bullion and Sycee silver, "occasioning a loss to China," it is alleged, "of ten millions of tales," and the consequent deterioration of the copper cash in exchange; whereas, by legalizing the importation of opium, it might be bartered for goods. The Chinese are ridiculed for their false notions on the subject of a bullion trade; but if it were necessary, we might show that, in their circumstances, those notions are not altogether absurd. The "moral principle," upon which, all the best authorities tell us, the Chinese have acted,

in prohibiting this trade, to the credit of the government, prevailed, and measures were accordingly taken to carry the interdict into full effect.

It must have been evident to the Peking authorities, that the execution of these measures could not be entrusted to those of the maritime provinces, who were too timid or too dishonest. Accordingly, an imperial High Commissioner, or Yum-che, an officer of exalted rank, a native of the maritime province of Fŭh-këen, invested with irresponsible power, and attended by seven other officers, was despatched to Canton. His coming and object were long pre-announced; the intention was evidently not to take the foreigners by surprise, but to allow them ample time to withdraw themselves and their stocks of the drug, and he therefore proceeded by slow marches. Six weeks before his arrival, his appointment had been announced by the governor of Canton, in an edict wherein he urged the foreign merchants to "send back to its country every one of the opium ships," and ended with earnest entreaties that the foreigners would take his proferred counsel. As an earnest of the resolution of the government, two Chinese, who had been detected in smuggling opium, and thereby incurred capital punishment, were promptly executed, and to make the example more striking, and the intention of the government more clear, they were put to death in front of the foreign factories. So far, however, from these warnings producing their proper effect, the idea of stopping the traffic was ridiculed. A letter from Hong-kong, dated the 2d March (the Commissioner did not reach Canton till the 10th), mentions the object of his coming, but intimates that it was all a farce, and that every thing would go on as usual. The execution of the two Chinese, which must have "come home to the bosoms" of those who abetted the crime, was laid hold of by the foreign merchants as a ground of quarrel with the local authorities, and even the British superintendent, Capt. Elliot, whose conduct in this whole affair can be explained by no other person but himself, and certainly requires explanation, took up the matter, as the representative of the Queen of England, and by his language, tone, and conduct, distinctly (in the eyes of the Chinese authorities) identified himself with the opium-smugglers, and constituted himself their head and leader,—at one time describing the Chinese government as "wise and just;" at another time speaking of the local authorities as if they were a party of savages.

The High Commissioner, finding, on his arrival at Canton, that the local authorities and the foreign merchants, with the British superintendent at their head, were almost at dagger's point, proceeded to the fulfilment of his delicate office with equal temper and firmness. He addressed an edict to the "Foreigners of all Nations," the style and sentiments of which, even in the disguise of a translation, are unexceptionable. He reminds them of the profitable trade they have carried on with China, under the favour of the government, which does not desire foreign trade, and asks why they, in return for this, persist in inundating the land with a drug which robs men of their property, and destroys their lives? "I find," he says, "that you have been seducing the people of China for years past with this thing, and

countless are the unjust hoards you have acquired: such conduct rouses indignation in every human heart." How must we blush to think that such an opprobrium may be justly flung at us by a Chinese! He then tells them that natives dealing in the drug are liable to the extreme penalty of the law; but in compassion to foreigners, he merely requires that they deliver up the opium they had in store to introduce surreptitiously into the country. Our readers know the rest.

We before stated that a few of the foreign merchants at Canton had refrained from the opium traffic. One of that small number, Mr. King, of the American firm of Olyphant and Co., has published a letter,* addressed to Capt. Elliot, on the subject of these transactions, and we shall give a short analysis of this report of an eye-witness.

Mr. King, who says he has always "kept aloof from the seductive traffic," bears testimony to its fearful extent, observing that, in 1837 and 1838, the waters of the coast from Hainan to Chusan became its arena." In 1837, feeling convinced that a crisis was approaching, and even Capt. Elliot declared to him, he says, that they were "on the eve of an explosion," Mr. King proposed that the commercial community of Canton should give a pledge to forego a trade "fraught with evils commercial, political, social, and moral, which gives just offence to the government of China, and defers the hope of true Christian amelioration." With this view, he called a public meeting. The reply from the Canton press was, "'We do not know of *any one* permanently established here who could possibly give the pledge—*all* being more or less interested in the drug.' It is scarcely necessary to add," continues Mr. King, "that the call for a public meeting failed." In September 1837, he says, "a bloody collision between the officers and native smugglers, at Whampoa, checked the deliveries; but the trade revived in October. A quantity of opium being seized in the act of entering a foreign factory, trade was stopped generally in December. Then followed the executions, directed by the governor, expressly as a warning to foreigners, who, it is observed in the edict, "having human hearts, must be impressed with awe and self-conviction." This measure, Mr. King justly remarks, "was not a disrespect to flags; it had no national bearing whatever; it was holding up before the eyes of the introducers of opium one of the miserable partners of their trade—one of the wretched victims of their seductions." Mr. King renewed his efforts to put an end to the opium trade, or to transfer it to parties no longer connected with Canton; but "these well-meant warnings were disregarded." He then details the facts we have stated, the appointment of the High Commissioner, its announcement by the governor, observing, "In any other place, and under any other circumstances than those of blinding interest, appeals like these would have carried conviction to every mind." But at Canton, as well as at Bombay, it was believed that the government could not carry its threats into effect, and a Bombay paper predicted that "an insurrection would be the inevitable consequence!"

* *Opium-Crisis.* A Letter addressed to Charles Elliot, Esq., Chief Superintendent of the British Trade with China. By an American Merchant resident at Canton. London, 1839. Suter.

The High Commissioner Lin, Mr. King describes as a man of intelligence, who surprised the Hong merchants by the variety and minuteness of his information. When he took leave of the emperor, it appears, the latter told him, with tears, that "he could not meet his august father and grandfather unless the vice of opium-smoking were eradicated."

Having related the catastrophe of this affair, in which, "seven months after the unanimous rejection of a proposed voluntary pledge to traffic no longer in opium, the residents at Canton were brought to an equally unanimous signature of a forced one,"* proceeds to show that the British superintendent had failed in his duty in not at least drawing a clear line of distinction between private violations of the law of China and the flag under which they were committed. The instructions of our consuls are, "to protect the *lawful* trade and trading interests of Great Britain, and to caution all British subjects against carrying on an illicit commerce." So far from adopting this rule, however, Mr. King says that, in 1836, when an order issued from the Chinese authorities requiring certain British subjects to leave China on account of their extensive and notorious connexion with the trade in opium, "I find by reference to your despatch to Lord Palmerston, 7th February 1837, that 'you were prepared to offer every opposition' to the execution of the decree of expulsion, although aware 'that the step was taken with a view to put a stop to the traffic in opium.'" He proceeds to show the manner in which Capt Elliot's proceedings were calculated to impress the local authorities with a belief that he connived at, if not encouraged, the trade. "Even at the close of January 1839," he adds, "when the provincial officers were spending paper and pathos in vain persuasions 'to send away the opium ships,' I am not aware that you manifested any concern for this large amount of British property." The subsequent conduct of Capt. Elliot is placed by Mr. King in a light which forcibly exposes its incongruity as well as indiscretion; but out of mercy to that officer we forbear detailing it.

Now, on closing (he concludes) this short review of a short period, I must be permitted to repeat that, if there were one principle of more importance than any other—a principle never to be contravened, never to be lost sight of, in the progress of this question,—it was, the separation of the British flag—the British name, from all responsibility for the illicit commerce.† What, then, must be our decision on a course of measures which, instead of accomplishing this grand end, has, within the period of two years, completely identified the two; exhibiting the British factory at Canton as the refuge of the opium importer; her Majesty's sloop at Hong-kong as the armed defender of the drug after confiscation; and the British superintendent himself as its open assumer, its real controller, its forced transferrer, its public deliverer, to the extent of 20,283 chests; and all "in the name and for the service of her Majesty's Government!"

* Mr. King notices the singular fact, that this act of self-renunciation should have been dated the very day (25th March) fixed on by the London Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for the award of his partner's prize of £100 for "the best essay on the opium trade, showing its effects on the interests of those connected therewith."

† This principle, for its commercial value, had been long before recognized in its application to the trade with China. The factory said of the outside smuggling, so early as 1826, "Should the Chinese, become sensible of the evils resulting from the progressive extension of these illegal transactions, be induced to resort to violent means, it will remain our duty, so to distinguish and separate the important interests committed to our charge, as to prevent their being involved in embarrassment."

What are the results (for we must hurry this long article to a close) of the facts we have stated? First, that the East-India Company, though they realized their dues from the land by passing the opium through their sales, had no concern in the traffic in that article, but, on the contrary, kept carefully aloof from it. Nay, in 1800, when the importation of the drug was prohibited in China, it was a subject of deliberation (on a representation from the factory at Canton) whether they should not prevent the shipment of opium from Bengal. Secondly, that the opium trade grew into its alarming dimensions after, and in consequence of, the extinction of the Company's exclusive privileges, the *free traders* in opium having carried on their daring transactions under the connivance of the British superintendent. Thirdly, that of the 20,283 chests of opium seized, one-third only was purchased of the Company, about 12,000 chests being produced by the free cultivators of Malwa, and 1,000 chests being Turkey. Lastly, that the smugglers of opium had ample warnings, which they wilfully neglected, and that the calamity which has befallen them has been all but courted and invited by them. These conclusions are stated chiefly with a view to the question of indemnity. The very idea of indemnifying smugglers, who have lost their property by the just operation of the laws they violated, seems preposterous. They knew the risks they incurred; they were their own insurers; they have reaped a plentiful profit in past years, and the total loss they have now suffered is a deduction from those profits. But, assuming that the indiscreet and incomprehensible act of Capt. Elliot, in rendering the British Government liable to make good the value of the confiscated commodity, cures this original defect, whence is the money to come? From the revenues of India? But those revenues cannot be saddled with the cost of the Malwa and Turkey opium, and how is the cost of 7,000 chests to be defrayed out of an income insufficient for the expenses of Government, loaded with the charges of an expensive expedition, and now diminished by a million per annum, the profit of the opium sales? Is this country to make good the amount, and extort it in return from the Chinese government? Nothing could be more unjust. As well might the king of Holland demand indemnity for a Walcheren vessel laden with scheidam seized whilst landing the spirit without entry on our coast.

The people of England must, however, be upon their guard against being duped upon this subject. They are assailed by insidious writings, all of which, or nearly all, emanate from interested parties, some of them of great influence. The disquisitions penned at Canton, at Calcutta, and at Bombay, are written by the very men who are smarting under losses self-inflicted. Nor are these parties the only ones—the rage for opium traffic has infatuated even the merchants of London. Mr. King, though he does not name the firm, indicates its name pretty distinctly when he says: "Among the opium surrendered to the commissioners was a quantity sent out by the first mercantile house in London (perhaps in the world)—a family numerously represented in the highest walks of British society, in the House of Commons, in the administration, in the peerage of England!"

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At a meeting of this Society, July 3d, the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair, a communication from Mr. H. T. Prinsep was read, presenting on the part of Government a silver plate, brought from Kotah, where it had been used to take altitudes: this plate was greatly admired by the company for the neatness of its workmanship.

Mr. Davidson, C.S., presented a bag of lead money, sent down from Buxar; apparently very ancient coin.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep read to the meeting a manuscript description of some very old Sanscrit writing on leaves. The latter had been received from Col. Alves, without any specific information as to where they were found, or what they comprised. The pundit Kumlakaunt had examined them, and given his opinion that they were very ancient, probably not less than a thousand years old; that the title of the work was the *Sama Vaiva*, together with a commentary thereon; that, as there were numerous manuscripts of a similar description occasionally found on mount Aboo, in Rajwarra, among the Jain temples mentioned by Tod as being scattered about there, it is likely that those were obtained from thence. Dr. Sutherland thought, from the beautiful state of preservation in which the leaves now appeared, that the antiquity of the work could not be so great.

The secretary next brought to the notice of the meeting a project of a distinguished foreigner, Baron Bazin, present at the meeting, for establishing a regular communication between India and every part of the world by means of an electrical telegraph, the intelligence to be conveyed in some situations through hydraulic tubes. Should the telegraph be established, it was the inventor's expectation that a message could be sent from Calcutta to London in *three quarters of an hour*. It was estimated that the expense attending the erection of such a telegraph as was proposed throughout Hindoostan, dividing the country into four routes, namely, Loodiana, Singbhoom, Purneah, and Dacca, would be one crore and thirty-six lakhs of rupees. The president thought the subject of too important a nature to be disposed of hastily by the present company; he would therefore propose, as it was customary to do in all such cases both by this Society and all others of a similar nature, that a Committee be appointed to take the subject into their mature consideration, and report on it at their next meeting. A committee of four persons, besides the secretary, who offered every assistance on the occasion, was appointed; but Baron Bazin was desirous, as he was shortly about to take his departure from Calcutta, that the subject should be discussed and a decision come to summarily at the present meeting. This not meeting with the approbation of the members, it was proposed and carried that the papers descriptive of the new telegraph be returned with the usual acknowledgment.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Series of Letters addressed to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as President of the Royal Society, remonstrating against the conduct of that learned body. By Lieutenant-Colonel Everest. London, 1839. Pickering.

Lieut. Col. Everest, of the Bengal Artillery, was appointed by Lord Hastings, in 1817, chief assistant to the late Lieut. Col. Lambton, of H.M. 33d Foot, who had been for many years occupied in the great trigonometrical survey of India. On the death of Col. Lambton, in 1823, he was appointed his successor, and conducted the

extensive series of geodetical operations till the state of his health, undermined in a most laborious undertaking, to which his predecessor probably fell a victim, compelled him to visit his native country in 1826. In 1829, the Court of Directors nominated Col. Everest to the office of surveyor-general of India, connecting therewith that of superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey, which had been kept open for him during his absence of five years on sick leave. He left England in June 1830, and arrived in India in October, and has been employed in the duties of his office ever since.

Of the progress made in this grand work, which, though in the highest degree interesting to science, appears to have attracted but little attention in England, we could give but an imperfect account, and that at an outlay of space which would be inconvenient and perhaps unnecessary; we may, however, say that, from the best testimony within our scope, it appears to have been as rapid as could be expected, considering the nature of the undertaking, the country in which it is carried on (which wants many of the facilities of our own, or any in Europe), and the qualifications of the subordinates employed, who, though men of ability, are not so thoroughly conversant with the superior branches of geodetic science, as to dispense with the personal observation of the superintendent in every important operation. Those persons who may desire to have a distinct notion of the delicate nature of these operations, of the scale on which they are carried on, and of their minute accuracy, may read a description, illustrated by an engraved representation, of the completion of the measurement of the base line on the Barrackpore road, in the first volume of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.* "The measurement of this base commenced," says the learned editor of the Journal, who speaks highly of its success, "on the 23d November 1831, and ended on the 21st January 1832, an interval of fifty-eight days, of which thirteen may be set down as holidays; so that the actual time employed was about forty-five days. The length of the ground measured upon an average was 750 feet, or twelve sets of bars—but towards the conclusion, so systematic had become the arrangements, that eighteen, twenty, and once twenty-four sets (that is 1,512 feet) were measured—in one day; which is *double* what was effected on the Irish survey: this was chiefly attributable to the number and experience of the officers employed." The length of the base (between tower and tower) was nearly 34,000 feet. On re-measurement, without allowing for temperature, the difference was so small, that it would amount to only 125 feet in the diameter of the globe.

The pamphlet before us contains an exposition of a grievous wrong, or insult, or invasion of his claims, attempted to be offered to Col. Everest, by the Royal Society, (of which he is a Fellow), in conjunction with Major Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers, who, in 1837, when Col. Everest's health was pronounced past all hope unless he quitted India, was appointed provisionally to succeed him. An address, signed by thirty-eight Fellows of the Royal Society, including His Royal Highness the President, recommends "the important objects which Major Jervis had submitted to them for the extension of science and the improvement of the geography of India," in a manner which Col. Everest considers incompatible with his continuance in his present situation, as the address calls on the Court of Directors, "in language little short of peremptory, to repose confidence in, and delegate power to, Major Jervis." Col. Everest has entered into a tolerably full description of the work upon which he is engaged, and shows the difficulties which beset it, the qualifications requisite to overcome them, and the means he has employed for that object. He, moreover, refers to the little regard which has hither to been paid to it by the Royal Society. The burthen of maintaining the national character, in India, in matters where geodesy, in its bearing on the question of the figure of the earth, is concerned, has chiefly devolved on the East-India Company since the year 1799, when Col. Lambton commenced the great trigonometrical survey. For fifteen years that officer "never received from the Royal Society one word of encouragement, of sympathy, of assistance, of advice;" and "none of the proceedings on the great arc of India, on the perpendicular arcs, or on the operations more purely geographical and topographical, were ever

published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society." Col. Everest was a Fellow of that Society, was in England between 1826 and 1830, and became personally acquainted with several of the thirty-eight Fellows who signed the address; and he asks, "who of these learned men ever applied to me in that period for information, or expressed the slightest interest in the operations of the great trigonometrical survey of India?" He allows that Professors Airy and Hamilton spoke a few words incidentally on the subject; but though he met Sir John Herschell, one of the most prominent of the thirty-eight, in private and public, he says, "I cannot remember that he ever evinced the slightest interest in the operations of the great trigonometrical survey of India, or expressed the most distant wish for any information respecting it."

Col. Everest does not scruple to assign the act of which he complains to this amongst other causes: "The habitual spirit of selfishness and monopoly of the Royal Society, which prompts that body perpetually to form a little clique, knot, or coterie, of a particular set at their head, within the compass of which all is gold—pure refined gold; without it, all dross—mere dross." Speaking from personal observation, he says, that "the Council of this august body seemed to be perpetually involved in angry squabbles and discussions about jobs and matters of patronage."

We have given as copious a notice of this work as we could admit, in justice to Col. Everest, whom we should be sorry to see deprived of one jot of his hard-earned reputation; but we have not sufficient evidence before us to adjudicate upon it. We may, however, go so far as to say, that even assuming the measure of the Society to be defensible on the strict ground of justice, it is deficient in that courtesy which is due from it to a man of science, especially one of its own body.

Lives of the most Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of France. Vol. II. Being Vol. CXVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The lives in this volume, which completes the literary biography of France, are the following: Voltaire, Rousseau, Condorcet, Mirabeau, Mad. Roland and Mad. de Stael. The first two, which occupy one half of the volume, are full of interest; the eccentric history of the author of the *Nouvelle Héloïse*, in particular, surpasses many a fictitious narrative drawn expressly to stimulate curiosity and awaken sympathy. The singular character and somewhat problematical views of Mirabeau, his wit, genius, and eloquence, his vices, turbulent passions, and equivocal politics, are ably and pleasingly pictured. The unhappy, but heroic Madame Roland, and the *spirituelle* daughter of Necker, are likewise the subjects of very agreeable narratives.

A Treatise on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity. By J. Ray, M.D. *With an Introductory Essay.* By D. Spillan, M.D. London, 1839. Henderson.

This work, which is highly creditable to American authorship, has already attracted a good deal of the attention of the legal profession in England, and deservedly, for it supplies an important link in the chain of our law studies. By bringing his medical knowledge to bear upon a vast body of facts, and upon an extensive research into the codes of various nations—America, England, France, and Germany—Dr. Ray has greatly elucidated the doctrine of legal insanity, with reference to person and property, and exposed some gross errors in our own theories in this branch of jurisprudence.

Dr. Ray's work has already been printed in England by a law publisher. The work before us professes to have an Introductory Essay by Dr. Spillan, but we cannot find it. Not a word is said in the title-page or elsewhere of its being an American work. We suspect this edition, therefore, to be what is termed a "catchpenny."

The Life of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., &c. &c. By Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

This work has now advanced to Part VI., and we are enabled to confirm the favourable estimate we gave of it from the perusal of the first Part. The narrative is clear and succinct; the professional details are adapted to popular understandings,

and the facts are judiciously and impartially selected. It will form a biography not unworthy of its subject.

A History of British Birds. By William Yarrell, F.L.S., V.P.Z.S. London, 1839. Van Voorst.

Every number of this elegant work (which has now reached Part XIV.) increases our admiration of it. The cuts are not merely most faithful representations of nature, but are executed in a style which, in respect to freedom, vigour, and delicacy, leave scarcely anything to be desired. Of the merit of Mr. Yarrell's descriptions it is superfluous to speak.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom and Manual of Comparative Anatomy. By Thomas Rymer Jones, F.Z.S. London, 1839. Van Voorst.

This work proceeds with spirit, and does credit to Professor Jones.

An Encyclopædia of Rural Sports. By D. P. Blaine.

The lover of "Rural Sports" will hail the appearance of this work—the product of many years' labour, by a gentleman who is no stranger to the sporting world—which embodies a vast store of information on all subjects connected with the sports of the field, condensed into as brief a space as possible, conveyed in a lively and agreeable style, and richly illustrated with exquisite cuts, so full of character that they scarcely need the aid of language.

THE ANNUALS.

Custom has so habituated our eyes to the sight of the splendid works, which, like green-house exotics or winter flowers, contribute a ray of cheerfulness to dissipate the *ennui* of this lugubrious season, that we begin to be fastidious, and to discern more intervals between them and perfection than we suspected. Their progress to that point is, however, sensible. The Annuals of the present year, so far as we have been able to judge, are more brilliant than their predecessors.

The Gems of Beauty (Longman and Co.) has the usual number of highly-finished engravings, from designs by Corbould, with fanciful illustrations in verse, from the elegant and tasteful pen of Lady Blessington. The designs are beautiful (the subjects more diversified than the last), and the engravers have done them justice. The noble illustrator has shed over them a delightful Claude tint, and has made them really speaking pictures.

The Oriental Annual (Tilt), which may be supposed to have "metal more attractive" to us, appears again under the auspices of Mr. Bacon, who, in the graphic as well as literary department, has a coadjutor of congenial taste and ability in Capt. Meadows Taylor, whose draughts of the gorgeous architecture and romantic scenery of India are exquisitely finished by the artists. The literary portion consists of descriptions of different parts of India, including the Neilgherries (the magnificent scenery of which is the subject of one of the plates), sketches of history and biography, and anecdote. They are lively and accurate, as might be expected from the author of "Studies from Nature in Hindostan."

The subject of Heath's Picturesque Annual (Longman and Co.) is "Windsor Castle and its Environs," which are described by Mr. Leitch Ritchie and illustrated by the able artists in a manner worthy of that magnificent pile,

> whose ancient frame
> Has outworn Time.

The work may be advantageously used as a companion to those who visit Windsor Castle, the various views of which—its interior, exterior, and the adjacent objects and scenery—are admirably executed. The frontispiece is appropriately an equestrian portrait of the Queen, beautifully drawn by Corbould, and engraved by F. A. Heath.

Ackermann's Forget-Me-Not, edited by Mr. Shoberl, has a somewhat melancholy beginning, in the list of its literary contributors, who, besides Mr. Ackermann, the founder, are dead. Ten names are mentioned, with the solemn addition, "and how many more!" This sad reflection, however, gives place to one more pleasing, namely, that votaries of the sister arts are found to supply the places of the dead, for the *Forget-Me-Not* of 1840 is not a whit behind its ten predecessors in respect to its products of either pen or pencil.

Friendship's Offering (Smith, Elder, & Co.), which is dedicated by permission to the Queen Dowager, has likewise its usual share of literary entertainment in prose and song, and of graphic illustrations, all good and some excellent. An Oriental Legend, by Dr. W. C. Taylor, entitled "Letters from the other World," will attract the attention and merit the praise of its Indian readers.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 5.

Soodamun Sain v. *Lochenauth Mullick.* The *Advocate General* and Mr. *Prinsep* showed cause against a rule *nisi*, for setting aside the verdict found for the plaintiff* for Rs. 3,600, in this action for crim. con., and entering a verdict for the defendant instead. The objection, perhaps, ought rather to have been taken by demurrer, or in arrest of judgment; but no doubt, it is very necessary that the question should be raised and finally determined in some shape or other. The Supreme Court has a general jurisdiction within certain limits, and within those limits it administers English law (with certain special exceptions) like the courts of Westminster Hall. English law has been introduced and generally administered in Calcutta since the establishment of this Court, and it must be considered the only law which prevails here, except only where some enactment of the Legislature has introduced an express and positive exception. The exceptions in the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, s. 48, clearly do not include this case, for they relate only to matters of *succession* and *inheritance*, and to matters of *contract* and *dealing*. The present action is *trespass for a personal wrong*, and the question whether the injury complained of is or is not a *civil wrong*, must be determined according to English, not Hindu law. The Hindus and Mohamedans are not foreigners, as they have been represented to be, but subjects of the British crown (though they are not, indeed, included in the technical term "British subjects"); but even foreigners, subject to the jurisdiction, would be amenable, whether criminally or civilly, to the *lex loci*, the law of the country in which the offence was committed, or the cause of action arose. It is said that, according to Hindu and Mohamedan law, adultery is only *criminally* cognizable. Granted; but as it is not criminally cognizable in this Court, the consequence would be, if it was also held not civilly cognizable, that among Hindus and Mohamedans there would be no legal check at all within the limits of this Court's jurisdiction. The only restraint would be, the moral sense of right and wrong, which often proves a feeble restraint enough. It is true, that there are no direct authorities to show that the action is sustainable between Hindu parties in this Court; but in effect, every case, in which the Court administers English law between natives, amounts to an authority. A very learned judge, Sir Thomas Strange, in his work on Hindu law, has expressed his opinion, that the action would lie in the Supreme Court, although he expressly states that, according to Hindu law itself, the injury is not civilly cognizable. The opinion of this learned judge is equally valuable, whether formed in the closet or on the bench.

Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Leith*, in support of the rule. There is, perhaps, little scope for argument upon the question. It has been contended, that if adultery, among Hindus and Mohamedans, is not to be held civilly cognizable it will neither be a criminal offence nor a civil injury, and the moral sense will be the only check. But it is forgotten that the customs and usages of the natives are, in themselves, a restraint. The jealous laws of the zenanas, and the rules which regulate the strict seclusion of their daughters and wives, furnish a protection, and these rules are recognized and sanctioned by the law of the land. Whatever may be said about Hindus and Mohamedans not being foreigners, it is certain that they are not British subjects, and it is difficult to see how there can be any medium. Express statutes were necessary to remove certain disabilities which they were under in this country, such as the sitting upon juries and acting as justices of the peace; and they are under certain disabilities still, for it is certain that they could not inherit lands in England, or hold a seat in the British Legislature. [*Per curiam.* That is, by no means certain. The expression, "British subject," is a mere technical expression, used in the charter and in certain statutes, the meaning of which seems not very definite]. It has been further contended, that, as the present case does not fall within the exceptions specified in the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, it must be governed by English law. But it does not seem necessarily to follow that, because it was considered necessary specially to except two or three very special cases, all others were intended to be excluded from the exception. And further, it may be doubtful even whether this cause of action ought not to be considered a case arising out of a *contract*, that is, the *contract of marriage*. But even if the case does not fall expressly within the exception, the exception ought to be extended to it; because it is clear that, according to the peculiar laws, usages, and customs of the natives, the doctrines of English jurisprudence are in this respect inapplicable. The inapplicability alone is a sufficient argument. The consequence of

* See last vol., p. 237.

attempting to apply English law to this case, would lead to numerous incongruities. For example; concubinage, incest (or what would be so by English law), and polygamy are not only allowed, but in certain cases enjoined. Now, if English law be extended to one case, it must be extended to all; and to have kept concubines, or to have married more wives than one, would be a bar to this action. Again; the English law of divorce, it is presumed, must prevail, and the plaintiff in the present action might forthwith file his libel on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court. [*Per curiam.* Marriage is a contract, at all events among Hindus and Mohamedans, and would therefore come expressly within the exception]. In the case of *The Attorney General* v. *Stewart*, 2 Merivale, it was held, that the English Statutes of Mortmain did not extend to the island of Granada; not that the words of the statutes were not sufficiently extensive, but because the whole object of those statutes was in its nature inapplicable. The same reason applies here. The total absence of all authority upon the point, in the shape of decided cases in any one of the Supreme Courts of the three presidencies, is a strong presumption in favour of the doctrine contended for on behalf of the defendant, because it is clear that the universal opinion must have been that the action could not be supported.

The *Court* took till the ensuing day to consider its judgment; and

Sir *E. Ryan*, C.J., delivered judgment this morning.

This is an action of trespass for criminal conversation between Hindu parties, and the present rule is for setting aside the verdict found for the plaintiff. There is no doubt that adultery was originally regarded rather as a criminal than as a civil offence even by the English law, and it is still penally cognizable in the Ecclesiastical Courts. In the case of *Burt* v. *Barlow*, 1 Dougl. Rep., Lord Mansfield still seems to have regarded the action for crim. con. as being of the nature of a penal action. The question here is, whether the action is sustainable as between native inhabitants of Calcutta. The plaint is in the usual form, alleging the *damnum* to consist of "the loss of society," and so forth. Now, English law unquestionably prevails within the limits of this Court's jurisdiction, in respect of some persons, in all cases, and in this among the number; so that the alleged inapplicability can only be personal, and not local. The case, therefore, does not fall within the principle illustrated by the cited case of *The Attorney General* v. *Stewart*, and that case lays down no new doctrine, but only contains a particular application of a general principle to be found in Blackstone's Commentaries, and elsewhere. There may, no doubt, result some inconveniences in some particular cases by applying the doctrines of the English law; but the question is not to be decided by the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, but by the strict rules of law. In the argument, that this cause of action falls within one of the exceptions in the statute, I cannot at all acquiesce. This part of the statute, it may be observed, gives no new jurisdiction; it restricts, not extends. The argument that, if the action could not be supported, there would be no remedy, civil or criminal, I admit, does not appear to be of much force; for if there be no remedy, it is not for us to frame one. The direct authorities upon the point are few enough. There is the *dictum* of Sir Thomas Strange, which has been cited; and there is the quoted opinion of the pundit, that a Hindu plaintiff may at least recover in such an action the expenses of the second marriage. In the only case which appears to have arisen in this Court (*Coorjoo Mullick* v. *Ramkissen Podar*), it does not appear to have been doubted (at least, the doubt was not raised) whether the action could be supported. The plaintiff was nonsuited at the first trial for want of proof of the marriage, and at the second, because the evidence showed that the act was a rape. I am of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiff must stand, and the rule must be discharged.

Sir *J. P. Grant* and Sir *H. W. Seton* concurred.

Rule discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The proposals (to which we alluded p. 106), for building a new cathedral, are dated from Bishop's Palace, June 18, and are submitted to the gentry of Calcutta, of the stations in the Bengal Government and the Upper Provinces, and to the friends of religion in India generally, both there and at home, with the view of ascertaining what aid the bishop may calculate upon, in erecting a church, in a manner worthy of British India, and such as may hereafter be constituted the cathedral of the see. His lordship observes, that the last of a succession of private plans, formed during the space of fifteen years, for building such a church, has just been laid aside, chiefly from the difficulty of procuring subscriptions for the purchase of a site, as well as for the erection of the sacred building itself. Under these circumstances, he applied to Government; and a fine commanding site has been granted him for the purpose, on the Esplanade, near the point where the Chowringhee and Circular Roads unite, and

about a mile and a half S.E. from Government-house. This site is amongst the very best that Government could bestow, in consistency with the regulation that no building should be erected within a certain range of the fort. It is very near the centre of a circle embracing Calcutta on the north, and Ballygunge, the neighbourhood of the Martiniere, Tallygunge, part of Entally and the Circular-road, Allypore, and Garden Reach, on the east, south, and west, where the multitude of European residences, distant from two to four miles from Calcutta, would surprise any one who had not lately visited the several localities. "At the same time, it is near enough to Calcutta itself to accommodate, during the cold weather, the numerous gentry who arrive from England, or who flock to it from all parts of Bengal and the Upper Provinces, and indeed from every quarter of India, and who are now incapable of obtaining accommodation in the existing churches. Nor is there any place in the world where every facility for attending public worship ought so much to be afforded as in Calcutta, where the oppressive nature of the climate, the imperfect health of the Christian population, and the danger from the least exposure to the sun, concur with the want of that Christian sympathy and association which prevail at home, to make the habits of attending church languid and unstable.

"It is proposed, therefore, to erect a lofty, spacious, airy church, in the Gothic, or rather Christian (so Mr. Britton terms it) style of architecture, unencumbered with galleries, with an ample chancel or choir, with north and south transepts or entrances, and capable of seating about eight hundred or a thousand persons, its internal dimensions being somewhere about 180 or 200 feet by 55 or 60, and 50 or 60 feet in height. In correspondence with this necessary magnitude of the body of the edifice, it is designed that the exterior of the building should bear some relation in its architectural character to the interior, and that an appropriate spire, somewhere about 200 feet in height from the ground, should be added, to give the whole a becoming and customary ecclesiastical aspect. It has long been a subject of reproach, not only to the good taste, but to the piety, of the greatest empire in the eastern world, that our government-house, our mint, our town-hall, our custom-house, our bridges, and even our ghâts, to say nothing of our official residences and private dwellings, should be upon a scale in some measure correspondent with the position we hold in India, whilst our cathedral is mean, inappropriate, and incommodious. The churches which are set apart for cathedrals, at Madras and Bombay, are beyond comparison finer than the one which is so designated in the splendid and wealthy metropolis of our whole Asiatic dominions, Calcutta. *St. Paul's Cathedral*, for such is the name designed for it, may thus become a centre of light and grace to the Heathen and Mohamedan, as well as Christian population around. Nor is the subordinate consideration to be entirely overlooked, that its aisles and entrances will be adapted to admit such appropriate Christian memorials to the piety and learning of the departed, as the beautiful monument to Bishop Heber by Sir Francis Chantry, lately come out from England, and which there is positively no spot in any of our present churches to receive with advantage.

"The expense is, however, the great difficulty; though not, it is presumed, an insuperable one. No good design has ever yet failed in India from mere want of funds, and it will be strange if this should be the first. It is hoped that the gentlemen who subscribed conditionally about Rs.80,000 in 1826, and those who again contributed between Rs.40,000 and Rs.50,000 in 1838 to the private plans alluded to, will be pleased to transfer them to this noble and more adequate public object. This will be a good commencement. The expenses cannot, indeed, at present be exactly ascertained, but it is supposed that something like two lakhs or two lakhs and a half of rupees may be sufficient for the most indispensable objects in view; though the ornamental parts—the enclosure, the organ, the finishings, painted windows, a chime of bells, a clock, stand for carriages, &c.—will require a considerable sum in addition; and if any endowment is found practicable, the whole ultimate outlay must be carried still higher. The bishop is himself so impressed with the grandeur of the occasion, that he will cheerfully devote more than half of the revenue of his see for four years—a lakh of rupees in the whole—to this object. With this amount he is determined at least to begin, and begin instantly. He will advance at once his whole subscription, and more when that is gone, if wanted. He has no fear of being deserted. Designs are already preparing by the most scientific engineer officer of the service in this department—the same, indeed, as designed the beautiful plans twenty years since under the Marquess of Hastings—and the works will be commenced without a day's unnecessary delay.

"The zeal for church-building at home is one of the brightest features in the present aspect of our national affairs, and is a favourable omen of what we may expect here. Already has the flame spread to India. Already have more churches been begun by private bounty, in the last seven

years than in the seventy years preceding. Already has the munificence of an individual military officer,* in rearing a beautiful church at Delhi, entirely at his own cost, taught us how to connect ourselves with the civilization and illumination of Hindostan. Indeed, there is nothing that can so permanently incorporate our affections with this country of our sojourn, as taking a part in the honour of that Christian faith which will never fade away; all else is transitory, changing, uncertain. India affords us no firm footing. We are passing through it as strangers and pilgrims; but a great opportunity is now afforded us of acquiring an abiding and permanent interest in the land, which Providence has almost by miracle committed to our care, and from which many of us have derived, for so many years, such advantages of honourable maintenance, and such prospects of future retreat at home. Surely, every one will start forward with eagerness to take his share in rearing this solid and enduring monument of the Christian faith and charity of British India. No subscription list will be published; each one will be left at entire liberty to contribute what he may judge right for the glory of Christ, and the good of souls; but a record of the names of those who come nobly forward to help the bishop in this emergency, will be laid up in the archives of the diocese."

* Col. James Skinner, C.B.

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

The *Friend of India*, opposing the recommendation of the *Englishman*, that the collection of the pilgrim-tax and management of the temples should be entrusted to the Dhurma Subha, thus describes that body:—

"We have watched the proceedings of this society with close attention for ten years; and the objection which we feel to its employment in the way the *Englishman* recommends, is founded on long experience. It has been the instrument of oppression to the full extent of its power; it has fomented discord; it has ruled the few natives, who were brought by circumstances within the range of its influence, with a rod of iron; even the orthodox have, one by one, broken off from its communion; its conduct is matter of general notoriety; it is deeply imprinted on the memory of natives of the highest respectability in Calcutta, whom it would be easy to name; its deeds, its disputes, its partial decisions, are recorded in the public journals. We judge, therefore, from its past conduct, that it is about the last agency which Government could desire to select for the management of temples beyond the limits of Bengal; the officiating priests of which have no other affection for the natives of this province, than what may arise from the magnitude of their gifts. The bare idea that Government intended to entrust the collection of the pilgrim-tax, and the intimate superintendence of the temples, to this body, would bring all India remonstrance from Goa and Juggurnauth."

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The appendix to the Prison Discipline Committee's report, is prefaced by a resolution on the report itself, adopted on the 8th October, 1838, in the legislative department, by the president in council, after having consulted the Governor-General. The resolution begins with the end of the report, by disposing, first, of the general scheme of reform proposed by the committee. In the general principles laid down, his honour for the most part concurs. He does so, amongst many other things, in their rejection of education in the gaols, and the prohibition of religious instruction. On the other hand, he reserves for future consideration the influence of rewards, the most desirable sorts of convict labour, and especially the question whether labour on the roads should be wholly discontinued. He disapproves of the system of forcing convicts to work upon the roads at a distance from their district gaols; but rather leans to the belief that in many cases, and under proper regulations, out-door labour within a reasonable distance from the prison may at present, with advantage, be admitted. The most important part of the resolution refers to the experiment which the committee proposed, of erecting a Central Penitentiary in Calcutta. His honour in council would be glad to have before him a plan and estimate for the erection of such a penitentiary, with all its suitable appurtenances, as well as estimates for the improvement of the circle of district gaols connected with this central building; and wishes for this purpose, that Mr. Grant, the intelligent secretary of the committee, may be put in communication with the military board; and that all the information requisite may be collected in a definite shape, for submission to the government, and eventually to the home authorities. He is of opinion that as soon as a plan and estimate can be prepared, the sanction of the Court of Directors should be solicited for the immediate erection at this presidency of a Central Penitentiary of the size recommended by the committee. On the subject of transportation, the president in council recommends, that rules for the better management of the convicts at all the penal settlements should be immediately prescribed; but on the great

question between transportation for life and imprisonment, his honour does not think the government are yet in circumstances to come to a satisfactory decision.

THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The Chowringhee theatre is no more, or exists but as a crumbling and ghastly skeleton of its former self. Between one and two o'clock in the morning of the 31st ult., it was discovered to be on fire, and in about an hour was a blackened and empty shell. All help was unavailing; from the very combustible nature of the various portions of the interior, scenery, furniture, &c. the flames made such rapid progress, that although the engines arrived in the shortest possible time, they could do nothing for the preservation of the house. The whole inside of the theatre, boxes, pit, and stage, with all their decorations and appurtenances, in short, every thing that would burn, has been burnt. The wooden dome made a most awful blaze, which was seen from the most remote parts of the town, until about half-past two, when it fell in with a tremendous crash. The only portions of the premises which have escaped, are the portico to the westward, and a part of the house to the south, occupied by the secretary. Not an atom of the furniture and other appurtenances of the theatre, has, as far as can be learnt, been saved from destruction, and but a small part of the secretary's furniture has been preserved. No one seems to know how the fire originated. Mr. Chester's account is, that shortly after he had retired to rest, and when he had just fallen asleep, he was aroused by one of his servants, and on going towards the door of communication betwixt his house and the stage, encountered a volume of dense and suffocating smoke. There had been a rehearsal of the *Pilot* and the *Sleeping Draught*, which concluded about half-past twelve, shortly after which the party of amateurs, engaged in the representation, broke up and retired from the theatre. On their departure the lights were all carefully extinguished, with the exception of one, which was kept burning in front of the stage every night.—*Hurk. June* 1.

We are glad to see a spirit of kindness abroad, which leads us to hope that some provision will be made for the sufferers by the late conflagration of the Chowringhee theatre. We do not, of course, include in this number the proprietors of the theatre, who were all (we believe) amateurs, in good circumstances, and will not be seriously injured by the loss: we allude to Mrs. Francis, the oldest performer attached to the theatre, by which she was always scantily rewarded; to Mrs. Black, who is nearly of the same standing, and has lately been left a widow, in indigent circumstances; and more especially, to Mr. and Mrs. Chester (the secretary and his wife), who have not only, like Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Black, lost the employment upon which they depended for support, but have also been deprived, by the devouring element, of their little all of personal property; they have, we are assured on the best authority, scarcely a change of raiment, or a plate or spoon, or article of furniture of their own. We are delighted to see that their deplorable case has attracted the charitable consideration of the Lord Bishop, the Archdeacon, the managers of the late theatre, and a few others. —*Ibid. June* 12.

The destruction of the Chowringhee Theatre continues to be a mournful subject of discussion in most of our town circles. All the world knows and admits that, of late, the *élite* of the amateurs had seceded from the boards or kept aloof;—that the scenery was little better than a collection of dirty rags;—that the wardrobe was a mass of faded finery;—that the roof leaked;—that people had got into a habit of smoking cheroots in the house;—that blood and rant and fire, and the supernatural, had superseded poetry and probability;—that the aristocracy rarely countenanced the performances;—that, in short, the drama had fallen here as elsewhere to in the "sear and yellow leaf."—*Englishman, June* 4.

The place was not insured; the loss to the proprietors will be Rs. 70,000.

FALLACIES RESPECTING INDIA.

A "Mofussil Missionary" thus addresses the *Friend of India*:—"In your last two numbers you have given us the chief part of a speech, made some time ago by a Mr. Thompson, at Glasgow; I presume the same person who was lately in America, advocating the cause of the oppressed slaves. I wish he was now equally well employed, instead of troubling himself about Indian affairs, with which he seems to be but very imperfectly acquainted. He appears to me to be labouring under a false impression, as to the state of things in this country. He is mistaken in some of his assumptions; and especially in the remarks which he has put forth on the tax levied by government on the cultivated lands of India. He has greatly misrepresented the government; and his speech is, I think, calculated to do serious injury, by conveying a false impression on this subject to the public mind at home. I should have felt regret at seeing such sentiments put forth by any man in my father-land; but I am particularly pained to see a man, whom I

believe to be a follower of Christ, and a friend of missions, appearing before the religious public, and endeavouring, by incorrect statements, to inflame their minds, and excite their attention to subjects, which (with their means of information) they can know little or nothing about; and Mr. Thompson's zeal is both ill-timed and misplaced, and also calculated to injure the cause he evidently intends to serve. The government have sufficient just now on their hands in this part of the world, and surely need not be embroiled by the interference of mistaken philanthropists at home. Mr. T. has much to say about the oppression from which the natives of this country are suffering. I really cannot see that they are oppressed by the government, although I have been nearly twenty years in the country. I say nothing about the manner in which, whenever they can, they oppress one another; in this respect they are like the fishes of the sea, where the greater devour the less; but with this, the government have nothing to do."

The *Friend of India*, an able paper, which coincides in the object of the British India Society, and is conducted on religious and missionary principles, expresses its regret at the "inaccuracies" into which Mr. Thompson, "with the most benevolent intentions imaginable, has been led, by his dependence on the assertions of others;" and gives, in the following piece of irony, an admirable satire on these ignorant or mischievous babblers: "Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. George Thompson, and Mr. Montgomery Martin have recently informed the British public in England, that the famine, with which the western provinces were desolated last year, was occasioned by the conduct of the Indian government. Mr. Martin has, indeed, extended his charge so as to embrace all the famines which have afflicted the country since the year 1769; and he lays at the door of the Company no fewer than nine of these awful visitations. We are sorry to be constrained to add to the catalogue of its crimes another scarcity, with which the western provinces are now threatened. Our letters from Hindoostan state, that, in consequence of a redundancy of rain during the last year, the stalks of grain shot up with such rapidity as to yield little or no produce. The prospects of the husbandman have, therefore, been in many provinces disappointed; and it has been found cheaper to burn than to reap the ungenerous ears of corn. Scarcity, if not famine, again stares that unhappy country in the face; and the price of grain is already on the rise. After this fresh demonstration of the most wanton cruelty on the part of the government, we should only compromize our own character, by undertaking any defence of its policy. The measure of its iniquities is now filled. The character which the indignation of Burke drew, sixty years ago, of 'these incorrigible and predestinated criminals,' as he described the Company's government, is now fatally realized in the miseries of a famished people. Never, perhaps, did any government exist so utterly incorrigible as that of the English in the East. The famine, which the Company brought upon the country during the last year, cost it a sum little short of forty lakhs of rupees, four hundred thousand pounds. Had the viciousness of government been of an ordinary character, so sharp a penalty for its transgression would have produced some tokens of amendment; but so utterly hardened has it become, by the vicious habit it has contracted of inflicting famines upon India, that punishment, as in the case of criminals who are past redemption, instead of working remorse and reformation, has only led to the perpetration of new crimes. That which was accomplished in one year by the agency of drought, has been performed the next by means of inundation. The means are, indeed, diversified by that fertility of invention which too often accompanies criminality; but in both visitations we trace the same malignant agency of the East-India Company. The Company's government may be considered as an improvement upon the character of the heathen Saturn. That power simply devoured his own children; but its Christian representative devours them in the very act of labouring for its support. Reform is now hopeless. We abandon Lord Auckland and his government to the tender mercies of the English patriots; and we trust that, as soon as the news of this fresh scarcity shall reach England, Mr. Montgomery Martin will move for the recal of the Governor-general, and for his own appointment as his successor."

THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

We are happy to perceive that the Governor-general, in his capacity as Lieut.-governor of the north-west provinces, has issued peremptory orders that the use of the Persian language shall cease throughout the districts under his immediate control. We consider this order as tantamount to the final banishment of this foreign language from the British administration in the East. It is true that, with the general sanction of government, similar orders, though of a less positive character, were promulgated in the lower provinces. It is well known, however, that they were extremely unpalatable to

some of the most influential members of government in high stations; and it was naturally feared, that the language might again creep into our courts, amidst the rapid mutations to which the Indian government is subject. But the deliberate opinion of the highest authority in India, framed after sufficient experience had been obtained of the feasibility and wisdom of the change, must set all these fears for ever at rest. The restoration of Persian is not even a possible contingency, except indeed the invasion of India by the Persians, under Sclavonian influence, should be successful. When the cause of common sense, in the struggle which it wages with ancient prejudices, once becomes lord of the ascendant, its dominion cannot easily be subverted. We rejoice at this happy consummation for the sake of the government. Watched as its measures now are, by the wise and good in England, with unprecedented vigilance; watched as it is, by a powerful competitor for the sovereignty of this empire, whose agents are perpetually calumniating us in the face of Europe, it is no small gratification to be able to point to this honest, wise, and equitable measure and say, we have wiped out another blot from our administration; we have abandoned the anomaly of constraining the people to transact all their public business through a language equally foreign to them and to ourselves; we have thus given an additional pledge that our rule shall be conducted on popular principles. We rejoice still more for the sake of the people, that government has at length listened to the voice of reason, and taken off the yoke of a foreign language, under which their subjects have been groaning for the last six centuries.—*Friend of India, June 6.*

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION AT BHAWANIPORE.

This institution was originally intended for the education of the children of native Christians, with a view, if they should give indications of religious as well as mental fitness for the work, to their becoming catechists and missionaries to their own countrymen. It still retains that distinctive character; sixteen Christian youths are boarded, clothed, and educated at the society's expense; the managers have been induced, however, to admit Hindoo and Moosulman youth. The number of scholars has increased so rapidly, that the London Missionary Society, with which it is connected, have devoted one missionary to its superintendence; he is assisted by three competent East Indian teachers, besides native assistants. A public religious service is conducted every Sunday morning, at which the majority of the pupils attend, —their number is, at present, above three hundred. The Gospel is fully and openly taught in this school, and has been from the first, and although it is situated in the very centre of a most Brahminical neighbourhood, and on the high road to Kalee Ghat, it is increasingly attended; and what is still more singular, the larger proportion of the pupils are Brahmin boys. —*Calcutta Christian Advocate.*

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

"*Tirhoot, 26th June.*—The weather continues cloudy; we had a few days clear sky after the fatal heavy showers of the 10th. From what we have heard, we think 80,000 maunds will be the utmost that can be expected. The Consy river has done great mischief, and has almost ruined my factories situated on her banks."—*Comm. Adv. July 5.*

"*Mymensing.*—Everything is at the worst with us here. Inundation a month earlier than usual and still increasing. Produce down to nothing (3½ maunds per 1,000 bundles of plant is the average at this factory). Such rains I have never before seen. It is now pouring. Much plant of course has been altogether lost, or cut at great disadvantage from the unusually early inundation, and whether we shall be able to manage any better with the portion of our crop still outstanding remains to be proved. I venture the opinion that the eastern districts of Bengal will not turn out more than ⅔ of last year's produce by the aggregate, and some factories that I wot of (already) closed, are wofully below even this calculation." —*Englishman, July 6.*

"*Dacca, July 5.*—Myself and immediate neighbours have been in full work since the 1st June; and I fear, if we are to judge from our present doings, we shall make but a sorry season. The heavy rain we had in June did material injury to our ripe plants, and the rapid rise of the river now obliges us to cut our small ones; the growth of our late sowings was much retarded by the long drought we experienced in April and May, and the consequence is, that we are only obtaining ½ a frame per vat, (or 10 an.) I understand that in some parts, the rise of the river has been so sudden and great as to inundate entirely the crop. One gentleman writes that he is completely floored; another within a few miles of me has been compelled to quit his house and take up his quarters in the pinnace."—*Ibid. July 10.*

"I am sorry to inform you, that since my last letter we have had incessant rain, which I fear has washed off all the stuff out of the plant (Falgoonee). I commence cutting here to-day and fill early to-morrow morning. We require nothing but a fortnight's good fair weather to bring round the May sowings, which in many places is about three high now, and until we are favoured with a little fine weather, I

cannot venture to calculate on the outturn of the concern." — *Comm. Adv. July* 11.

MONEY MARKET, &c.

Calcutta, July 12, 1839.—The despatch per *Water Witch* will be closed to-night, and does not carry remittances to any very large amount, we would be near the mark by saying six and a half lacs. Exchange at which the negociations were effected was 2s. 2d. per Co.'s rupee, and this rate we may safely calculate upon as the ruling rate for the coming season.

Government securities remain without notice; some stock paper changed hands at Rs. 11 premium; this was effected independent of the bazar quotations.

Bank of Bengal.—The payment of the advertised dividend (8 per cent. per annum on its past six months' transactions) continues. We have heard of no sales in this stock, which is quoted at 1,900 to Rs. 2,000 premium.

Rates of Discount.—Approved private bills and notes not having more than three months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum. Government and salary bills ditto, 4 ditto ditto. Loans and accounts of credit for not exceeding three months time, on deposit of Company's paper, &c. 5 ditto ditto. On metals, indigo, and opium, 5½ ditto ditto, and on other goods, 6½ ditto ditto. The Mirzapore branch is effecting discounts in Calcutta at 1-8 as. per cent.

Union Bank.—Shares continue to command much attention and inquiry; they are readily bought at quotations from 320 to Rs. 330 premium. The Mirzapore branch of this bank is transacting business with Calcutta at Rs. 3. 2. as per cent. on good bills at 91 days' sight.

Agra Bank.—Shares as before. The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates:—at six months' sight, per Co.'s Rs. 2s. 0½d.; at three month's sight, ditto, 2s.; at sight, for sums not exceeding £100, 1s. 11½d.

Bonded Warehouse.—Shares, Co.'s Rs. 500, without inquiry; quotations are 10 to Rs. 20 discount.

Docking Company.—Shares, Co.'s Rs. 1,000, about Rs. 100 premium.

Steam Tug Association.—Shares, Co.'s Rs. 1,000, reported at Rs. 100 to 150 premium.

Assam Tea Company.—Shares, Co.'s Rs. 500, open at par.

Bengal Salt Company.—Shares, Co.'s Rs. 1,000. One per cent. of capital paid up, upon which the committee is experimentalizing.

Money.—Our banks are well stored and generally not scarce. Interest from 8 to 9 per cent. The importations of bullion have been large, but not much operated. —*Mercantile Gazette.*

GENERALS NOTT AND WILLSHIRE.

The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the following letter, as a genuine copy of the "appeal" of Major-gen. Nott to the Supreme Government on the subject of his supersession by Major-gen. Willshire; he (a Company's officer) being the next senior officer to Sir J. Keane. It is addressed to Major-gen. Lumley, adj.-gen. of the Bengal army, and is dated "Quetta, 19th April:"—

"It is with deep regret I feel myself necessitated to forward to you an appeal, and to request the honour of your laying it before the commander of the forces, for the decision of the Supreme Government. General orders by his Exc. Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Keane, commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, places Local Major-gen. Willshire in the command of a division, while I am placed in the command of a brigade in the same army. I beg leave to refer to general orders by the Governor-general in Council, of 9th March 1838, published with an extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date 19th December 1837. On these orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors and the Supreme Government I found my appeal, and pray for redress of what I humbly conceive a very great grievance. I have not presumed to offer any remark whatever on the subject of my appeal; but I shall be most anxious till I shall be honoured with the decision of Government, as my rank and the Government general order quoted place me in an unpleasant position as regards the Local Major-gens. Thackwell and Willshire."

The *Agra Ukhbar* publishes a letter, dated "Quetta, 20th April," which professes to give a faithful account of an interview between Sir John Keane and Major-gen. Nott, on this subject.

"After breakfast, the major-gen. went to pay his respects to Sir John Keane, and in the course of conversation, his Exc. mentioned, he intended to place Sir Willoughby in command of the Bengal division, and him (Major-gen. Nott) in command of the 2d brigade; all of which appeared in general orders afterwards. Major-gen. Nott immediately objected to such an arrangement, observing his seniority of rank would show the injustice of his being sent to the command of a brigade. Sir John Keane replied, he had the positive instructions of the Governor-general to remand Sir Willoughby Cotton to the command of the Bengal division of the Infantry; that he had orders to leave a whole brigade in Shaul, and that he intended the 2d should be that brigade. Major-gen. Nott then pointed out that he was the only major-general of the Company's army with the Army of

the Indus; that those going forward were his juniors, and requested, if no other arrangements could be made, that he might be allowed to go forward with the regiment of his brigade present in camp, the 48d N.I., and if that could not be conceded to him, that he might be allowed to go forward without any charge. To all which Sir John Keane merely remarked, he was delicately situated, as he was acting under the immediate and positive orders of the Governor-general; that nothing had yet been decided, and desired Major-gen. Nott to return at three P.M., when they would talk it over coolly. Accordingly, at three P.M., the major-general went to head-quarters. He was shown into the military-secretary's tent, who immediately observed, 'His Exc. could not comply with Gen. Nott's wishes; that he had positive orders to the contrary.' Gen. Nott told Col. Macdonald he came by his his Exc.'s orders to wait on the Commander-in-chief, and requested to know if he could see him. The military-secretary assented, and led the way to the Commander-in-chief's tent. On entering, Lieut.-col. Macdonald remarked, 'Here is Gen. Nott, Sir John; nothing will convince him.' Gen. Nott replied, 'It would be more correct, Col. Macdonald, to say, nothing you have urged has convinced me.' Turning then to Sir J. Keane, he said, he was in attendance on his Exc. as by desire in the morning, to discuss his right to a command. Sir J. Keane replied, he could not allow him to have a command in a Bengal division; he had received the Governor-general's positive orders to the contrary. Major-gen. Nott remarked, he was sorry for that; nevertheless, his rank entitled him to some command, and that he should view a refusal not only as a personal injustice to himself, but to the Hon. Company's service generally. Sir J. Keane simply said, 'I cannot help it.' Again Major-gen. Nott remarked, the greater portion of the troops in advance were of the Bengal presidency, yet there would be four Queen's major-generals and not one Company's, unless he was allowed to go. Sir J. Keane replied, he had orders to leave a whole brigade in Shaul, and that he intended the 2d brigade should take that duty. Major-gen. Nott reiterated his wish to proceed, and his Exc. observed that it was very extraordinary conduct in a man of Gen. Nott's standing as an officer; asking him if he supposed he (Sir J. Keane) could alter the orders of Government to please him? How did Gen. Nott know how soon he might be ordered to take Kilat? How did Gen. Nott know what orders he (Sir J. Keane) had received? That Gen. Nott was left in a more responsible situation than those going forward. To all this the major-general replied, that if his Exc. resolved on leaving him behind, he begged leave to tender his resignation of the command of the 2d brigade. His Exc. remarked that he had better consult his friends before taking such a step. Gen. Nott replied that, in this instance, he would rely on his own judgment; that he did not act from any impulse of the moment; that he had long seen through the whole affair; that not a single Company's officer would be left in any responsible situation in the Army of the Indus. To the major-general's last remark, Sir J. Keane observed, he could only accept Gen. Nott's resignation of the command of his brigade in one way, *viz.* to forward it to Government; in the mean time, he supposed Gen. Nott would obey his orders. The major-general replied, he must obey them, whatsoever they were; but observed, his object in going with the advance would be defeated by such an arrangement. His Exc. again remarked, that such conduct was very extraordinary in an officer of Gen. Nott's standing; adding, 'Sir W. Cotton does not feel himself aggrieved; why should you?' Gen. Nott told his Exc., Gen. Cotton's feelings were no guide for his, in the first place, and in the second, that the two cases bore no analogy to each other. Gen. Nott next asked Sir J. Keane, if his Exc. was aware he held a Queen's commission as major-general? He (Sir J. Keane) replied in the affirmative. The major-general then said, he supposed his Exc. was equally aware that, by general orders of the Governor-general in Council, 9th March 1839, publishing an extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 9th December 1837, he was entitled to a command before Local Major-gens. Willshire and Thackwell; yet still the former was in command of a division. Sir J. Keane replied, that he had received the positive orders of the Governor-general, in his own hand-writing, to place Local Major-gen. Willshire in the command of a division, and if Gen. Nott thought himself aggrieved, he should appeal to the Court of Directors. Sir John added, 'I see nothing can convince you, Gen. Nott.' The major-general replied, 'Nothing that has fallen from your Exc. has gone to convince me that I am not by my rank entitled to a command. I am senior to Local Major-gen. Willshire. On this, Sir John fired up, saying, Gen. Nott insulted his authority. Gen. Nott hoped not; that whatever he had urged, had been expressed in most respectful terms. Much more conversation passed; Major-gen. Nott urging his seniority to Local Major-Gen. Willshire, and consequent right to a command before him. Sir J. Keane, in reply, declaring he acted under the particular orders of the Governor-general, in

his own hand-writing, and that he had the Governor-general's authority for what he did. Major-gen. Nott rose to take leave, observing, that he hoped the meeting would leave no ill-impression against him in his Exc.'s mind. 'Ill-impression, sir?' said Sir John, 'ill-impression? I will never forget your conduct as long as I live.' Gen. Nott replied, 'If that be the case, Sir John, I have only to wish you a very good evening;' and then retired. When the general returned to our camp, many officers of the regiment were assembled in a group, talking of our bad luck in being left behind; the general dismounted near us, joined us, and related all that had passed at both interviews."

A writer in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in a letter dated Cawnpore, July 17, and addressed "To the Officers of the Indian Army," endeavours to show that there is much error and misapprehension in the view taken of this matter by the Company's officers. He says:—

"No affront nor reflection on the Company's army could possibly have been intended by Sir John Keane, and Major-gen. Nott has urged his claims from a soldierly desire to get into action, rather than from any principle of actual right. I have seen the instructions from Lord Hill on the subject of supersessions, and there are explicit commands from the sovereign, that no officer on full-pay, who has once attained the rank of lieut.-colonel, whether regimentally or by royal brevet, shall ever afterwards be superseded (save in the single exception of H.M.'s aide-de-camp) by any junior lieut.-colonel, whether as colonel, major-general, or lieut.-general. These are the explicit commands of the sovereign, and as such, the Commander-in-chief in India is bound to see them obeyed, without reference to the wants or wishes of any other parties. The foregoing shows the principles on which promotion in India is to be exclusively regulated, and the grounds on which Sir Henry Fane appointed certain officers of H.M. service to be major-generals in India, in order that they might preserve, with the new brevet, the same relative positions they had enjoyed up to that period, first as lieut.-colonels, and afterwards as colonels. Many, especially those in the Bombay presidency, must well remember the case of Col. Thomas, C.B., of H.M.'s 20th, who refused to serve under Brig.-gen. Gilbert, his junior officer, as colonel commanding the Belgaum division. Col. Thomas referred the case to Lord W. Bentinck. It was given against him, and the colonel forthwith applied for leave, proceeded to Europe, and laid his grievance before the Horse Guards. From this arose a correspondence between the President of the Board of Control and Lord Hill. The merits of the individual case, as also sundry suggestions submitted by Mr. Grant and the chairs to Lord Hill, by which it was proposed so to regulate matters in future, as to prevent misunderstandings and clashings of rank between the superior officers of the two armies, were fully and freely discussed. It is long since I read Lord Hill's reply; but I have never ceased to regret that a document of such interest, and one which would have prevented so much of bickering, jealousy, and ill-will, should have been withheld from the Indian army. Lord Hill commenced by saying, that he felt deeply impressed with the necessity of removing from officers of either service, as far as possible, all just grounds of grievance. He admitted unreservedly that the army of the E.I. Company is the Indian army, and that H.M.'s troops are but a subsidiary force; and that the latter are, therefore, not entitled to claim any proportion of the staff appointments, &c. of the Indian army, which appertain exclusively to officers of the Company's service, who devote their entire career exclusively to this country. Still, Lord H. states that, without the most distant reflection on the native army, it cannot be denied that the larger proportion of Indian conquests are attributable to the valour and discipline of the European troops, more especially those of H.M., and that therefore it becomes of great importance that these troops should have no real grounds to consider themselves neglected or slightly treated; that nothing would be so likely to promote ill-will, jealousies, &c. as any attempt to lower or degrade the rank or authority of the superior officers of that service, by attempts to exclude them from commands; that under no circumstances whatever can it be permitted that any officer in H.M. service shall, at any time, be required to serve under one of inferior rank, and that the best mode of preventing all clashing or misunderstanding will be, to continue the rule so long established, in respect to promotion, and that the rank of lieut.-colonel having been once attained, all superior rank should be strictly regulated by that standard, whether to the rank of colonel, major-general, or lieut-general. Lord Hill, after disposing of several minor points, next adverts to one argument frequently employed, *viz.* that, as the officers of the ordnance in England rise to the rank of colonel regimentally, the officer of the Indian army should enjoy a like advantage. His lordship observes that the cases are not by any means the same. That the promotion to such rank, in an isolated and scientific corps like that of the ordnance, in England, is very different from a case applied to the line of a whole army, and that no practical evil results from the super-

session in the former case; that officers of the rank of colonel of artillery or engineers are seldom employed on active service in command, for that armies in Europe are necessarily so large, that general officers are always employed at the head of divisions and brigades of the line, as also in command of the ordnance corps; that the artillery in such cases is an exclusive command, and cannot clash with other interests, as would infallibly be the case were the rank of colonel regimentally conceded to the Indian army, by which their seniors as lieut.-colonels of of H.M. service would be superseded by their juniors of the H.C. service. Lord Hill then admits, that it is a good *general* rule to apportion the superior commands of divisions and brigades in fixed proportions between the officers of the two services; but that this is not a measure of such first-rate importance, but what it is better to suffer occasional deviations, rather than cause injury to that high sense of honour and discipline, which so mainly depends on maintaining proper things in their *proper places*; and that, consequently, no senior officer must ever be commanded by his junior. Lastly, Lord Hill notices a proposition, that when officers of H.M. army are in command of regiments, and whose rank would clash with those of the Company's service who may be appointed by Government to commands, &c., such officers should be relieved from active service, and permitted to return to Europe with an allowance from the Company until regularly removed from the effective regimental list by promotion to major-general by H.M. brevet. His lordship scouts the proposition as one that cannot be listened to a moment,—that such a principle of bartering honour for pelf could ever be tolerated for one hour, as it would inevitably tend to degrade the profession, and to destroy that high tone of feeling on which the efficiency of military service so mainly depends. Lord Hill concludes by recapitulating briefly the several propositions of Mr. Grant and the chairs, and his replies to each in detail, and repeats the explicit commands of the sovereign, that no senior officer be required to serve under his junior, and that no officer, having attained the rank of lieut.-colonel in India, shall ever be superseded (save and except by H.M.'s aide-de-camp), whether as colonel, major-general, or lieut.-general. It was upon these clear and explicit instructions that the officers of the line in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who had been superseded by Col. Macleod, of the Bengal Engineers, and by those of H.M. officers who had been promoted to colonels, in order that they might not be superseded by Col. Macleod, were placed in their *proper places*, by receiving commissions antedated, so as to place each and every one in the same position as colonel that he had previously held as lieut.-colonel. It was upon these instructions also that Sir Henry Fane subsequently promoted the colonels of H.M. service to be major-generals; and, despite all the sneers and all the obloquy heaped upon Sir Henry's head for that act (and I confess I was one who strongly disapproved the measure, while I was ignorant of the true merits of the case), I believe you will now admit that Sir Henry Fane was legally and morally justified in that act, and that the officers so promoted to be 'Fane' major-generals, as they are generally called, in order to put them in their *proper places*, are, to all intents and purposes, in India, as much general officers, and entitled to superior commands as such, equally as if they had been gazetted by her Majesty's brevet. It will therefore, I trust, be now admitted, that Major-gen. Nott, of the Bengal army, has not been slightly or unjustly treated by being left in command of a Bengal brigade, while Major-gen. Willshire, an older soldier by many years, an older lieut.-col. by many years, and *par consequence* a senior general officer, is placed in command of the Bombay division, with which he has served for many years, and with which he has marched from Bombay to Candahar."

SWEARING UPON THE KORAN.

There has been a warm discussion in the papers, relative to the oaths which witnesses are obliged to take in the courts of justice. A gentleman of the civil service has stated that, while he was presiding in a court of justice, he had some doubts regarding the *Koran* upon which the mouluvee was swearing the people, and desired to see it. The mouluvee hesitated, and said that no gentleman had ever made such a request, and that the holy book could not be unfolded before unbelievers. The amlahs, who were nearly all Mohamedans, joined him, and begged the gentleman not to insist upon seeing the book. His suspicions were now raised, and he ordered the nazir to bring him the book. It was brought; he unfolded one cloth after another, but still no book or writing appeared. Having at length unfolded the whole bundle, he found that it contained nothing but rags. Strange to say, it was upon this bundle of rags that the mouluvee had for eleven years been swearing all the witnesses of the Mohamedan persuasion.—*Durpun.*

NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The Raja of Midnapore has appointed Nobinchunder Mitter, a passed student of the Medical College, to be his family medical attendant. He will receive a sa-

lary of Rs. 100 per mensem, with lodging and palanquin allowance. The appointment is altogether the voluntary unprompted act of the raja. It will prove a powerful stimulus to native education, and we have no doubt the example will be followed by other native families of rank and fortune.

Besides the students selected for civil medical duties in Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad, two are in requisition for the tea plantations in Upper Assam, and for the station of Seharunpore. Messrs. Cockerell and Co. have munificently enabled another of the students to order from England ample supplies of druggist's stores, wherewith to commence business as an apothecary in Calcutta.

These facts afford the most gratifying proof of the deep interest taken in this fine institution by all classes of society, whether native or European. It is scarcely credible indeed, that in four short years, so much should have been accomplished towards the introduction of the profession of medicine in its most respectable shape among the natives of Bengal. The great object which remains to be held in view is the employment of these highly-educated young men as the teachers of the necessary number of humble practitioners required in the remote and impoverished districts which the college, as at present constituted, cannot hope to supply.—*Hurk., May* 24.

A SUBADAR'S FETE AT DELHI.

Sirdar Bahadoor Rambhurrosah Sing gave a ball and supper to this station, in commemoration of his being invested with the Order of British India of the first class. The assembly-rooms were thrown open at nine o'clock, and shortly afterwards, all the beauty, fashion, and rank of the station began to assemble; they were received by the sirdar bahadoor and native officers with great ease and *sçavoir faire*. Dancing commenced, and was well kept up until half-past twelve, when the "Roast Beef of Old England" warned the company that the various delicacies and wines required also a share of their attention, and due respect having been paid to their pretensions, Major-gen. Fast said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen: We are assembled at the hospitable call of subadar major sirdar bahadoor, of the 38th regiment, an officer whose service approaches towards half a century, during which period he has been engaged in many of the most important campaigns that have occurred in India. It is most gratifying to all of us to see a distinction conferred by Government upon our friends and companions in arms, the subadars and jemadars of the army—men with whom our own career of military service has been inseparable. The sirdar bahadoor evinces, on the present occasion, that, gratifying as the distinction he has received is, it is yet more grateful, as enabling him in this public and hospitable manner to show that, in the hour of honour and distinction, as in that of danger, he still associates the European officers with his feelings. We all of us most cordially thank the sirdar bahadoor for the kind and hospitable entertainment he gives us, and we most sincerely wish him long life, health, and prosperity, to enjoy the honours he has so well deserved and so nobly bears."

The major-general having concluded his speech, the sirdar bahadoor rose and said, in reply to Major-gen. Fast's complimentary speech, that he felt inexpressible gratification at such an assemblage of beauty, rank, and fashion; that he begged to offer his best thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who favoured him with their company, declaring the evening to be one of the happiest of his life. In acknowledging the honour and distinction conferred on him by the investiture of the Star of the Order of British India, he offered his gratitude to the Right Hon. the Governor-general, Lord Auckland, and to the Government of India, whom he had served upwards of forty-three years, and he was still willing to render them his services, there being, in his estimation, no government equal to British Indian rule. To Major-gen. Fast, commanding the garrison, he felt much indebted for the honourable manner in which he had commented on his (the bahadoor's) past services. Such commendation, emanating from a general officer of Gen. Fast's standing, was most flattering to his feelings, and he should cherish it to the last moment of his existence.

Lieut.-col. Moseley, commanding the regiment, then rose and said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen: I feel considerable gratification in saying a few words in praise of my veteran friend, the sirdar bahadoor. Having had ocular demonstration of his high deserts, I can, without the risk of contradiction, say, that there is not a more worthy and meritorious soldier in the Indian army than our much-esteemed brother officer, Rambhurrosah Sing. We have served together in the 38th regiment for a period exceeding thirty-two years, and part of that time in the same company (light company), on service at the taking of Malown, and throughout the Mahratta war. In conclusion, general, I propose that we drink the veteran's health in a bumper. So fill up your glasses."

The company then returned to the ball-room, and dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit till three o'clock in the

morning, when the guests departed, well pleased and gratified with the bahadoor's taste and hospitality.—*Englishman.*

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignee of the late Firm of Fergusson and Co., from 22d February to 30th June 1839.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs.	1,84,781
Sundry advances		908
Premium paid on life insurances		7,015
Dividend paid		8,00,131
Amount paid, being refund of so much received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		11,342
Amount paid, being refund of so much received on account of parties not indebted to estate		918
Amount paid on account law costs		3,184
Money borrowed re-paid		2,92,700
Sundry charges connected with estate		232
Commission paid to assignee, from which expenses of his office have been defrayed		24,000
Postage paid		241
Interest paid		2,062
Establishment paid		8,613
		13,36,217
Balance in hands of assignee		6,594
	Co.'s Rs.	13,42,811

Receipts.

Balance of last statement	Co.'s Rs.	5,15,282
Outstanding debts recovered		1,17,180
Amount received on account sale of indigo factories		81,625
Money borrowed		4,15,292
Amount received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		5,289
Indigo advances refunded		26,400
Sale of Indigo		1,48,893
Money lent received		32,850
	Co.'s Rs.	13,42,811

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignee of the late Firm of Colvin and Co., from 23d February to 30th June 1839.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs.	44,711
Sundry advances		32,762
Amount paid, being refund of so much received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		2,692
Amount paid on account of law costs		5,746
Money borrowed repaid		33,350
Sundry charges connected with estate		126
Postage paid		57
Interest paid		32
Establishment, &c.		408
		1,19,884
Balance in hands of assignee		1,277
	Co.'s Rs.	1,21,161

Receipts.

Balance of last statement	Co.'s Rs.	14,984
Outstanding debts recovered		42,208
Amount received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		3,919
Money borrowed		48,960
Sale of Indigo		11,090
	Co.'s Rs.	1,21,161

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, AND CO.

Abstract of Disbursements and Receipts of the Assignees of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st March to 30th June 1839.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	41,030
Money borrowed repaid	81,582
Ditto lent at interest	80,498
Deposited in Union Bank	1,01,589
Life insurance premium	6,928
Annuities secured by mortgage	5,652
Law charges for three years, paid to late solicitors to estate	14,597
Ditto to other attorneys	2,720
Repairs, assessment, durwan's wages	2,612
Dividends paid	110
Advanced in anticipation of dividends	50
Advertisements, postages, and office charges	416
Balance as per account	5,209
Co.'s Rs.	3,42,994

By balance of last account filed	Co.'s Rs.	23,396
Indigo factory sold		24,498
Indigo sold		31,006
Indigo seed sold		12,000
Money lent re-paid with interest		1,01,589
Recoveries from debtors		12,953
Dividends refunded		3,065
Rents realized		10,415
Drawn from Union Bank		1,23,679
Proceeds of glass receivers		92
	Co.'s Rs.	3,42,994

CAPTURE OF CANDAHAR.

The following details, respecting the march of the allied troops to Candahar, are given by a correspondent of the *Englishman*, in that paper of June 3:—

"Candahar, 25th April.—We are in possession of Candahar, of which place the king has just received seisin, and Sir John Keane is still in the rear. How this has occurred I shall now relate.

"My last letter was written after passing the Kojack Ghat, and joining the cavalry brigade. We halted at that ground till the 21st, during which period the chiefs of Candahar, excepting Kohun Dil Khan, came out to attack us, with some three thousand horse. In spite, however, of all their resolutions to attack and drive us back, a *chappow* on our camels and the mission elephants was the boldest act they performed. Having been joined by Sir J. Keane and the infantry, the king marched on the 21st to Kileh Futoola Khan. The water here was brackish and scanty, insomuch that the greatest distress was suffered by the Europeans. At the former ground we had a beautiful running stream, which the Candaharies managed more than once to cut off, in spite of parties sent by the chief to open it. This stream should likewise have supplied us at Kileh Futoola. From the Kileh, we marched on the 22d at daylight, passed a ghaut and a good deal of very rough and rocky ground, and reached some wells at Mela, thirteen miles, at about seven A.M. It was supposed that here, too, water must be very scarce, though it turned out quite

the reverse, and after about an hour's stoppage, the cavalry of the regular and Shah's armies were directed to push on to a river some distance a-head. We accordingly started again, and pursued our way over a barren and arid country, with a sun so hot that a thermometer mounted immediately to 133°, till, from a bend in the road, we perceived at some distance on our left hand the long-wished-for bed of a river. Quitting the road, we steered across the strong and hilly ground for the stream, and such a figure as we cut at the moment has, I fancy, not often been witnessed. The lancers, the 2d and 3d regts. of light cavalry, and the king's 1st cavalry, formed the brigade, and certain I am that five hundred good horse might have done what they liked with us. Our horses had long been nearly starved; for the last two days they had had no water, and had come thirty-two miles over rocky and bad roads under a burning sun. At length we reached the stream at Tukhtehpool, and eagerly rushed men and horses into it, where it poured its pure and rapid waters, soon to be defiled by the mud stirred up by the feet of the thirsty multitude. Gallons were drunk by many individuals, fortunately without serious injury, though many have experienced slight inconveniences from the salts with which most of the waters here are impregnated. We halted at Tukhtehpool on the 23d; indeed, it would have been almost impossible to have marched us. The horse artillery were to have accompanied us to this place, but this was countermanded after the departure of the cavalry. Considering the state the cavalry was in, its total inability to repel an attack, and joined to the fact of three thousand horse having been in our neighbourhood for three or four days past, and known to have taken the road we were to travel, the detaching the cavalry by itself was trusting more to the Company's *ikbal* than any prudent general would have done; but these hot and hasty peninsulars have a mode of their own of waging war, and not having an European enemy to contend with, they consider it useless to have recourse to any of even the commonest and most obvious precautions for their safety, such as gaining intelligence of the enemy and his movements, the state of the country, and its capabilities in wood, water, and forage. At any period of the march, an enemy might have been encamped within half a mile of us, without his vicinage being known, unless we happened to be on a plain where no one could avoid seeing him.

"On the 23d, the infantry column marched from Mela, and on the 24th we left Tukhtehpool, and reached the infantry camp at daylight. Here we learned that the king had the preceding evening proceeded to Deh-i-Hadjee. The infantry joined us, and we all marched on to Deh-i-Hadjee, where the force encamped. The king's army had just marched for Khooshdo, a village some few miles from Candahar; but on its arrival there, finding the water scarce, proceeded to Candahar. The 1st cavalry of the king's force, having made its two marches this morning to Sir J. Keane's camp, and then with him to Deh-i-Hadjee, was just preparing to pitch, when Sir J. Keane, with that high degree of humanity, justice, and consideration, for which his every act has rendered him celebrated, sent the deputy adjutant-general to direct it to proceed and join the king, 'who had sent for cavalry to pursue the chiefs of Candahar, who had absconded.' Now, Sir John knew, or ought to have known, the starved and miserable state all the horses were in; yet this was an order to make thirty-three miles in a forced march, under a scorching sun, for the purpose of *then* beginning a pursuit after fugitives who, with fresh horses, had started twenty-four hours before their pursuers! The 1st cavalry accordingly march this day. On reaching Khooshdo (twenty-nine miles), where they expected to find the king, they learned his majesty had, as above-mentioned, proceeded to Candahar, at which place they joined him at twelve at noon, as the salute was being fired for the bloodless acquisition by his majesty of the southern capital of his dominions. We pitched about two miles from the town. The people of the country thronged to the camp and about the king, whom they welcomed with every demonstration of joy. In the evening we changed ground a little nearer the town, and are now pitched in a beautifully watered and fertile clover meadow. The surrounding valley smiles under its load of green corn, which rivals any I ever saw in England for density of crop and richness; oats, barley, and clover, are spontaneous productions of the soil; vegetables are plentiful, as are fruits too, but the latter are scarcely ripe yet; all sorts of English flowers abound, even the humble daisy's modest head courts the tread of the plundering Kakurs, as they cross the hills. Provisions of every kind are to be had; wine, such as it is; very good bread, cheese, butter—all manufactured daily, and fresh. And yet, with all these blessings and its capabilities, the country is a miserable one. These oases are very scarce, and like precious stones, found at long intervals amid the dirt of the mines, are nearly lost in the barren and hilly desert surrounding them on every side.

"In the above, I have confined myself to the dry and bare detail of facts, including our having acquired possession of the town. Let me now, therefore, revert to the political changes which have brought

about this happy and bloodless victory. I mentioned that the chiefs of Candahar had advanced to Choukee against us. Terms had been offered them so long ago as when the king was at Shikarpore; report says, pensions of one lakh of rupees; but they, it appears, demanded three lakhs each. Negociations were still going on through the medium of some *employés* of the king's at Candahar, when the chiefs (excepting Kohun Dil Khan, who had more sense) vowed that they would *chappow* us, and drive us back to Hindostan. They accordingly came to meet us, and encamped within ten or twelve miles of our camp. Had they attacked us that night, they might have done some mischief, as the shah's force and cavalry only were there. The second night they might have done us all a benefit, as they had fixed to attack the rear and Sir J. Keane, who arrived on that day. They might have had his excellency cheap. The third day the infantry arrived, while his majesty threw back his force. The chiefs during the day made an attack upon our foraging party; they killed one sowar, and wounded another of the king's 1st cavalry, and carried off a camel or two, and two of the mission elephants. This was the night fixed for the attack on us, which was to have been made in the rear, in hopes of carrying off our camels; but a party of the country-people, who had been in Major Leach's service, went over to the chiefs and informed them that we did not keep our camels in the rear, and secondly, that there was no catching us asleep at night from our picquets and constant vigilance, but that they should attack us when mixed with the baggage on the march. This very good advice the chiefs did not approve, and learning that Hadjee Khan, the chief of the Kakurs, and their confidential adviser, had come over to the king, they decamped and returned to Candahar, packed up their women and jewels, sold every thing they could, and being joined by Kohun Dil Khan, fled, some say to Herat, while others name Meshed and other places. Hadjee Khan, the worthy above-named, is head of the plundering Kakurs. He is reported to have urged, as an excuse for his desertion of the Barikzye chiefs, that when they took to the Kakur trade of hurrying and driving camels and elephants, he could not look on them as princes any longer. His defection deprived them of all heart.

"I am happy to say, that the shah showed a very praiseworthy feeling yesterday, visiting Candahar, and the tomb of his grandfather, Ahmed Shah Abdalee. He turned to one of his followers, and directed him to send forthwith after the chiefs, to tell them not to be running about the world like beggars, but to return, and he would provide for their support. Again, on the Barikzye garrison begging that their lives might be spared, his reply was noble: 'I do not know the difference,' said he, 'between Barikzye and Sudozac' (the latter is his own tribe). The joy which pervades all the lower class, especially the cultivators, is indescribable. For what portion of his popularity his majesty is indebted to our presence, is difficult as yet to define; but assuredly he is the people's king."

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjab.—Previous to the death of Runjeet Sing the mission under Mr. Clerk had brought to an amicable arrangement some matters connected with the navigation of the Sutlej, and the *Delhi Gazette* congratulates the public "upon the prospect of a new channel being opened for European commerce and energy." On Mr. Clerk's paying a visit to Umritsir, the merchants turned out in a body, and expressed their gratification and thanks for what had already been done, and asked him to use his exertions in procuring them 100 boats of 800 maunds each, to be despatched from Ferozepore immediately.

The revenues of the Punjab are estimated at two crores of rupees; but the late maharajah is supposed to have been immensely rich. Naturally most avaricious, he had for years hoarded up his gains collected from every quarter of his dominions, whilst his expenditure was restricted to parsimony. The private character of Runjeet Singh was immoral and vicious. Added to the indulgence of every appetite, unknown to restraint, and never subject to any curb but that of sickness, the result of debauchery, he lived for himself alone. His name will not be handed down to posterity, except for his martial qualities; he was a good soldier, fearless of his own person, quick at discerning an advantage, and ready to apply his resources. The nicetics of political economy were not studied or thought of at his council board. If a portion of territory was backward in revenues, a farmer was sought who would pay down a certain sum, fixed by the cupidity of the rajah; in consideration of which he was placed in possession, his tenure depending on the will of the maharajah, who was not proof against intrigue, if supported by an offer of money, jewels, shawls, or horses. His passion for the latter was notorious; and the stratagems to which he would resort to obtain possession of an animal he coveted, would better belong to the highwayman or swindler, than to the ruler of a mighty nation.—*Agra Journal, July 6.*

Scinde.—Under the present rapacious rulers of Scinde, the country has been entirely laid waste. No protection has been given to commerce or property; the husbandman has been converted into a mere slave; the old tenures of the soil have been abolished; and a great portion of the finest tracts have been allowed to grow into jungle, for the purposes of the chase. The occupation of the Delta of the Indus must be highly advantageous to Britain, either in a political or commercial point of view; and if we may credit the lesson of past events, we may rationally conclude that it will soon be entirely subject to British domination, and that Hyderabad will be the head-quarters of a station judge and collector. Nor, were we to subvert the Talporee dynasty tomorrow, could it be said that we had, in so doing, deviated from the common rule and maxims of our policy. The Talpoorees are usurpers, as was the family of Hyder Ally, and are the present chiefs now being expelled from Cabul. We cannot see how the rights of the present potentates of Scinde have passed so long unchallenged. Surely one of the old stock can be found, with his rights and titles engraved on an old sheet of copper. Common justice, the rights of humanity, and the miseries and prayers of the Scinde nation, require that our sympathies should be exerted in behalf of fallen and injured royalty. Our own innate love of liberty, and detestation of tyranny and usurpation, must fill us with an intense desire to discover, and drag from his unworthy obscurity, the lawful descendant of the old Scindean monarchy. We think it hardly possible for the present form of government in Scinde to survive for any length of time, under the weight and irritation of a subsidized allianceship. It will first become fretful, then plot a little, then become distracted, and then be flung aside. Ere the Indus can become an extensive and crowded line of commerce, we must have the possession and management of all the principal places that can contribute to its safety and protection. The tariff must be wholly in our hands; and the transit and dissemination of goods and commodities must be rendered safe from the rapacity and impositions of the Rajpoots. It is as idle and hopeless a task to go about, wasting time, and making conventional rules and regulations, with a number of ignorant and unruly chiefs and princes, as it would be to preach honesty to a Beloochee. They have no sense to appreciate or be guided by the principles of justice and forbearance; and it is only a vain and ostentatious sacrifice to the laws of civilized policy to try to reason them into a seeming acquiescence with measures, the propriety and utility of which they cannot understand. Instead of exacting from their fears, the only quarter where conviction can be forced upon them, we give them credit for the possession of feelings and sentiments to which they lay no claim, and then proceed to chastise them for the violation of what never belonged to them. We act, in this respect, like the savage with his idol; first investing it with all manner of power and attribute, and upon the first turn of ill-luck, breaking it in pieces. The more open and candid way would therefore be, to assume without reserve the unqualified tone and imperious arrogance of a dictator, and to impress, when occasion or policy requires it, the summary weight of our authority, without the usual offset of preliminary twist and duplicity. We will find this policy to be the most expeditious and serviceable, to make the Indus a safe and commodious channel for commercial enterprize.—*Bomb. Gaz., July 5.*

Rajpootana.—The turbulent dispositions of the Rajpoot states, and their impatience under the yoke of what they consider ignominious treaties, have continued to keep them in a course of anarchy or revolt. The greatest of our victorious predecessors, who successively achieved the conquest of India, never ranked them as their regular tributaries, and their hostility or friendship was invariably averted or bought by pensions, in the same manner as the Romans were wont to treat their barbarian auxiliaries. Their historian, Tod, has invested their ardent and violent sense of freedom and honour with the mantle of chivalry; but their extravagant dissensions and endless disaffection have made the British Government subject them to an active political vigilance. No measures have yet been devised to institute among them any regular forms of government; and although they have been taught to own the supremacy of Britain, and to know their own weakness, they have been as yet permitted to indulge in all the excesses of internal discord. A sense of their weakness is, in fact, the mainspring and instrument of all their disorder. By it they are goaded on to the violation of treaties and to the machination of plots and conspiracies against our power. They are ready to harbour our thieves, and to make their homes an asylum for all our fugitives; while their latent resentment and eagerness for revenge can scarcely be confined to petty annoyance and disturbance. Yet amid all this social disorganization lie concealed the elements of national worth and greatness, and qualities which may be wrought into the props and pillars of future prosperity and greatness. The opening of the Indus, and the consequent circulation of commerce, accompanied by the gradual progression of that civilized knowledge

which tempts an ignorant nation to explore the nature of those arts and sciences by which it is nourished, will be of material importance in imparting a salubrity to the noxious atmosphere of Rajpoot feelings and politics. The advantages likely to arise from a revival of commercial pursuits along the line of the Indus, will gradually clothe the adjacent countries with fruitful verdure, and fill them with industrious communities.—*Bomb. Gaz., July 5.*

EXCERPTA.

The demand for freight by the *Bauguratty* was considerably above the means of supply, (the tonnage available being about 2,000 feet, while the demand was not less than *nine thousand*), and asale by auction appeared at first inevitable, when an arrangement was this day effected among the merchants, each reducing his demands, to make the whole come within the means of supply.—*Cour., July* 10.

The state of the Calcutta and Moorshedabad road, and from hence to Rungpore, has been so neglected, that at this season of the year it is impassable to horses. Our pony dak has in consequence been suspended for the last fifteen days. This makes a difference of some six hours generally in the delivery of letters. —*Moorshedabad News, July* 6

The remonstrances addressed to the Government by the press, and by officers in the service of the State, touching the great want of a translation of the acts and regulations of Government, for dissemination amongst the natives, have at length produced their effect. A translator's office is, we are credibly informed, in course of organization, and will be placed under the control of the Secretary to the Government of India in the legislative and judicial departments.—*Cour., July* 1.

Capt. Wheatley, of the 5th Cavalry (a junior assistant to the Commissioner of the Nerbudda), had gone out on a well-known hathnee, and fell in with a tiger; when near Jubbulpoor, the tiger charged, and being only slightly hit, made good his charge, when a skrimmage took place between the animals. Capt. W. having enough to do to keep himself in the howdah. After a time they parted; the tiger, having much the worst of it, went off a few yards, evidently distressed. All being, as W. supposed, quiet, he stood up to load; when, suddenly, the elephant resumed her rolling, pitching W. headforemost out of the howdah, on which the elephant run up to him and kicked him, but not severely; before she could repeat her intention, the mahout was able to guide her off.—Damage, W.'s face scratched, right knee bruised, and left wrist sprained, both stocks of his guns broken at the grasp.

At Mr. Calder's foundry at Cossipore, every thing is made with facility, from a nail to a printing-press; and, in the same *locale*, Messrs. Haworth, Hardman and Co., the owners of the mills, have succeeded in making biscuit by steam, in every respect equal to the best biscuits manufactured by the manual labour of Calcutta bakers.

The *Commercial Advertizer* publishes an account of a most horrible human sacrifice in the district of Backergunge. A wealthy zemindar had a cause pending for a long time in the courts. He at length gained it, and immediately performed a grand poojah, at which he determined to offer a human sacrifice. One of his own ryots was immediately seized, and immolated. The whole affair has been brought to the knowledge of the magistrate, who has instituted, it is said, a very strict investigation into the matter.

A native, Suroop Chunder Doss, has just published the prospectus of a *History of India*, in the Bengalee language; the School Book Society has subscribed for one hundred copies of it.

A trial has been referred by Capt. Jenkins, the commissioner in Assam, to the Nizamut Adawlut, of a very atrocious murder. The wife of one of the Garrow chiefs, who had adopted Juggut as her son, died about a year ago, and her funeral rites could not be performed for want of a human scalp to bury with her corpse. Juggut accordingly came down to the plains, slew the first youth he met, cut off his head, and made off with it. He has been tried and found guilty, and Capt. Jenkins has recommended that he should be transported for life.

A new coal field has been lately discovered in the province of Mergui, equal in quality, but infinitely superior in accessibility, to that which was last discovered.

A correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar*, June 22, writing from Allahabad, says: "It is reported that a fresh attempt is to be made here to establish a newspaper. It is to be conducted by the missionaries or by some of them. This place one would think affords but little room for a newspaper, as newspapers generally run—little or no scandal among the dignitaries of the station, to give a zest to the smaller morsels of news: scarcely any thing can be more dull and quiet than Allahabad."

A letter from Simla mentions, as a subject of conversation there, the probability of success which would attend the running of a camel-car from Allahabad to Kurnaul. "It is a speculation of Messrs. Barrett and Co., of this place, and is to leave Allahabad on the arrival of each

steamer, and to convey light and valuable goods to the stations higher up the river. The car or waggon is now building at Allahabad, under the superintendence of Mr. Bird of the Civil Service, who, with the public spirit for which he is noted, is determined to afford this enterprising attempt every support in his power. It is to be hoped the civil officers at the intermediate stages will afford every facility in their means to insure the success of this novel project."

The building of the Hindu College, Pautsalah, will be completed within three months. The plan of instruction will be on the English principle, having for its basis the mode of tuition followed at the Hindu colleges. Elementary books on astronomy, mathematics, surveying, law, political economy, rhetoric, &c. in Bengalee, are preparing for the use of the Pautsalah. The school will be both pay and free, and be divided into three departments; namely, junior, senior, and scientific departments.

At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, July 2, it was resolved, in regard to bills of lading for Liverpool and other outports of Great Britain, that the freight in future be made payable in cash, less sixty days discount, at five per cent. per annum from the date of arrival, on proof of due delivery of the goods.

In 1831, the population of Arracan amounted to 173,928; it is now 216,051, which gives an increase of 42,123. Much of this increase is derived from immigration from Chittagong and the neighbouring districts of Bengal, and also from the Madras coast and Burmah; but it is a very gratifying proof that the province of Arracan is well governed, and has derived vast benefits from being brought under the British authority. The net revenue has reached Rs. 457,183; which shows an increase of about half a lakh in the last three or four years.

On the 30th May, Maharajah Hurrendernarain Bhoop, the Rajah of Coochbehar, died at Benares. He was of the Rajbungshee caste, and a follower of Siva, but his style of living was very unlike that of a Hindu. He used to marry without any regard to caste, and entered into the connubial relation with any woman he took a fancy to. He did not even spare married women. The number of his wives or ranees is no less than 1,200! They reside in a sort of fort, about half a mile in extent; and there are many courts of justice presided over by the ranees. The chief of the ranees was held in great respect by the rajah; so much so, that whenever her highness made her appearance in the audience-hall, the rajah stood up and gave her his own seat, but she never returned the compliment. This usage has prevailed amongst the Raj-bungshee rajahs for generations. The rajah spent his whole life in the zenana, his attention being entirely engrossed by his wives, and the state affairs were left to the management of his ministers. He left two sons. His highness had attained the age of 70.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD IN MYSORE.

Gold and silver have both been found in Mysore. From what I observed at Manantoddy and in the Wynaud jungle, in a direction towards the Neilgherries, I have no doubt gold exists in considerable quantity in this most unhealthy district. At Mullialum, not far from the bottom of the Neilgherries, a species, or rather sub-species, of raja rents from Government the golden region. Mullialum is not in Mysore, but on the borders of it. The golden region is about a mile and a half from the village, and opposite it. A very high mountain is seen rising above the others, shaped somewhat at the top like the head of a violincello. In front of it is a smaller range of hills, and it is on the sides of these where pits are dug, and the yellow or red soil removed and washed for gold. Near these pits, and carried round the small hills, are artificial watercourses, and the soil is taken from the pits in baskets and washed there. In the excavations, along with a very rich yellow soil, are stones of quartz. The surface of the ground is covered with long coarse grass, below which there is about two or three feet of a red earth, full of pieces of quartz, and below a rich clayey reddish yellow earth. A quartz rock is the prevailing one in the Wynaud, as far as I could observe, and in many places, as at Mullialum, is auriferous; it is from the decomposition of this into soil that the gold is procured. Gold was discovered in the eastern provinces of Mysore by Lieut. Warren, of H.M. 33d regt., in 1802; he found it in the small nullahs, or ruts, or breaks, in the ground, at Warrigum, a small village four miles and a half S.W. of Battamungalum; also on the banks of the Palar river, and the Ponian, near Caargory; from a load of this earth near the last, he obtained three sparkles of gold. He found gold also at Marcoopium, three miles south of Warrigum; here there were mines worked by the natives. Tippoo had worked them also, but desisted on finding that the produce just balanced the expenses. The strata described by Lieut. Warren as existing in the different mines do not agree, but the ore was found in large stones, of a siliceous or quartzy nature, of a black changing to deep rust colour, to which generally adhered a deep orange soft substance.

Within the golden tract the proportion generally obtained by him was one grain of native gold out of twelve baskets of earth taken at random.—*Mad. Journ. of Lit., Jan.* 1839.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION IN THE CARNATIC.

Mr. Kellie, assist. surgeon on this establishment, in a paper published in the *Madras Journal of Literature* of January, has investigated the comparative advantages of iron railways and stone tramways, as the means of facilitating internal communication in the Carnatic, where (according to Capt. Cotton's report) the expense of transporting goods is so great, that the cost of conveyance from Madras to Trichinopoly, 220 miles, is Rs.35, or £3. 10s. per ton, nearly as much as the price of freight from Madras to London.

The project of an iron rail-road betwixt Madras and Conjeveram and Wallajanuggur was given up on account of the little prospect of remuneration for the great outlay of capital. Mr. Kellie is of opinion that iron rail-roads are not adapted to India, which is essentially an agricultural country (but carrying on a considerable traffic between the coast and the interior), and which is in a state of great depression from the impediments to free intercourse. A cheaper mode of conveyance is wanted for its merchandize and raw produce. The saving of time is of very little importance to the natives of India; the conveyance of passengers will, therefore, from the indolence and poverty of the great body of the inhabitants, form an unimportant item in the returns of an Indian rail-road, and it is still a matter of doubt how far heavy goods could be conveyed with profit. A rail-road in India must be laid down on a new line, and would, moreover, require an efficient police establishment along the whole line, whilst it would interfere with the interests of a large body of native carriers.

By substituting, for bars of iron, slabs of granite, 5 ft. long and 1½ ft. thick and broad, laid down perfectly level, and having their upper surface even with the road, in parallel rows, so far apart that the wheels of the common cart will run in the centre of each row, a road would, he thinks, be formed possessing nearly all the advantages of an iron railway; a smooth level way, composed of a solid material, requiring little repair, and admitting of easy passage of carriages. Such roads could with facility be constructed over the Carnatic on the roads at present in use, and would offer no obstruction to the general traffic of the country, as they might be crossed by native bandies without inconvenience. Being adapted for carriages of every description, they would not abruptly interfere with the customs of the natives, who might retain the transport of goods, with the advantage of their oxen being able to drag a much heavier load. Under the direction of European energy, the natives, cultivators as well as carriers, would soon see the advantages of such a road, which would bring the people of remote places in easy contact with each other. Mr. Kellie conjectures that the entire cost of such a road between Madras and Arcot, *viâ* Conjeveram and Wallajanuggur, would be Rs. 3,832 per mile, and that at Rs. 6 per ton, the returns would afford a liberal remuneration to the proprietors of such a work.

THE NAWAB NIZAM.

A native correspondent from Hyderabad deprecates, in very severe terms, the great ascendancy which Chundoo Lal has obtained over the nawab. He goes on to say, "That since the death of the late minister, or vizier, Muneer Al Moolk, no one has been appointed in his place, and all the business of the state is conducted by Chundoo Lal, who was formerly a posh-caur. The present nawab is very indolent, and gives no attention to the affairs of his government. The office of dewan should have been given to the son and heir of Muneer Al Moolk, according to custom. I do not recollect any thing like this having occurred for a long time. In the reign of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, one of the Nayibs, who held the Nayabut, with the title of Aizum ool Omra, was succeeded by Nawab Meer Alum, and this latter was succeeded by Muneer Al Moolk Bahadur, who died some years ago, leaving a son called Serajood Dowlah, who is a very accomplished nobleman. I believe the present nawab is on good terms with him, and has often expressed his intention of making him vizier, but has been always turned from his designs by old Chundoo Lal. I hope the British resident will soon advise the nawab on this subject."—*Bomb. Gaz., July* 22.

CATHOLICISM IN INDIA.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker, writing to the Church Missionary Society, February 19, states: "I cannot close this letter without adverting to the large arrival of Romish priests, with their suffragan bishop, from Ireland, who are beginning to put forth all their energies in preaching, opening a college and seminary, &c."

CEREMONY OF WALKING ON FIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Elouis, a church missionary, gives the following account of this ceremony, in a letter dated Aug. 6, 1838:—

"Hearing that the superstitious ceremony of walking upon fire was to take

place this afternoon, near the Mount Road, I repaired to the spot, in company with the Rev. J. H. Gray. The pagoda was situated behind the buildings, with a communication by a narrow street. Passing through this, we entered the court of the pagoda. Here was an idol in a sitting posture, very gaudily painted, and at least fifteen feet high. It was the figure of a man, with large staring eyes, and two tusks protruding from the upper jaw; a black, sharply-pointed sword was placed vertically in the right hand; at the left leg was a small figure, in a fighting posture, with a shield in one hand, and in the other a weapon something in the shape of a battledore: the whole had the appearance of brick. Some of the attendants broke coco-nuts at the feet of this monster; and we perceived, on the pedestal, flowers, and a mess like a mixture of barley-meal for a dog-kennel. We proceeded directly to the gate of the pagoda, where a crowd was assembled. Our appearance seemed to produce confusion among the attendants, one of whom inquired what brought us there? On our replying that it was the desire to see what was going forward, he said it was not permitted to us to come so near. We accordingly withdrew to a position which commanded a view of the pagoda and the space in front, and which the very urgent entreaties of the attendants could not induce us to quit. They were anxious to explain that the walking on fire would not take place for nearly two hours; but on our giving them to understand that we had resolved to remain, we were rather surprised to see two arm-chairs brought for us, and placed in the shade: the object seemed to be, to have the vehicle in which we were seated taken out of the court; but although we availed ourselves of the chairs, we would not allow this; as, to reach it again, we must have walked some distance under a burning sun.

"We soon observed a native ascend the pedestal, and take from some part of the body of the idol a large knife, with which he returned, followed by a crowd, to the middle of the court, where a circle was formed round three fine sheep, which were killed in succession. A rope, held by a native, was attached to the head, and drawn tight; and at the moment when the animal drew back and stretched its neck to the utmost, a single stroke of the knife severed the head from the body, and the creature fell on its side, struggling convulsively for a few seconds. I saw the head of one of these sheep lying at the gate of the pagoda: it appears that this is the portion of the priest, and that the body is taken away by the person who offers the sheep.

"A very large fire, fed with green branches, was burning fiercely in the centre of an excavated parallelogram, about twelve feet long by six broad, at one end of which, and of the same breadth, was a hollow filled with water from a channel: the whole was surrounded by a fence of stakes and ropes. About an hour after the sheep had been killed, two idols on stages, supported on men's shoulders, were brought from the pagoda, and paraded, first round the court, and then through the narrow street: a man astride on an ox was thumping furiously on a pair of tom-toms slung over the shoulders of the animals: the sound, with that of other instruments, was quite stunning. One of the figures was adorned with flowers, and seated on a green peacock larger than life; it was shielded from the sun by a faded pink parasol. Although quite close to the other idol, I could not make out what it represented. In the mean time, the boughs which were not consumed were taken away, and the ashes of the fire, forming a large heap, were spread over the excavated space, so as to present a level surface. At first, we found it difficult to maintain our position, on account of the heat; but its intensity was much diminished before the re-appearance of the idols, which returned in about half an hour, and were stationed at the edge of the water: no live coals were then perceptible. Ten or twelve persons, with necklaces of white flowers, and led on by a native, on whose head was a pyramidal frame covered with flowers, rushed twice over the ashes, passing through the water to the idols before which they assembled. The man with the frame on his head began, as usual, to wheel round; and several individuals addressed him in a kind of chaunt, keeping time with a sort of rattle, one grasped in each hand. Near this man was a native with a large earthern pot of fire on his head, the flame issuing from the mouth and through the apertures in the upper part: he was also decked with white flowers; and I perceived some strings of these between his fingers and the pot, as if to protect them from the heat.

"Although the votaries were barefoot, not having any clothing but a piece of cloth round the middle, it was certainly no great exploit to pass over these ashes at full speed, especially as any embers which might adhere to the feet would be instantly extinguished in the puddle of water. Indeed, there was manifest deception throughout the whole affair. When the ceremony was concluded, many of the spectators drew near, took some of the ashes in their hands, and rubbed them on their foreheads: some did not choose well; and it was rather ludicrous to see them dropping the ashes from one hand to the other, and shaking their fingers."—*Miss. Reg., Sept.*

KAUVALY VENCATTA LETCHMIA.

The late Kauvaly Vencatta Letchmia (see p. 71) presented an admirable example of what a man can effect by his own native energy, without those adventitious aids with which the major part of mankind carve their way to distinctions. Born at a time when there were few institutions for the education of the natives of Madras, and scarce any "means or appliances" for the amelioration of their condition, he availed himself of every opportunity which chance presented, while exercising the mechanical drudgery imposed upon him as clerk in a government office. He rose, however, step by step, by his own individual efforts, until he became the "associate and friend" of that antiquary, Col. Mackenzie, with whom he travelled over the different provinces of the peninsula, and subsequently was enrolled a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He published two or three works in English, containing abstracts and expositions of the works of those writers who are held in high estimation by the Hindus. The "Biographical Sketch of the Dekkan Poets," published at Calcutta in 1829, and dedicated to Lord W. Bentinck, contains translations of a few poetical extracts, which prove that he also made occasional and successful court to the muses.—*Comm. Adv., June* 13.

CONSPIRACY AT HYDERABAD.

The commission sitting at the residency for the last twenty days, have as yet got through but a small portion of the business under investigation. From thirty to forty influential men in the city of Hyderabad are supposed to be implicated with the brother of his highness the Nizam, in treasonable correspondence with persons disaffected to the British Government; but as the investigation of two cases alone occupied fifteen days, from the mass of evidence brought forward, the business must be a tedious one. Some little excitement prevailed in the city upon the arrest of the Nizam's brother, but all is now quiet; nevertheless, the Bolarum Force is still held in readiness for immediate service, the battering-train, and all its appurtenances, ready stored and packed.—*Madras U.S. Gaz., July* 12.

EXCERPTA.

A most revolting murder took place in the city of Ellichpore. Two little boys, of eight or ten years of age, a Musulman and a Hindu, were playing together, when an altercation took place, and the Hindu struck the Musulman upon the head and slightly cut him. This was seen by his mother, who instantly seized the Hindu boy, dragged him into a secluded garden, where she first tore out the child's eyes with a large needle, and then, assisted by her husband, terminated the existence of her unfortunate victim by thrusting an iron spike up its body. The murderers have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

The new light-house is to be in some respects similar to that at Pondicherry, but with considerable improvements, and much superior. The lights are on the revolving principle, and the reflectors are represented to possess great magnifying powers. The new light-house, a most elegant building, highly ornamental to the port, will be completed in the early part of next year.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROADS.

We have, upon many occasions, alluded to the efforts now in progress for improving the internal communications of this country. It is gratifying to perceive that the more stirring events which have for some time occupied public attention, in no wise interfere with these plans of peaceful improvement. The great intended road from Bombay to Agra is taken up in good earnest, by the Governments of the two presidencies; and to prevent all delays and procrastinations, periodical reports of progress have been ordered by the authorities of both. The road from Bombay to Agra is now completed as far as Sindwa. The mountain-pass bearing that name has been very much improved, and rendered easily passable by wheel-carriages. All, in fact, that is now necessary, is to put the road *viâ* Bhewndy, Tull Ghat, Nassuck, Dhoolia, and Sindwa, upon a durable basis, by constructing arched cross-drains in the swampy parts, and by softening the slopes over the hill-ghats, so that cattle may drag up their loads without the necessity, which at present exists, of procuring additional force. We have heard that Major Drummond has discovered an excellent line, almost perfectly straight, and about ninety-seven miles in length, from Sindwa to Indore. This, when completed, will reduce the total distance, from Bombay to Indore, to about 372 miles. The line, if authorized, will cross the Nerbudda at a village called Akberpore, where there is both a ferry and a ford, the latter one of the best on that river, for many miles.—*Bombay Times, June* 19.

Major Drummond, who had been deputed to survey the country between Agra and Indore, for the purpose of determining on the best direction for a road between Agra and Bombay, preserving the shortest and easiest line, has made great progress in the work. He

has decided, that, from Agra, the best route will be through Allyhoor, Sasram, Ihiree, Goonah, &c. The line over the Nerbudda and across the Vyndhya chain, is by the Akberpoor Ghaut, west of Mundlesur. The whole length between the Presidencies is expected not to exceed 750 miles; that between Agra being 380.—*Agra Akhbar, May* 25.

SATTARAH.

It is confidently reported that the Rajah of Sattarah is to be dethroned, and that his brother, Appa Sahib (who is represented as a worthless character), is to succeed him. The latter was encamped in the Residency lines, with all his followers, and is furnished by the Resident with an honorary guard.

MAJOR E. H. WILLOCK.

Major Edward Hulse Willock was drowned in crossing the river Saburmuttee, at Ahmedabad, on the 8th July. The details of the accident are thus given by a brother officer, in a letter, dated Ahmedabad, 19th July:—

"We had a sad occurrence at this station on the afternoon of the 8th inst. Major Willock, of the artillery (brother to Sir Henry Willock), was returning from Aboo and Deesa. The river opposite to the Shae Bagh was down a little, but no boat there, which there ought to have been. The major went into it with his horse, and although a strong and excellent swimmer, was drowned. Lieut. Fulljames, of the Cooly Police Corps, was on the spot, with a small boat belonging to him, and plenty of his men; but all efforts to save poor Willock, who tried to swim across the stream, instead of with it, proved fruitless—his heavy clothes carried him down. His body was taken out about twenty minutes afterwards, and every means were resorted to by Dr. Collier to restore him, but without avail."

His numerous friends, deploring his untimely death, and being anxious to mark their respect and esteem for his character, their sense of his generous and social qualities, and their admiration of his zeal and humanity as an officer, purpose to raise a tomb over his remains at Ahmedabad, and a mural tablet to his memory in the Bombay church, devoting the surplus, if there should be any, to an object which he ever promoted—the comfort of the soldiers' families of his regiment—and in a way to associate his name with the benefit conferred.

INSURRECTIONISTS AT KHAID.

Mr. Bell, who was deputed to try the insurrectionists who were made prisoners while committing their outrages in the Khaid district, has returned to Poonah. The trials commenced on the 30th ult. and concluded on the 10th inst. Out of thirty-five charged with treason, nine were acquitted, one died at the bar while his case was under investigation, and twenty-five were condemed to death. Among those acquitted was the son of the Khasgee wallah, a sirdar. The father was so elated at the release of his son, that he held public rejoicings, and distributed sugar throughout the city. His escape was owing to the inconclusive nature of the proofs brought forward. It did not appear that the relatives or friends of any other sirdars had been implicated in the unlawful transactions that had taken place.—*Bom. Gaz., June* 19.

Burmah.

Letters from Ameerapoora continue to give deplorable accounts of the havoc occasioned by the earthquake which occurred there on the morning of March 23d, between two and three o'clock. Houses rocked in the most violent and frightful manner, the doors and windows flapping about with some force, and a noise not unlike the discharge of distant artillery was heard. The motion is compared to the tossing of a boat on the billows of the ocean in a tempest. The vibrations were from north to south, or *vise versâ*, for the faces of the buildings pointing to those quarters suffered more than the rest, and lasted about two or three minutes. When the shock ceased, torrents of water were heard rushing down in every direction, which, with the darkened appearance of the sky from clouds, the noise of birds, and the dismal howling of dogs, increased the awfulness of the event. At day-break every brick building in the city and surrounding hills, without a single exception, whether a pagoda, monastery, dwelling-house, &c., was either razed to the ground or shivered to pieces, burying in their ruins, men, women, and children. Fortunately, the proportion of brick houses to those of wood or bamboo, was very inconsiderable, else the destruction of lives would have been lamentably great. The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of grey earth thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep, and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Ava and Tsagain, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages

above and below the capital have likewise suffered too, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up, and others destroyed by inundation. The number of persons that perished at Amerapoora and the surrounding towns and villages, amount to between two and three hundred. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants in the country, nor is there any mention in one of the historical records, though tradition says that a similar one took place about 100 years ago.

Cochin China.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

Extract of a letter, dated Upper Cochin-China, 3d Jan. 1839:—

"The year 1838 has been for us a year of calamity and desolation; and for Tonquin and Upper Cochin-China, one of misery and tribulation. The sword of persecution has made great havoc in the vineyard of the Lord; heaven has been peopled with holy martyrs, but there have been likewise some apostates, and all together places the Christian religion in these regions in serious danger. Two Dominican bishops were arrested and beheaded for their faith last July; three Spanish clergymen of the same order have been also arrested and beheaded; seven indigenous priests (four of the Dominican mission, and three of the French) have been likewise arrested and beheaded for the faith. All these generous confessors and martyrs have decorated the church of God, and done honour to the mission, by the courage, firmness and constancy they exhibited in the midst of their tortures, and by the noble-mindedness and resignation with which they shed their blood, and gave up their life for the Christian religion and the faith of Jesus Christ. M. Havard, of the diocese of Rennes, Bishop of Castoria, and Vicar-Apostolic of Western Tonquin, died last July of sickness, brought on by excess of misery and fatigue. I have been told that M. Simonin expired during his flight in the mountains, but I have not received an official relation of his death. We also have had a furious attack here in Upper Cochin-China, on account of the dispersion of a small college we had founded. M. Candal was at the head of the little establishment, but the people of the district not having taken sufficient precautions, nor acted with sufficient prudence, the pagans came to know the whole, and, in order to obtain money, threatened immediately to give information to the mandarins; but having no hopes of gaining any, they disclosed the fact that this district contained a European priest, an indigenous one, a college, &c.; whereupon a mandarin proceeded thither, with three hundred soldiers, and the next morning by day-break blockaded the village. M. Candal and the indigenous priest were enabled to flee, and make their escape. All the chiefs of the place were arrested; were put to the cangue; were conducted to the head-quarters of the province, and underwent the interrogatory, but being overcome by dint of the torments inflicted on them, they had the weakness and misfortune to apostatize. A young *elève* of M. Candal's, named Dominie Thien, a lad of eighteen, was the only one among them that confessed the faith; he suffered every sort of torment, and strenuously submitted to martyrdom. M. Candal having had to undergo a great deal, in order to avoid the pursuit of the soldiers and pagans, worn out at length with misery and langour, as well as exhausted with hunger, expired on the mountains of Upper Cochin-China, on the 26th of last July. M. Jaccard was involved in this business, through the odium and malevolence of a mandarin, and especially of the king, who had been a long time seeking for a pretext to do away with him, so that this noble-minded confessor was strangled on the 21st of last September, with the lad, Dominie Thien. M. Borio and two Tonquinese priests have been arrested, and have suffered martyrdom; the former having been beheaded, and the two latter strangled for the faith, on the 24th November last. Upper Cochin-China is by no means in peace; all there is disturbance and confusion; all the clergy are dispersed and concealed; all the nunneries broken up. A Chinese vessel was lost in the beginning of December, to the north of Upper Cochin-China; some persons saw the ship at sea without her sails; she appeared a complete wreck, and all hands seemed to have perished. There floated on shore staves, planks, boxes containing European articles, *viz.* books, pictures, mitres, episcopal medals, wine, money, &c. The heathens seized a number of the effects and drank all the wine; the Christians have had very little of any thing. I subjoin a synopsis of the number that fell victims to this awful prosecution.

2 Dominican (Italian) bishops	In July last.
3 Dominican priests	
4 Indigenous Dominican priests	
3 Indigenous French priests	
1 French priest strangled in Cochin-China, Sept. 21.	
1 Ditto beheaded in Tonquin, Nov. 24.	
1 Cochin-Chinese student strangled, Sept. 21.	
2 Tonquinese priests ditto, Nov. 24.	
1 French bishop died of misery.	
1 French bishop starved on the mountains.	

Ceylon.

A levee, for the reception of the Kandyan chiefs by his Exc. the Governor,

took place on the 20th June, at the Pavilion, Kandy, when the chiefs and principal headmen from every part of the Kandyan provinces assembled at the Pavilion, and took their stations round the banqueting-room, according to their respective ranks. The meeting was most numerous, and the combination of taste and elegance in the dress of the Kandyan ladies caused universal admiration.

The Governor, accompanied by the colonial secretary and the Government agent for the central province, having entered the apartment, and proceeded round the circle, the chiefs and headmen were respectively presented to his Excellency, who then, through the means of his interpreter, M. de Saram, delivered an address, in which he stated that he had called them together as they had no longer a resident sovereign, that that interchange of good feelings between them and the Government may be created where it does not exist, and be kept alive where it does, which will best advance the interests of those among whom their local and individual influences may be exerted. His Exc. then directed their attention to a few important points, for the security of health of body, for the improvement of the mind of its inhabitants, and for the advancement of the agricultural cultivation of this colony. "I allude particularly," he continued, "to the suppression and gradual extinction of that dreadful disease, the small-pox, which has so frequently visited with its baneful virulence many parts of this colony. The exertions of Government to suppress this are well known to you all, by the introduction of vaccination—these have been always strenuous and extensive; we have spared neither pains nor expense to conquer the prejudices of the natives, and convince them, that for their good alone are these efforts made, and the medical establishment continued. In many parts, your co-operation with Government has been successful; in some districts, there scarcely exists a person who has not been vaccinated. On one occasion, my predecessor performed the grateful task of conferring a gold medal on one of yourselves, who had, by his exertions, left not one inhabitant in his district that was not vaccinated. It is with a view to encourage and persuade you all to enforce vaccination, by every practicable means in your power, within each of your districts where your influence prevails, that I remind you on this occasion, that it is your duty to use your utmost efforts to induce the inhabitants in all cases to undergo the operation of being vaccinated, both in justice to themselves and to their neighbours, and thereby aid and assist to drive out this dreadful scourge from among them. While, on the one hand, then, I would demand your support to assist me in removing this bodily disease, on the other, I would even more earnestly entreat you to consider and suggest to me, by what means those many mental diseases may be gradually eradicated which now stain and pollute the character of the inhabitants of many districts of the colony, who are yet as ignorant as the wild animals around them. Point out to me the shortest and surest way of educating those whose ignorance still so defaces and degrades them. Your intercourse among your dependents, and those who reside near you, and your persuasion, will go far to teach them to take advantage of such means of instruction for their children as Government has placed within their reach, and afford to them the advantages that never fail to attend the cultivation of the mind I have lately called for a return of all the schools in the island, not under the Government school commission, nor established by some one or other of the various missionary institutions from England. I am led to believe that they are very numerous; but that the education afforded, beyond teaching to write, is of the most limited kind. My object would be to improve the teachers, and supply them with better means of instruction; and I would gladly receive from any of you any suggestions or other assistance likely to conduce to these objects. With this brief notice I would turn to the practicability of improving, also with your aid, and through your instrumentality, the agricultural and horticultural sources of the island. If I could promise myself the formation of a society for this purpose, supported by each of you in your own desavany, pattoo, or corle, and by your means extended to others, I should look to much good being the result; first, by bringing all ranks and classes of cultivators more in contact; and, secondly, by a better cultivation of the numerous products of this island, which would become circulated, known more generally, and adopted. Through your efforts, I might endeavour to establish such an assemblage as this for the exhibition, perhaps once a year, or once in two years, of such produce as rice, cinnamon, cotton, coffee, tobacco, and other products. For the best sample of which from any district, a reward might be given by Government for its excellence and superiority. I think the exertions of the cultivator would thereby receive a stimulus, which emulation can alone elicit; and many an acre would be brought into cultivation now lying buried under useless jungle. If, to form such an association, you yourselves combine and express a wish to have the aid of Government in furtherance of your object, I consider

that you would have laid the foundation of one of the greatest and most lasting benefits that can be bestowed on this island. My desire in all these measures would be, to command your zealous co-operation, without which it will be impossible to render any assistance by Government generally successful. But, if you all cordially embraced these views, I should not despair to see arise amongst the inhabitants greater activity and enterprize, for there is no want of skill or neatness in the execution of their agricultural work, and to witness the present unprofitable indolence, which the climate so much favours, gradually giving way to useful labour and exertion. Amongst so many of you, and from such distant parts of the country, I might hear, probably, that there may, and must be, many works required for its improvement, better known to yourselves than they can be to Government. The repair of tanks, restoration of channels for irrigation, of buildings of utility in former days, the opening of canals, in short, these and many other improvements may suggest themselves to you, which may escape the vigilance of those in higher authority than yourselves. I invite you all, without scruple, then, to lay before me, for consideration and adoption, so far as the revenues will allow, such as may appear calculated for the benefit of the inhabitants of Ceylon. Above all, I would particularly call upon you not to relax in the exercise of that just and salutary influence and authority which your stations respectively bestow upon you, restraining the lawless and irregular from their habits of vice, by your counsel and example, as well as by regulating to the advantage of the inhabitants of your district numerous minor details and arrangements in their rural concerns; as by adjusting local disputes and differences about fences, water-courses, and the like: so far as such authority has not been annulled by the charter, its mild and moderate exercise would be still beneficial to those around you. I would invite any suggestions by yourselves for supplying such support to your rank and situation as that they shall not be merely nominal so long as they are held by you, but that by salutary example and influence you may assist the Government to restrain the bad and encourage the good within your districts. Above all, I would enjoin upon you discretion and mildness in the discharge of any duties confided to you."

At the conclusion of the speech, an appropriate reply was made on behalf of the chiefs, by one of them, who said: "We have now been informed that your Exc. has in contemplation several plans of improvement for the benefit of these provinces, in which we shall indeed be happy heartily to co-operate with your Exc. We are fully aware of the dreadful effects of the small-pox in this country, and of the exertions made by Government to suppress that disease. We are all of us not only acquainted with the arduous endeavour made on that behalf by one of the most respectable of our chiefs, Dehigame Rataymabatmeya, who is here present, but his services are also evident from this medal which he has in consequence thereof obtained from your Excellency's predecessor. After the subjection of the Kandyan provinces to the British sovereignty, some wicked and foolish persons, on account of their ignorance, and want of now much-desired civilization, not knowing the benignity and power of this Government, had, in the year 1818, raised a rebellion; but since that period up to this day, no person in this country has, in reality, entertained a thought of disloyalty towards the British Government. As to that part of your Exc.'s speech which concerns the prevention of crime in this country, and some other points alluded to by your Exc., we shall hereafter not only bring the proper measures to that effect to your Exc.'s notice in writing, but I think I may assure your Exc. and my countrymen, that the chief thing required to bring about this desirable end is, the spread of general education, at least in our own native language."

In the evening, a drawing-room was held by the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, and attended by the ladies and families of the chiefs, who appeared much gratified by the attention paid to them, and were particularly amused with the dancing of the female English portion of the company.—*Col. Obs., June* 27.

The Governor, accompanied by his son, paid a visit, a few days since, to the country residence of Molligodde, late 1st Adigar of the Kandyan country, where his Exc. dined and slept. This person is one of the chiefs who were tried for high treason in 1835, and, after acquittal, dismissed from Government service. Without entering into the question of the guilt or innocence of these chiefs, or the line of policy pursued towards them at the time, we may express our admiration of the present Governor's conduct, who, by this manifestation of a desire to be reconciled to them, removes that which could not fail to be a fruitful source of discontent — the outcast condition from European society, in which some of the highest native families have been placed since the trial. Even supposing the chiefs to have been guilty, great allowance was to be made for their ignorance and national feeling; and the circumstance of their acquittal on a trial by

jury, preserved, some at least, of that respect which was due to them as citizens; and it is to be hoped that, long ere this, they have seen the folly of any attempt to overturn British supremacy in Ceylon. But if they were really innocent, their perpetual ignominy could not fail to create and foster feelings of enmity towards the English, in the minds of themselves and their adherents. In whatever light, therefore, we view his Exc.'s visit, it appears equally judicious; for it must have been highly gratifying to the Kandyans, and cannot fail to prove conducive to the establishment of British interests in the interior, by displaying the conciliatory disposition of our Government.—*Ibid., July* 8.

The Royal Marine departments of the ships of war at present at Trincomalie, *viz.*, the *Wellesley*, *Volage*, *Cruizer*, and *Algerine*, disembarked on Friday last, under the command of Capt. Ellis, R.M., for the inspection of his Exc. Sir F. Maitland. The commander-in-chief's object in making this inspection of the force, was to ascertain its efficiency for active service, in the event of a war with Burmah, in which case the marines of the squadron would be called on to land and co-operate with the army.—*Ceylon Herald, July* 5.

Penang.

As we have heard some people talk erroneously as to the manner the Siamese lately came into occupation of the Quedah fort, it is proper to state, that the want of water was the cause which compelled the Malays not only to withdraw, but to send away from the country as many of the women and children as they could procure conveyances for. This evacuation, however, is not likely to be permanent. To the Siamese, the acquisition can prove of no value, the houses, ordnance, and provisions in the fort having been destroyed by the Malays previously to their retiring. Unless, therefore, the Siamese are supplied by the English with water and provisions, and means for resistance, they in turn will find it necessary to quit, or come to hard blows with the Malays, who are reported to be in possession of the surrounding country, and will cut off all supplies by land. Whenever it may happen that they shall meet hand to hand, we shall have no apprehension as to the result proving in favour of the Malays, who will then, perhaps, revenge themselves for the late treatment of their countrywomen in the interior, where, disguised and cropped as Siamese, they were forced to form the vanguard of their force, to receive the shot of the Malays. —*Penang Gaz., April* 6.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Farms.—The sale of the opium, spirit, and other farms, for the year 1839-40, took place on the 18th inst., and although there be an advance on almost all of them, the decrease in the principal one, the opium farm (from Drs. 4,860 to Drs. 4,050) is so considerable, that it will altogether leave a deficit of about Drs. 6,000 in the local revenues, as compared with the past year. This falling off, it appears, is caused partly by the reduced price of opium in the market, and is also in part owing to the immense stock of copper tokens in circulation throughout the settlement—the low rates at which opium is procurable putting it in the power of a greater number to purchase the drug in the bazar, and being thus likely to add materially to the number of those who prepare it privately for themselves, instead of resorting to the farmers; while they are at the same time inundated with copper tokens, the fluctuations in which expose them to considerable loss, and which, besides, they experience great difficulty in exchanging for silver, to meet their monthly payments to Government. Thus the determination of the emperor of China to prevent the importation of opium into his dominions, appears destined not only to affect the revenues of Bengal, but to re-act also on those of our humble settlement—where the subjects of his imperial majesty may smoke opium *ad libitum*. Who knows, in short, but that the preventive measures, pursued in China against opium-smoking, may induce its persecuted votaries there to fly for shelter and relief to the English and Dutch settlements in the Archipelago, where they will find themselves at perfect liberty to smoke as much opium as they can pay for, and welcome? Let not, therefore, the Bengal Government altogether despair of its opium revenue, while there remains a prospect of seeing the Archipelago swarming with colonies of Chinese opium-smokers, happy to exchange the narrow-minded persecutions of their mother-country, for the more enlarged and liberal principles acted on under civilized governments! — *Sing. Chron., April* 25.

Tigers.—It is only within the last year, or thereabouts, that we have had occasion to notice the destruction of human life in this settlement by tigers, and we regret to state, that within the last few days two Chinese were carried off, at different times, by a tiger or tigers, only a few miles from town, and in the neighbourhood of the new road called the Rangoon Road. The number of casualties that have occurred from the same

cause during the last twelve months is truly alarming; and we should say, the local government was bound to offer something more than a reward of Drs. 20 in order to effect the destruction of these ferocious animals—if, indeed, there be more than one.—*Sing. Free Press, May* 23.

The Murrain.—The murrain, which raged last year with such fatal effect among the cattle of the settlement, again made its appearance here some weeks ago. On the present occasion, however, the disorder has not confined itself to cattle, but attacked the pigs also, among which the mortality has been frightful, amounting altogether to nearly 2,500, in the course of about a single month! Nothing of this kind was ever heard of here before; for though the disease had, it is said, before been known to attack pigs, deaths to the amount of ten in the hundred were considered a heavy percentage. The loss of property is very great to the Chinese engaged in rearing pigs - probably not less than Drs. 15,000 —and we have heard of one Chinaman, so much afflicted by the death of his whole stock, that it was with difficulty his relations prevented him from laying violent hands on himself. The number of buffaloes that has been attacked and carried off considerably exceeds two hundred; but the loss among the other cattle is much less considerable than it was last year. No insight has yet been obtained into the origin or nature of the disease, which seems to defy all remedy, carrying off its victims almost the instant they are attacked.—*Ibid.*

Threatened Invasion of Calantan by the Siamese.—We have had repeated occasion to notice the disturbed state of the Calantan territory for some time past, arising from the unsettled pretensions of some members of the late rajah's family to the right of succeeding him, and the interruption to trade consequent upon this state of affairs in that quarter, which has now lasted for somewhere about two years. Our latest accounts from Siam report, on good authority, that the large Siamese force, which had some time before embarked at Bankok for Singora, to defend the capital of that province against the joint efforts of the Quedans and other Malays, now that it was left at leisure, was about to proceed down the coast to Calantan, to settle the disputed question of succession to the seat of the late rajah. This interposition of the Siamese in the politics of Calantan will, we apprehend, be found at variance with the spirit and intention of those clauses of the treaty of 1826, which are intended to secure the protection of the British Government to certain Malay states of the peninsula against the domineering pretensions of the court of Bankok. What will be the effect upon the commercial interests of the territory by the irruption of a force of several thousand Siamese noted for their arbitrary exactions, and by whom the whole country would be laid under contribution, but the total suspension of every thing like trade? This is a result which our Government must prevent, if it would not have every Malay state in the peninsula believe that it was our intention to abandon them all to the tender mercies of Siam, whenever that power should think fit to assert its pretensions to a paramount rule over them: a conclusion which our support of the Siamese against the Malay state of Quedah has already perhaps made them all too prone to adopt.—*Ibid.*, *June* 13.

Malacca.

The ridiculous and extravagant reports current, some time ago, in Singapore (see p. 125), of Government having authorized the abduction of a portion of the native population for the purpose of being sacrificed, as a propitiatory offering, to some imaginary spirit or demon, whose ire they had incurred in presuming to invade his domains, by erecting the new parochial church on its present site, have not only reached this settlement, but have created such a panic among the natives, that it would be a difficult matter to induce one of them to stir out of their houses after eight o'clock at night, unless well armed and accompanied! The reports, in travelling hither, have lost none of their original embellishments; but have, rather, like all such reports, been magnified ten-fold. It is now confidently believed, that the Singapore authorities, being unable, from the weariness of the inhabitants, to obtain any more subjects for that purpose, have sent a request to the authorities here for a further supply of one hundred victims! It has become the practice, since these reports have been disseminated, for those whom business or pleasure may require at any distance from their residences, to obtain the protection of their friends; and it is not unusual, after the shades of evening have closed, to meet large bodies of men armed with bludgeons, &c. for mutual protection!—*Weekly Reg.*, *May* 9.

Dutch India.

Extract of a letter dated Batavia, 1st June:

"We are going utterly to ruin Penang. Government have officially announced that the cultivation of spices, hitherto prohibited in Java, will henceforward be

free to all parties desirous of engaging in it; and further, that every facility and encouragement will be given to such persons, by supplying them with whatever information, and as much seed as they require! This is a considerable advance, and should make the Bengal and Singapore Governments blush for themselves. We can cultivate spices infinitely cheaper in Java than in Penang. This measure of Government is, no doubt, preparatory to the abandonment of the Spice Islands, which have always been more of a dead-weight than any thing else. That they have taken the hint from Penang, is much to their credit."

Why, with the Spice Islands thrown open, and the free cultivation of spices in Java, we shall in due course of time see the prices of nutmegs and cloves brought down to what the first Dutch voyagers found them at Banda, Amboyna, &c., about Drs. 8 a 12 per picul!

The same letter gives the most flattering accounts of the success attending every other species of cultivation in Java; the total produce of sugar for the present season was estimated at 1,000,000 piculs, and of coffee at 750,000 piculs. This includes the produce of both the government and private plantations; but the government, it appears, intend to bring up their own quota of sugar and coffee to a million piculs each, which, it is said, there is not the least doubt of their doing; while, at the same time, the private cultivation is extending in every direction. The government have had already considerable success with cinnamon also, the present year being rated at 40,000 lbs., which, in the course of another year, they expect to extend to 300,000 lbs. Their produce of indigo is already upwards of 12,000 factory maunds, and they begin to evince great earnestness to promote the cultivation of tea. Java, in short, only requires to be liberated from the shackles of an oppressive commercial monopoly, to become an almost illimitable field of trade, and the source of infinite wealth, commercial and agricultural.—*Singapore F. Press, June* 13.

The *Java Courant* of the 12th of June has a report, dated the 11th, which states that accounts from Ternate say, that on the 25th of March last, there had been a violent eruption of the volcano in that island. About four in the afternoon, it was preceded by a noise like thunder, or the discharge of heavy artillery. The wind, blowing from the west, covered the plantations with a dense cloud of ashes. Half an hour afterwards, the eruption was renewed, and continued at intervals till half-past ten o'clock. Streams of burning lava flowed down the north-side of the mountain. The mountain still continued to smoke when the arrivals came away on the 26th, and as the smoke seemed to issue from more than one place, it is thought that some new craters have been formed.—*Dutch Paper.*

China.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

We subjoin extracts from the journal of occurrences, and copies of documents relating to the stoppage of the opium trade, which appear to have been published, in the *Canton Register*, by the Chamber of Commerce: they add some further particulars respecting the transaction to those given in our last two journals:—

18th March.—Late at night Mr. Thom was requested by Howqua to go to his hong and translate the proclamation to the foreigners, this day issued by the imperial commissioner. On the evening of the 19th, the Hong merchants requested the attendance of the British and American merchants; and in compliance with this requisition about six or eight foreign merchants proceeded to the Consoo-house, where they were informed by the Hong merchants, that if the imperial commissioner's edict was not literally complied with on the next day, two of their number would lose their heads. On the 20th, various rumours were afloat respecting the quantity of opium with which the Kwang-chow-foo would be satisfied; but no event of any particular interest occurred. On the 21st, a general meeting of the members of the General Chamber of Commerce, convened by public circular, was held, when a very full meeting was assembled, and proceeded to take into consideration the proclamation addressed to foreigners of all nations, by the imperial commissioner. Different opinions were expressed by various members, as to the most expedient course for foreigners to pursue. The result, after the rejection of an address drawn up on the previous night by the chairman and deputy chairman conjointly, by a majority of eleven, was the adoption of a letter to the Hong merchants, to be conveyed to them by a deputation of members of the chambers:—acknowledging the receipt of the proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner; stating, that it had been received with profound respect by the Chamber of Commerce, and that "the communications made by the Commissioner of the Imperial will are of such vital importance, and involve such complicated interests, that a reply to them cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a committee should now therefore be appointed to take the

measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the Chamber at the earliest possible period;" and that "there is an *almost* unanimous feeling in the community, of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the opium traffic."

The whole body of the Hong merchants attended at the Chamber, and an extraordinary meeting of the General Chamber was convened to receive them. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of an interview with the Hong merchants. The resolution and letter of the meeting had been presented by them to the Commissioner, whom nothing would satisfy but the giving up a certain quantity of opium; if this was not complied with, he had announced his determination to sit in judgment on the Hong merchants in the morning; the question now to the meeting would be, whether the resolution of this morning should be adhered to. On the suggestion of a member, two were requested to go to the Hong merchants and ascertain from whom they had this communication, and if they had seen the Yunchi himself, in presenting the Chamber's letter. On the return of this deputation they reported that they had seen the merchants, who had solemnly declared that they had seen the Commissioner, that the communication was from him, and that unless some opium was given up, "they felt assured two of them would be beheaded in the morning."

The question was carried that the Hong merchants should be sent for to appear personally, and a member and the interpreter were requested to convey to them the wishes of the meeting. In a short time the following Hong merchants arrived:—Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkeequa, Samqua senior and junior, Poonhoyqua, Mingqua, Gowqua, Saoqua, Yektuc, Fontia, Kingqua, when the following enquiries were made and replied to:—

"Q. What took place during the interview with the Commissioner? A.—We took the words of your letter to him, and he gave them to the Kwang-chow-foo to examine; on hearing them read, he said you were trifling with the Hong merchants, but you should not do so with him; he declared that if opium was not delivered up, he should be at the Consoo-house to-morrow at ten, and then he would show what he would do."

We decline for the present recording in our columns the conversation that ensued.—*Canton Register.*

In the course of the 22d, it was ascertained, that the Imperial Commissioner had sent for two cooks acquainted with the taste of foreigners, and a comprador who understood the management of their *menage*. The rumours of the quantity of opium required to be delivered up still continued, and the number of four thousand chests was mentioned. In the course of the day, Mr. Dent had been prevailed upon, by the representations of the Hong merchants, to promise to go inside the city next day, in obedience to the wishes of the Imperial Commissioner; but when the treatment of Mr. Flint, and other acts of treachery on the part of the Chinese Government, had been brought to Mr. Dent's recollection, he declined entering the city, except under a safe conduct granted by the Commissioner himself, the only responsible officer at present in Canton.

On the morning of the 23d, Howqua and Mowqua, and other of the Hong merchants, all without their official buttons, and the two first having a loose iron chain thrown over their heads and resting on their shoulders, repaired to Mr. Dent's house, and stated that unless Mr. Dent obeyed the Commissioner's summons and went into the city in the course of the day, two of their number (meaning Howqua and Mowqua) would be beheaded before night. Mr. Dent adhered to his refusal, for the reason given above. It was then proposed that a public meeting of all foreigners should be immediately convened in the hall of the British consulate: but Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, refused to admit Howqua and Mowqua, in their present degraded condition, within the hall; the meeting was accordingly held in the Chamber of Commerce, when Howqua, after pointing to his buttonless cap and the chain round his neck, stated directly that if Mr. Dent did not go into the city, for the purpose of being examined by the Commissioner, immediately, they would most assuredly be beheaded. The chairman told Howqua, that the Chamber had heard and understood his communication, but that the Chamber, being established for commercial purposes only, had no control or influence over Mr. Dent in a question of this nature. Howqua asked what was the use of a Chamber, if it could not declare the general sense of its members? All that the Hong merchants wished the Chamber to declare was, whether Mr. Dent or themselves had reason on their sides in the present question; and whether, when their lives were at stake, mere doubt and punctilio should not give way to such serious considerations? The book of the regulations for the Chamber was then produced, and the nineteenth article explained to Howqua, which provides that "the committee of arbitration on no occasion shall proceed on any case unless both the parties give an obligation that they will abide by the decision of the committee." Upon this, Howqua proposed that all present should proceed to

Mr. Dent's factory, which proposal was universally assented to.

While this meeting was held at the chamber, several foreign merchants were in verbal communication with the Kwang-chow-foo at the Consoo-house; and when they left it, Mr. Morrison was retained a prisoner at large for about two hours, until his liberation was applied for by Mr. Johnston, and forthwith granted.

When the parties had arrived at Mr. Dent's house, the foreigners went up stairs, leaving the Hong merchants in the office, with two or three of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. It was then distinctly and solemnly put to the foreigners present, whether Mr. Dent should proceed inside the city, except under the protection of the Commissioner's own chop and seal, and the universal answer was—"No." This answer was communicated to the Hong merchants. Presently, a Wei-yuen, *i.e.* an officer especially deputed for the occasion, accompanied by the Nam-hoy-yune, came to Mr. Dent's office. Mr. Dent and his interpreter, Mr. Thom, with all the foreigners, immediately attended them. This officer particularly impressed on Mr. Dent, that in coming to his house he had gone beyond his orders, which were imperative that he should bring Mr. Dent before the Commissioner that day. Many appeals were made to Mr. Dent's feelings; but the officer was informed that Mr. Dent was not acting from contumacy in declining to obey the Commissioner's orders to go before him; that he had the most profound respect for the Commissioner and his high office; and felt most particularly grateful to himself (the Wei-yuen) personally, for the kindness and consideration he had evineed in coming to his house, and the polite manner in which he had delivered his orders; but that he was acting under the general wishes of the foreigners; that without the Commissioner's own safe conduct, he should not go into the city, unless taken out of his own house by force, in which case no resistance would be made. Mr. Dent then retired. The conversation was prolonged, and Mr. Dent waited upon the Wei-yuen at his own request a second time, but with the same result. The Wei-yuen then declared he would pass the night in Mr. Dent's house, and never leave it, except with him. At last it was proposed by the Wei-yuen that Mr Inglis, the second partner in the firm of Messrs. Dent and Co., should go to the Consoo-house, and deliver in person Mr. Dent's refusal to the Kwang-chow-foo. This proposal was readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Gray, Thom, Fearon, and Slade, proceeded to the Consoo-house.

After Mr. Dent's refusal had been communicated by Mr. Inglis to the Kwang-chow-foo, that officer proposed that he should go into the city, and deliver the refusal to the Commissioner: this proposal was also as readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Fearon, and Slade, Mr. Gray having been persuaded to remain behind, went with the linguists through the Choolan gate into the city, and were conducted to the temple dedicated to the Queen of Heaven. At first, they seated themselves in the open court, but were soon conducted to the private apartments of the priests, and served with tea and sweetmeats. After some time, the treasurer, judge, salt-commissioner, grain-inspector, made their appearance. These officers seated themselves in front, on a line with and close to each other, while the Kwang-chow-foo and Wei-yuen sat on a side-bench. Previous to the arrival of these superior officers, Mr. Inglis and his friends had been shown to a bamboo settee in a gallery round an outer court. Mr. Thom was first sent for, when the following questions were asked him: "What is your name, country, &c.? Why does not Mr. Dent come?" Mr. Thom replied, "That all the foreigners thought that Mr. Dent would be detained, and therefore they would not allow him."—"Detain him or not, he is guilty of showing the greatest disrespect in not obeying the commands of the high Commissioner." Mr. Thom said, "That Mr. Dent had not the most distant intention of showing any disrespect; that this question was one of the utmost importance; that Mr. Dent and his countrymen were all of opinion, and under the apprehension, that the high Commissioner wished to detain Mr. Dent until a certain quantity of opium be confiscated, as they had heard it reported the high Commissioner imagined Mr. Dent had 6,000 chests of opium." The judge observed, "That this is no report, but a certainty; that the high Commissioner's eyes are very sharp and his ears very long; that he knew Dent to be a great merchant and a very large capitalist, and that he has resided in China many years; that the high Commissioner held positive orders from the emperor to put down the opium trade, and that he wished to admonish Mr. Dent, and also to inquire into the nature of his business; that Mr. Dent must be confronted with the high Commissioner; that if he did not consent, he should be dragged out of his house by force; and, consequently, the high Commissioner would most assuredly kill him." One of the officers remarked, "That if Dent would willingly come and see the high Commissioner, the trade would be re-opened. Nearly the same questions and observations were made to Mr. Inglis and Messrs. Fearon and Slade. When

the examination was over, the treasurer sent out a present of four pieces of red silk and two jars of wine, and the party were conducted to the Consoo-house, guarded by a detachment of the Kwang-heep's troops, carrying many lanterns, and from thence to Mr. Dent's house.

Sunday, 24th March.—When it was observed to Howqua that this day was consecrated to religious worship by Europeans, he gladly availed himself of the fact, as so much more time would be granted for deliberation. Early in the morning copies of the circular (given in p. 38) reached Canton.

Between six and seven P.M. Captain Elliot landed at the step of the British consulate, from a boat belonging to his Majesty's sloop *Larne*. Capt. Elliot had arrived at the fort below in his Majesty's cutter *Louisa*. Some of the Government boats pulled after him, apparently in chase; the gates, however, were immediately unlocked and thrown wide open by the Chinese, which gave Capt. Elliot ingress to the consular hall. After giving orders to hoist the British flag (and as the union jack could not be found at the moment, the boat's ensign was hoisted), he gave verbal notice of an immediate public meeting of all foreigners, and then proceeded, attended by many of his countrymen and others, and a crowd of Chinese (whose insatiate curiosity was attracted by the full uniform of post-captain) to Mr. Dent's factory, in the Pow-hing hong, whence in a few minutes he returned, accompanied by Mr. Dent, to the British consulate, and immediately held the meeting he had summoned, and read the notice also given in p. 38.

On Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, the native servants were directed to leave the foreign factories, and the natives were forbidden to sell them food of any kind. The coolies of the different hongs, armed with shields, spears, swords, and staves, as well as a detachment of troops, occupied the square, and guarded the doors of the British consulate, to prevent the escape of Mr. Dent. All the chop boats, usually employed for carrying teas to the ships, were moored head and stern in the river from the east to the west extremes of the foreign factories, whilst closer in shore there were two tiers of smaller boats used for transporting troops. In the course of Monday night, a boat belonging to the *George 4th*, in front of the Creek hong, was taken possession of by the Chinese, and on Tuesday night, several of the sailing and rowing boats belonging to the foreigners, were, by the Hong merchants' orders, hauled into the middle of the square, and turned bottom up. The troops and coolies erected bamboo sheds to protect themselves from the sun.

On the 27th, the following notice was issued:—

"Yu Collector of Customs, &c. &c. at the port of Canton, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information: During the stay of the Commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the opium traffickers are in operation, all ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave the port without their grandchops. The Tungchee of Macao has been commanded to forbid the pilots (going on board). Let the Hong merchants forthwith submit copies to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. The slightest opposition will be most severely punished. Haste! Haste! A special edict, 2d moon, 12th day (March 26th, 1839)".

SMUGGLING.

A correspondence has taken place between the local authorities and the Chamber of Commerce respecting an act of smuggling by one of the foreign merchants, named Pierce. It would appear that some smuggled tea, sugar-candy, and other articles, were seized on board the licensed passage boat *Snipe*, belonging to Mr. Pierce; whereupon, the Hoppo issued an order to the following effect—

"Let the said goods be sold according to law, and their proceeds confiscated to Government. Let the boat, which is called "the licensed boat, No. 5," and which is now aground at Whampoa, be forthwith brought up to Canton by the Hong merchants, who must report the same to me, that I may request the Governor to depute an officer to accompany an officer from my department to superintend the breaking up of the boat. Let this order be made known to the Chamber of Commerce for its information and obedience. Let the Hong merchants and linguists strictly question the said foreigner Pierce as to whom the smuggled goods belong to, where they were shipped, and whither destined."

A further order was issued by the Hoppo, to this effect:—"Respecting Pierce's boat, which was seized at the Bogue for attempting to smuggle tea, &c. out of the river, I before commanded the Hong merchants to bring her up to Canton with all despatch, that, on their reporting her arrival, I might depute an officer to accompany one from the Governor's office to superintend the breaking up of the boat. I have now received a communication from H. E. the Governor, informing me that he has commanded the Kwang-chow-hee and the Nam-hoy-yune to accompany in person an officer from the custom house to proceed on board of her and superintend her being

broken up, and to report the same. On receipt of this, I, the Hoppo, besides commanding an officer to hold himself in readiness to obey, also issue an edict to you Hong merchants, for your information and instant obedience. Forthwith bring up to Canton the licensed boat No. 5, belonging to Pierce, that she may be broken up."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—*March* 15.

On the further consideration of the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill, the bishop said, with reference to the means of affording religious instruction beyond the limits; it appeared that there were 4,380 persons residing there, without any provision being made for them in this respect. It was, therefore, his intention to propose the appropriation of a sum for that purpose.

Sir John Jamison did not offer any opposition to this plan, but he thought it was impracticable; if any sum be applied for that purpose, it should come from the general fund provided by the Church Act.

The Bishop explained the objections to that mode: in the first place, it was not likely that 300*l.* could be furnished by private subscriptions beyond the boundaries, which was required before any portion could be applied from the general fund; and, in the next place, it was not likely that 200 applications could be obtained for that purpose.

Mr. Blaxland offered no opposition to the suggestion of the bishop, and said, that sooner or later taxation would be commenced, and it might then just as well as at any other time. He did not think the proposal of the Bishop practicable.

On the reading of the twenty-fifth clause, the Bishop moved the following resolution:—

"Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent his Exc., the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, from appropriating any portion of such residue, after the said purposes are provided for, towards the maintenance and support of ministers of the Christian religion, in the erection of dwelling-houses for their residence, within any of the districts beyond the boundaries of location for which licenses may be issued, or assessment levied for stock or sheep depastured therein, upon a petition to that effect from not fewer than —— adults holding any such licence, or resident within such district, with an engagement given by them, or on their behalf, to pay yearly an amount equal to that which they desire to be advanced out of the residue aforesaid, towards the purposes herein mentioned."

Mr. Jones seconded the motion.

Mr. Berry would support it, but at the same time considered that the purposes of the Act would swallow up all the revenue.

Sir John Jamison would support the motion, but would rather the bishop had reserved the motion until the Council met for general purposes, and when the Appropriation Act was before them, when he conceived no opposition would be offered to it.

The Bishop objected to the delay that would be occasioned, and said, that as a member of that council, he should not wish for the bill to go home without something to shew the people of England, who had manifested so much interest in the moral state of the colony, that we had in some degree followed the same sentiments.

The Attorney General said, he concurred in the principle of the resolution, but he thought a bill introduced for that express purpose would be better, which, if it were done, no one would support more than he would. He objected to the motion in its present form as tending to induce ridicule; that the council having in the first place provided for the benefit of the squatters and their sheep, as a matter of afterthought, provided for the pastor and his flock.

Mr. Jones had no doubt that, instead of the number of persons residing beyond the boundaries being about four thousand, the number would be found to be near seven thousand.

The colonial secretary pointed out the fifth clause of the Church Act, which provides for what was intended by the bishop, allowing the Governor to issue such a sum for the support of a minister in any part of the colony, on any sum above £50. being raised by voluntary contributions.

The Bishop explained, that the clause required that a hundred applications should be sent to the Government before assistance would be granted; a number that could not be obtained.

The Governor said it had not been his intention to have spoken on the subject, but he conceived that the bishop laboured under a mistake, as the Council was only authorised to appropriate the surplus which remained from the assessment, which, according to the calculation, would be more than swallowed up before the sum accruing from licences would be applied.

The Bishop said, under those circumstances, he would withdraw his motion.

The whole of the clauses in the bill being gone through, the Bishop said, that on a further consideration, and after a minute examination of the provisions of the bill, he had not been able to discover any mode to meet the object he had intended, of affording religious instruction to persons beyond the boundaries. He observed, that although he found his proposition had been generally approved of by the members of the Council, he was sorry to see that any of them should have wished it to be postponed for an indefinite period, while at the same time he was convinced that, if a proposition had been made to leave the sheep without shepherds, for ever so short a period, there was not a flock-master, either within or without the boundaries, who would not at once have raised his voice against it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State of the Country. — The present year must be looked upon as the most calamitous the colony has ever experienced, occasioned by the long continued drought. Reports from all parts give the most alarming picture of the state of things. The following are a few extracts from accounts lately received:—

Bathurst. — The drought continues, and no words can express the miserable appearance of the country; there is not supposed to be enough wheat left for seed —no milk—no cheese, and no vegetables.

Patrick's Plains.—There is neither food for man or beast; the plains are as destitute of grass as a turnpike-road.

Paterson, Hunter's River.—The country is in a desponding state for want of rain; there will be no maize. God knows what will become of us all if some change does not take place very soon.

Western Districts.—The country all round is destroyed by the drought. Mr. Oxley's inland sea, or lake, is dried up, and the cattle are feeding on a herb which grows in its bed, and which succeeds well with them; but for this there would be no fat cattle.

King.—The drought continues with unabated severity; stock of every description are beginning to fall off for want of pasturage; things are in a dreadful state.

Murrumbidgee. — The river has decreased so considerably as to become dry in many places, and fish may be seen lying in a putrid state on the bed of the river.

Wellington.—The country is burnt up; sheep are dying by hundreds; the cattle have all long since been dead. For the last twelvemonths there has not been rain for two consecutive days. — *Syd. Gaz., Mar.* 28.

Heavy and continued rains have fallen, but recent accounts from Bathurst represent that part of the country to be still in a deplorable state, and not to have been much benefited by the recent rain. The cattle are said to be dying fast. Flour is quoted at 70*s.* per hundred pounds.—*Ibid. May* 2.

The accounts which continue to be received from all parts of the interior contain the most flattering reports of the fall of rain, which has been productive of the greatest good. Its continuance has been steady, and sufficiently gentle to admit of its penetrating the ground rather than running off it. Even in the immediate vicinity of Sydney its good effects may be plainly seen, in the improved appearance of the land, where the grass is every where springing up. A few more days rain and our rivers and water-holes will be again filled; our gardens will be again stocked, and our markets replenished, and the supply of vegetables, though at present it cannot affect the price of grain, must prove a great alleviation in these times of scarcity.—*Sydney Herald, May* 6.

Pleasant Island.—A lad has arrived at the Bay of Islands, in the *Proteus* whaler, Capt. Fowler, who states that he belonged to the *Governor Halkett* whaler, and about five years since was left on Pleasant Island, when that vessel touched there to refresh. Since that time, he says, he has remained on the island, until he managed to escape by secreting himself on board the *Proteus* about three months ago. On the island, he says, there are three white men, one of whom had been mate of a vessel, and the other two are runaways from Norfolk Island. They live by piracy, and have made a rich harvest from the plunder of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. One of the runaways, named Paddy, seems to be the ringleader; he possesses numbers of chronometers, sextants, &c., and is well furnished with all kinds of weapons, ammunition, &c. Some time before the lad made his escape, he heard Paddy speak of his intention to look out for some small vessel, which he meant to take possession of, massacre the crew, and, with his compaions, and their ill-gottenn gains, leave the island.—*Syd. Gaz. April* 23.

German Emigrants.—During the Rev. Dr. Lang's late visit to Europe, he chartered the French ship *Justine* to convey to this colony a large number of German vine-dressers, &c., whom he had selected when on the Continent. On the way hither, the *Justine* put in at Rio Janeiro, to obtain refreshments, and, during her stay there, the Brazilian government, desirous of securing the settlement in their territories of so valuable an assortment of emigrants, practically acquainted

with the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine, made a proposal to Capt. Bernard, the commander of the *Justine*, to disembark his passengers, offering to pay him about £2,500. Capt. Bernard, having contracted with Dr. Lang to convey the emigrants to Sydney, at once rejected the proposal; the Brazilians, however, accomplished, by foul play, what they could not obtain by fair. By means of fine promises and false representations, a spirit of insubordination was excited among the emigrants, who, being furnished with arms from the shore, refused to proceed in the vessel, and Capt. B. was compelled to consent to their landing. Having thus attained their object, the Brazilian Government, on Capt. Bernard's complaining, refused to adhere to their former proposal, and Captain B. was obliged to put up with the sum of £1,300.—*Syd. Gaz. April* 27.

The Aborigines.—Extract of a letter from the Upper Hunter, dated April 14th. "We are almost every day hearing of murders committed by the blacks, and nothing is done towards bringing them to justice. If such atrocious murders were committed any where else, and if the murderers, as here, from their superior agility and the cunning which they possess, bid defiance to capture and justice, would not a just government proclaim martial law, and would not the whole country be in arms to avenge such murders, and annihilate such a blood-thirsty community? If, as the canters of the present day maintain, the black natives have an original right in the soil, let the government be honest and buy it of them; but if they continue to drive them back as they do the kangaroo, and sell and lease us the land, let us not have our lives put in jeopardy by these savages, disputing with us for the lands which the government has sold or leased to us."

Australian Newspapers.—The Australian colonies at present possess four journals published three times a week, two twice a week, and eighteen once a week—in all, twenty-four newspapers, having thirty-four publications weekly.

Excerpta.—The debating class at the School of Arts, engaged in the discussion of the principles of the "tee-total" system, on which occasion a licensed publican was unanimously called to the chair.

Three men were indicted in the Supreme Court for stealing a pair of trousers, "the property of our Sovereign Lady the Queen." The trousers are said to be a pair of white drills!

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND THE NEW ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM.

A public meeting took place on the 27th March at Launceston, to petition the Queen against the New Assignment System. About two hundred of the leading colonists attended. The speakers complained bitterly of the calumnies which had been uttered against the colonists. Amongst others, the Rev. Mr. Dowling, a Baptist missionary, "felt subpœnaed by the duties of an honest conscience before that assembly, to lift his voice in defence of a people who had been grossly misrepresented." He was at a loss to conceive how statements so glaringly untrue—capable of such decided refutation by existent facts—could ever have gained circulation against the free population of the colony; a population, indeed, which would triumphantly stand the test of comparison with any equal body of men in Great Britain. "As a missionary in Great Britain, he could not go, indiscriminately, to any and every house, in the expectation of meeting there with such hospitality, or of being afforded such opportunities of ministering to its inmates, as he had done in this land. He had found not only a cordial reception, but, he might say, the anticipation of his wishes, in the opportunities afforded him by the colonists, for testifying to the glories of the Lord and Saviour. On his quarterly journies, as a missionary, embracing a very extensive circuit, he had always found such a disposition existent among the settlers; and themselves, their families, and servants, were happy in an attendance upon religious ordinances. He had been delighted oftentimes to observe, even in the chain gangs and road parties, the order, attention, and frequent manifest feeling, under religious instruction, of the convicts. A decency marked these religious meetings, equal to that of any congregation in England." The Rev. Mr. Simpson, the Wesleyan minister stationed in this town, confirmed what had fallen from the Rev. Mr. Dowling; adding, that he had always been received, in his travels through the country, with gladness, and his ministrations had every where been acceptable. He had frequently, when at a friend's house in the country, received pressing invitations from surrounding settlers to turn aside from his route, and preach the word of God to them and their establishments. The petition was carried unanimously.

At a public meeting at Macquarie Plains, some resolutions were agreed to strongly condemnatory of "the vile and slanderous aspersions" upon the free colonists of this island, by Capt. Cheyne, director of public works, in his Report on Convict Discipline, in 1837, and of the unfounded statement of Capt. Maconochie as to "the total disuse (by them) of moral motives in the domestic relations of life;" and it was resolved "that an address be presented to the Lieut.-Governor and the legislative council, request-

ing that immediate steps may be taken to investigate the calumnies thus wantonly heaped upon the free inhabitants by Capt. Cheyne, and to take such measures as may remove the stain, which such reports, if not neutralized, are calculated to inflict upon the character of the free inhabitants, it being well known that a predisposition exists in England to believe any calumnies against the colony."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lake Alexandrina.—Another attempt has been made to force an entrance into the lake, and it has met with the usual result. After surmounting the large rollers, the party, headed by Mr. M'Ghie, a most experienced and intrepid whaler, came into shallow water, at a distance of nearly half a mile from the shore. Here the rollers followed each other in such rapid succession that the boat was capsized, and the party immersed. Fortunately, they all succeeded in reaching the shore, and the boat was soon afterwards drifted in, without having sustained any great injury. Mr. M'Ghie and his party then dragged the boat over the spit of land which divides the outer entrance from the deep water on the inner side of the bar. Here they employed themselves ascertaining the depth of water at a place as near the bar as they could attain to with safety, and found that it did not exceed six feet. Coupling this fact with the long space of shallow water which intervenes between the larger sea-rollers and the shore, it is obviously hopeless for any sailing or steam vessel of even ordinary burden to attempt an entrance to the lake.—*Murray's Review, April* 2.

The Aborigines.—It is far from improbable that the few remaining Aborigines at Flinders' Island will be swept away by disease, so as that race will have become entirely extinct. The influenza rages there so severely, that Dr. Seccombe, the Government surgeon at Launceston, has proceeded to that island, to render every possible medical assistance. —*Ibid.*

Zoology.—Mr. Gould, the ornithologist, who came hither to study the birds of Australia, has collected altogether about 800 specimens of birds, seventy of quadrupeds (several of which are new), more than 100 specimens preserved whole in spirits for dissection, and the nests and eggs of above seventy species of birds, together with skeletons of all the principal forms. Mr. Gould has proceeded to South Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aborigines.—Governor Gawler, in his reply (March 21) to a presentment of the grand jury, observes:—"I am much gratified at the manly and decided manner in which the grand jury have expressed their benevolent feelings on the subject of the aborigines. In common with the gentlemen of the grand jury, I have observed with anxiety the progress of events and opinions in this particular; and I have also seen with deep regret that, as in substance expressed by the presentment, petty offences and depredations have been increasing among the aborigines, and that these evils have been accompanied by a corresponding increase of impatience and animosity against them by some settlers. I cordially unite in opinion with the grand jury, that 'measures should be speedily taken to promote their civilization, and protect such rights as are unalienable to man, with a view to their advantage, and to the security of the colonists.' Such measures have been for some time past under consideration, and are actually in progress. Every friend of morality, however, must see with deep concern, that that vice which brutalizes man, or rather which degrades him lower than the brute —drunkenness,—that vice which especially renders man a burden to himself and a pest to society, is, through the example or at the instigation of thoughtless and abandoned persons, gaining ground among the natives. As one of the leading points of hope for them, its progress must be steadily and universally discountenanced by us. Hitherto, the aborigines in this province have been fostered by the colonists in general, with a degree of judgment and humanity scarcely ever equalled and never surpassed in the history of colonization. After such a commencement, we may look with great confidence for a continuance of the same general standard of conduct, under the increasing difficulties which must accompany the extension of our settlements and the spread of European vices. The aborigines have been brought under British laws, to the utmost of my power, when they are guilty of crimes. I will not, from any mistaken sympathy towards them, suffer those laws to be evaded; but, at the same time, as the aborigines may be punished by our laws, by those laws they must also be protected, and I look to the juries of the colony for stedfast support in defending them, according to the full scope and power of British statutes, against every lawless aggression. It must also be remembered, that if, on the one hand, we have set before them the blessings of Christianity and civilization, we have, on the other, received from them this beautiful country, of which, until our arrival, they were the undisputed possessors. For this, the foundation of brilliant

hopes to the colonists, we owe to its native and aboriginal proprietors at least a heavy debt of charity, humanity, and patient forbearance."

On the 10th May, a public meeting was held "to take into consideration the present relations of the colonists with the aborigines, with a view to adopt measures calculated to afford that protection to all classes of the community to which they are entitled, and to determine on such means as shall restore and perpetuate the friendly intercourse which has hitherto subsisted between the settlers and the natives." The meeting is spoken of as one of the largest called together in Adelaide. It was resolved, "that while this meeting claims the most ample right of security and protection for life and property in this our adopted country, we cheerfully and willingly admit the right of the aborigines to equal protection, and the fullest provision for their wants; that we deeply deplore the murders and outrages recently perpetrated by the aborigines, both as shaking the feeling of confidence hitherto enjoyed, and as tending to deaden that benevolent interest in the native population, which it has been the object of the colonists generally to foster and maintain. That this meeting is deeply impressed with the conviction of the inefficiency exhibited in the office of Protector of the Aborigines, and to the almost total neglect of the official instructions under which the head of that department was appointed, are mainly to be attributed the late unhappy events; and they lament it the more, because repeated expressions of opinion that we were on the eve of such occurrences, appear to have been disregarded. That, in order to allay the irritated state of the public mind and prevent those acts of retaliation which will otherwise inevitably occur, it is of the first importance that prudent and wise measures be immediately adopted, and that they be carried into execution with energy and decision. That it is absolutely necessary for the general safety, that the police, the only force existing in the colony; should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that this meeting respectfully recommend to his Exc. the Governor, the necessity that exists of forming and organizing a larger number of the mounted police, especially for the protection of life and property in the more exposed districts of the colony; and for the furtherance of this object, that magistrates should be appointed in the various districts in which out-stations exist, with a constabulary force sufficient to insure protection in such situations. That this meeting is of opinion, that the natives having arms, such as spears and waddies, in their possession, when encamped on the river in the centre of the town, or within its precincts, is highly objectionable, as presenting to them a constant temptation to commit acts of aggression on unprotected females and others who may be passing within their reach: and that his Exc. the Governor be memorialized on this subject, with the view of endeavouring to prevent the recurrence of any such offences. That, in order to prove the sincere desire of the colonists to restore and perpetuate the friendly relations hitherto subsisting between the aborigines and themselves, a committee of gentlemen be formed, whose primary duty shall be to convey to the Government the resolutions of this meeting, and subsequently to suggest such measures as may be necessary for securing protection to both the settler and the native, to watch over the interests of the aborigines, and to correspond with the committee of the society for their protection in England."

The Town of Milner.—Several gentlemen, who have recently visited this fine property, express themselves in the highest terms of its capabilities. The land on both sides of the river is considered by Dr. Imlay as, without exception, the richest he has ever seen either in Van Diemen's Land or New Holland.—*Murray's Review, April 2.*

Mr. Stephen, colonial secretary, has just sold to Capt. Allen, H.E.I.C. service, and to Mr. Ellis, also from India (passengers by the *Buckinghamshire*), half of the Milner estate, for the sum of *twenty thousand pounds!* These gentlemen, in conjunction with Mr. Stephen, intend to lay out a large sum in erecting buildings, saw-mills, &c., and are about to commence agricultural operations on an extensive scale forthwith. The demand for allotments in the town of Milner continues to increase. Mr. Bentham, the agent, has sold nearly one-fourth of the whole within the last three days.—*S. A. Gaz., April 13.*

Overland Journey.—The following report, by Mr. E. J. Eyre, of his journey overland from New South Wales to Adelaide, with stock, is officially published.

"Adelaide, Feb. 23, 1839.

"We left Limestone Plains (our point of departure) on the 5th December 1838, and following the high road to Port Phillip, as far as the crossing-place of the Murrumbidgee, we turned down the river to the westward, instead of following further south, as all the parties coming to this colony had previously done, and by this means we avoided crossing the several rivers on that line of road, materially shortened the distance, and obtained a more abundant supply of feed and water for our stock. After passing my party twice across the Murrumbidgee, to avoid some ranges, I con-

tinued following its right or northern bank, and passing through the marshes of the Lachlan, crossed the bed of that river without being aware of it, as its channel presented the appearance of an ordinary creek, and had no water in it, as far as I went up, beyond two hundred yards of its junction with the Murrumbidgee; my drays crossed about half a mile above this junction, and had no difficulty in effecting a passage. The marshes of the Lachlan (at least that portion of them which I crossed, and which lies contiguous to the Murrumbidgee) no longer exhibit that formidable appearance they did some years ago, and the many dry seasons we have had lately have so much changed their character, that they now only present the appearance of large and rich alluvial flats, more or less covered with reeds, but generally of a firm surface, and affording an easy and good road to travel over. After passing the Lachlan, we followed down the Murrumbidgee to its junction with the Hume, and on our arriving there, we became aware that another party (Capt. Hart's, from Portland Bay) had arrived on the south side of the Murray, about the same time we did on the northern, and our two parties continued following opposite sides of the river to beyond the junction of the Darling, where Capt. Hart crossed to the northern side with his party a day or two's stage in advance of mine. After crossing the Darling, I felt anxious, while in that neighbourhood, to ascertain the nature and course of a junction laid down by Capt. Sturt as the Lindesay, and falling into the Murray on its southern bank; and I was the more anxious to ascertain this point, as I had myself last year (when endeavouring to cross the interior of the country to the southward of the Murray, on my route to Adelaide) met with many difficulties and much delay from my not being able to fall in with this (supposed) stream in the direction I expected to have found it. After seeing my party two days' stage beyond the Darling, I crossed to the south side of the Murray, accompanied by two of my party, and I spent three days in careful examination of the surrounding country, but was unable to discover any stream connected with the country on the south. I found the extent of land subject to flood much greater in this vicinity than I had done higher up the river, and its surface was intersected by very many creeks and lagoons, some of which were of considerable size, and had a good deal of water in them; and one in particular, which I took to be the Lindesay of Capt. Sturt, is both wide and deep, and has its whole course distinctly marked by lines of lofty gum trees. This creek appears to separate the flooded lands from the higher ground beyond, and continues for a course of about sixteen miles, taking first a south-westerly and then a north-westerly direction, and coming to the river at both its extremities; but it appears (as do also all the other creeks and lagoons) to be filled only by the surplus waters of the river in seasons of flood. Immediately below the low lands are extensive plains of red sand, covered with low bushes, but destitute of grass, and these are again locked in by sandy ridges covered with scrub, which appeared to extend far into the interior to the southward. After crossing the Darling, my party continued to follow in the same route I kept last year; and as soon as I had seen them over the worst of the road, I left them a few days ago, leisurely advancing, and preceded them myself to Adelaide."

Mr. Eyre presented to the Governor a joint (saddle) of "overland mutton, killed on its arrival, in order to be convinced of the little injury sheep sustain from that long journey." The Governor declared that the mutton "could not be surpassed in appearance in a London butcher's shop at Christmas."

Port Lincoln.—The following report, from Mr. R. Tod, is officially published:

"I left Port Adelaide on the 11th March, in the *Abeona*, chartered by the shareholders of Special Survey No. I., carrying Mr. Winter, the surveyor, along with a party. We did not reach the western side of the Gulf until the 16th, when we found ourselves about thirty-five miles to the north of Boston Bay. We had the view of a beautiful undulating country, bearing as much vegetation as could be expected at this season of the year. The wind being now contrary, we tacked towards Yorke's Peninsula, where we next day landed at a cove in Hardwicke Bay. The lateness of the hour prevented our penetrating into the interior further than about a mile, but to this extent the soil appeared barren, and on every side a flat country; the few stunted trees we passed were the she-oak. We again put to sea, and, after passing over a shoal not laid down in any chart, we arrived at Port Lincoln on the 19th.

High as our expectations were raised, they were fully realised. On rounding Boston Island to the north or south, a magnificent harbour opens out, having two entrances, but the greater part, nevertheless, landlocked. It is a semicircle, almost surrounded by hills, wooded to the water's edge, sufficiently high to be picturesque, but neither so high nor so steep as to form a barrier to the interior. Deep water close in-shore washes

a beach of gravel or stones, save on the south side, where, for a short distance, it is sandy, and comparatively shallow. We landed on a mountain in front of a beautiful vale, which we named 'Happy Valley,' and hoisted the British flag. On the 20th, Mr. Winter, accompanied by Messrs. Fenn, Stephens, and myself, proceeded up Happy Valley, and crossed the ridge of hills separating us from the interior. We found them generally of one character — open she-oak forest, somewhat stunted in appearance, rising from a soil of six to eight inches in depth, beneath which we observed in various parts a stratum of limestone rock. Some hills were barren, and covered with granite or iron-stone; but the majority, even at this unfavourable season of the year, had sufficient grass for depasturing sheep, while the vallies might sustain a limited number of cattle, or be adapted to agricultural purposes. The scenery is splendid, and from the highest hill behind the harbour there is a charming view of the bay and surrounding coast, while towards the west, the coast and sandhills adjoining Coffin's Bay were distinctly visible. North-west lay an undulating country, clear in many places, with belts of open forest, and at no great distance the bed of a lake, about nine miles in circumference, having all the appearance of being filled in winter. We descended the other side of the range, and calculated the distance from the harbour to the undulating country to be about three miles. We proceeded towards the lake, distant three miles further, but were prevented by the swamp from approaching the centre, where we observed the water had not been dried up. There is, in winter, an outlet from this lake, running apparently into that arm of the harbour named by Capt. Flinders 'Port Lincoln.' The bed of this river, now dry, was covered by large gum trees, whose fresh appearances indicated water near the surface: in fact, we saw a pool of it near the lake, and it was *fresh*. The breadth of the bed of the river, together with marks on the trees and rocks in the channel, indicate a considerable body of water issuing from the lake at certain seasons. We did not see any natives, although their tracks were occasionally visible on the paths. We returned by a route less elevated, and therefore more fit for drays, reaching the coast at the south side of Boston Bay, where the land is low."

The settlement of this important harbour proceeds with great rapidity, not to be stifled by monopolists; and application has been already made, through an influential quarter, for the establishment of a branch bank of one of the Van Diemen's Land Companies.—*S. A. Gaz*, *Mar.* 6.

From all that has been discovered, there appears to be abundance of fresh water. The greatest deficiency is in timber—nothing but the she-oak having been discovered within five miles of the coast. This deficiency, however, it is hoped, will be supplied by the discoveries of a party who have gone into the interior for ten days or a fortnight, and who intend to effect a complete exploration of the interior. There is abundance of granite for building purposes, and a great plenty of limestone. The natives appear to be very timid, none of them having been met with, except a woman and three children, who ran away; but, on being overtaken, accepted biscuit from the party. Upon the whole, the examination of the harbour, coast, and land, has been most satisfactory, demonstrating the survey No. 1, at Boston Bay, as the most splendid by far that has been demanded in the province. Already there are one hundred and fifty inhabitants on the spot, and a party from Kangaroo Island, after surveying the coast, situation of the town, &c., came at once to Adelaide, and made purchases of land. One half acre section, near Kirton Point, was sold last week at Port Lincoln for £120.—*S. Australian*, *Mar.* 15.

An official report, from Capt. Porter, states: "I consider the approach to this place both safe and easy. The harbour is, I think, the best I ever was in, and the land in the valleys is rich and good; on the hills it is fair sheep-pasture all along the coast of Boston Bay; the climate is colder than at Adelaide; in fact, I have found here all that I want."

On the 27th of February last, a special survey of 15,000 acres of the land adjoining Boston Bay, in Port Lincoln, was demanded, paid for, and obtained; and at the moment we write, 10th of April following, there are nearly three hundred souls either located on the spot, or embarking, or on their passage to it. Three vessels already belong to Port Lincoln, and are engaged in conveying settlers and stores to the town; a magistrate has been appointed, and police constables sworn in; the water frontage has been surveyed and appropriated; we have a plan of the new city now before us; houses and stores are in the course of erection; supplies of all the necessaries of life are in abundance; contracts for a continuance of these supplies have been entered into with the Messrs. Imlays, the well-known extensive stock-owners of Twofold Bay; preparations for whale-fishing during the approaching season are in progress; and, last of all, the reader now holds in his hands the first number of a journal destined to record the rise and progress of

the port, and future commercial emporium, of South Australia. Thus, within the brief space of six weeks, has a settlement been organized and established, with every prospect of steady, healthful progression, and, in due time, of triumphant prosperity.—*Port Lincoln Herald, April* 10.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of Messrs. Stephen and Edward Henty from Portland Bay. Mr. S. Henty, who has been at Port Lincoln and in Spencer's Gulf for upwards of six months, reports, from personal observation, that there is plenty of good land within twenty miles of Boston Bay, with sufficient timber for immediate available purposes. They also report that a navigable fresh water river has been discovered, extending from Coffin's Bay to within fifteen miles of Boston Bay, and having nine feet water on the bar.—*S. A. Gaz., April* 13.

Capt. W. F. Porter has been sworn in as magistrate of the new settlement. The ceremony took place, in the presence of the whole population, in the centre of Happy Valley.

Village of Klemzig.—There exists, about three miles from North Adelaide, a German village, named Klemzig. It is situated on the northern side of the Torrens, on the estate of Mr. G. F. Angus. Like Adelaide, it is surrounded with noble trees, and, from many points, commands near views of our magnificent range of mountains. The river winds past it, and contains, for the season, a considerale depth of water. An air of serenity pervades the spot, which is exactly such an one as the imagination would pourtray as the retreat of persecuted piety. The industry and quiet perseverance of the German character have been fully developed in Klemzig. Four or five months only have elapsed since the hand of man began there to efface the features of the wilderness, yet nearly thirty houses have already been erected—and good and spacious houses some of them are. All are neat, clean, and comfortable; they are built mostly of *pisé*. or of unburnt bricks which have been hardened by the sun. The more humble cottages consist of brushwood and thatch. The sloping bank of the river is covered with gardens. These consist of small unfenced plots of ground separated by narrow paths. The number of vegetables which the Germans have at the present moment under culture affords strong proof of their industry. Among these are lettuces, potatoes, cucumbers, French, broad, and scarlet beans, carrots, turnips, onions, radishes, spinach, brocoli, cabbage, and green peas; also, melons, maize, mangel-wurzel, mustard and cress, and a few flowers. The inhabitants themselves are not the least interesting subjects for contemplation. The visitors will find them, one and all, as cheerful as English bees in the spring season. Out of doors, they are weeding, or watering, or building, or fishing, milking, washing, cutting wood, or carrying water. Within doors, the housewife plies her domestic toil with equal assiduity. She is engaged in bread-making, butter-making, cooking, cleaning, or some such occupation. Not a soul is idle. Even the children, who are too small to work, yet large enough to learn, will be found, in ordinary school-hours, receiving the tuition of their excellent and indefatigable pastor. The visitor will be struck by the obliging dispositions and courteous manners of the people. The male peasant raises his hat as he passes you, and bows with an air equally removed from boorishness and servility. The female, although, perhaps, bending under a load of wood, has a smile, and some other expression of respectful courtesy, to offer the passing stranger. Even the few natives, who assist them in some of their labours, appear to have imbibed their spirit, being retiring and unobtrusive. Our German brethren in Klemzig, driven from their native country because they would not yield to that worst kind of tyranny which seeks to rivet chains on men's minds, and dictate to them their faith, came hither, erected their altar among us, and are now presenting us with a model of practical colonization well worthy of our individual imitation.—*S. Australian, May* 4.

New Tract of Country.—The *Southern Australian* of May 4, with reference to a special survey demanded by Mr. Flaxman, states that he had, through the information afforded him by some Germans, discovered a fine tract of country, with a frontage of water, larger than any that had yet been discovered. "The selection has been made at the foot of the Barossa range of hills, about six miles from Lyndoch Valley, and about fifty miles to the north of Adelaide, and, according to report, includes the finest sheet of water yet found in the colony (except the Murray), and which has received the name of the 'Flaxman River.' The river rises near the source of the Gawler, and, unlike most of the watercourses and rivers on this side of the Gulf, does not flow westward towards the Gulf, but takes a serpentine course through Light's Pass to the *eastward*, and flowing at the foot of the Barossa hills to the east, is said to continue its course towards the south-east, and to fall into the Murray. This latter fact is not yet fully ascertained, though two parties state that they have traced it along its whole course to its junction with that great Australian river. It must be highly

gratifying to Col. Light to know that this river runs through the pass to the Murray, which he long ago pointed out as the great, north road to the eastern portions of the province; and although other passes may be found in the Barossa range, yet the magnitude and natural features of the present road point it out as the one most likely to be followed."

The colony is said to have suffered dreadfully from the drought, and dysentery to a fearful extent prevailed among the natives and settlers, owing, it is supposed, to the quality of the water. The state of the river, from which the town of Adelaide is supplied with water, is thus described in the *Southern Australian*:—"The state of the river at present is perfectly disgusting, and the people should recollect that, in drinking its waters just now, they drink in the essence of all sorts of nastiness and filth, which, stagnating in the pools of the river, engender insects and vermin abominable to think of."

Great excitement continued to prevail, at the latest advices, on account of the murders committed by the blacks. The government had issued a proclamation, prohibiting the issuing of rations to the natives, until they gave up the persons guilty of the last murder. The policy of this measure was very much questioned, as, driven to the alternative of procuring food or perishing from want, there was little doubt but that they would attack the flocks, and conflicts must necessarily ensue between them and the shepherds in care, which must terminate in further scenes of bloodshed. The aborigines, however, who were charged with the murders, had been captured, and the object of the proclamation being thus attained, a notice was issued to that effect, and the supplies were continued as usual to the natives.

The Sydney papers say that the political aspect of affairs in the new province differs very little from what it did during the administration of Governor Hindmarsh; with this difference, that Governor Gawler, being possessed of undivided power, is the better able to suppress any overt acts of opposition on the part of the refractory officers of his Government. "The political faction, who persecuted Captain Hindmarsh with such unmerited rancour, are hard at work endeavouring to undermine and counter-work the government of Col. Gawler."

PORT PHILLIP.

Port Phillip papers, to the 15th May, state that the colony was recovering from the effects of the drought. A Sydney paper of March represented that the country was altered much for the worse; "all the grass is burnt up, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring food for the cattle. Several of the well-known fords of the rivers Hume and Ovens are quite dry, and the rivers have become a chain of ponds."

The *P. P. Gazette* exhibits some statistical details to show the much more rapid progress made by this colony than New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.—"Whether we test the capabilities of Australia Felix in her commerce, including the exportation of wool, with the importation of British goods, and the number of her shipping, with the aggregate amount of their tonnage—in her population, with its annual increase—or in her revenue, including both territorial and internal—we shall find that to her must be ceded the palm of superiority.

	lbs.
Sydney exported wool, 1825	12,692
Melbourne ditto ditto, 1837	81,444
	68,752
Sydney and Van Diemen's Land exported in wool, 1825	323,925
Melbourne ditto ditto 1839.....	750,000
	426,075

New South Wales tonnage outwards, 1838	29,166
Melburne tonnage outwards, 1839.....	26,016
Tons	5,830
Van Diemen's Land tonnage outwards, 1838	25,045
Melbourne, 1839	26,016
Tons	971

"With the colonies of South Australia and Swan River, the social constitutions and characteristics of which approach more nearly to our own, the difference when examined will be found considerably in our favour."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth Gazettes of the 7th and 15th January state that Sir James Stirling and his family had left Swan River for England, *viâ* the Cape, and Governor Hutt had arrived on the day of Sir James's departure, and assumed the reins of government. It appears from the *Perth Gazette*, that the new governor had taken some measure connected with the intention of Government to resume all the waste land, upon which the stipulated amount of capital had not been expended, which, it was prognosticated, would be very unpopular. The settlement appears to continue in its usual state of dulness, and we are rated by our contemporary, we observe, for puffing the advantages and exaggerating the progress of South Australia. We can conscientiously assure him that he is much deceived; and, when we state the fact that, in the week that is now closing, an addition to our population has been made, exceeding considerably one-half of the whole population of

Western Australia, he may probably be convinced of his error. We have before said that Swan River can never become a flourishing colony, till an overland communication is opened with us. In three or four years hence we shall be able, out of our superabundance, to send them a few herds—possibly a few flocks. In the mean time, we recommend our neighbours in the "far west," to dismiss any jealousy of our more favoured province, and to believe that it is their best policy to cultivate friendly relations with South Australia.—*S. A. Gaz. Mar.* 30.

Polynesia.

NEW ZEALAND.

It would seem, from the horrifying outrage of which we subjoin the detail, that the native chiefs of New Zealand have no idea that, in disposing of their land, they part with all interest in it for ever. Capt. Clendon, one of the oldest settlers, and most extensive proprietors, in New Zealand, on a late occasion, gave permission to the master of a French whaler, the *Albatross*, from Havre de Grace, to cut firewood on his land. When the wood was cut and carried on board, Bomorry, a native chief, claimed payment for it from Capt. Clendon, who refused, on the ground that the wood was his own. Bomorry next applied to the Frenchman, and, on his refusal, he appealed to Mr. Busby, the British resident, who declined to interfere. The savage next resorted to various schemes to inveigle some of the Frenchman's crew on shore, but failing, by way of a hint, he took one of his own slaves to Taboo Point, and having suspended him by both arms from a tree, he deliberately shot him through the breast.

A whaling establishment, belonging to Capt. Clayton, at Hawke's Bay, was burnt to the ground, and the whole of the property destroyed by the natives, a few weeks since. The station had formerly belonged to Messrs Greenaway and Batman, who had failed: Capt. Clayton had just taken possession, and was about to bring down stores, when the place was attacked during the night and every thing combustible in it destroyed.—*Syd. Gaz. May* 4.

Bay of Islands, March 30th.—The *Rebecca Sims*, American whaler, arrived this morning from Chatham Island, brings intelligence of the proceedings of the commander of the French frigate, on his arrival at Chatham Island, whither he went with the intention of chastising the natives, by whom the French whaler, the *Jean Bart*, was burned and the crew massacred. It appears that, on his arrival, instead of putting the whole of the natives to the sword, as in the heat of his rage he avowed his intention to do, he treated them with much kindness and gave them many presents; but at the same time warned them, that if they ever again were known to be guilty of a similar atrocity, they should not escape with impunity.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

The Wesleyan Missionaries give the following account of a meeting in Vavou:

On Sunday morning, May 13, 1838, King George (a native chief) preached at the Ebenezer Chapel, Nieafu, Vavou, to a very large congregation; not less than 2,000 persons. On Tuesday, the day appointed to hold the meeting, at half-past ten o'clock, the people having assembled, and singing and prayer being over, King George took the chair, and addressed the meeting for about fifteen minutes, in a judicious and truly Christian speech. After the reading of the report, the meeting was addressed by ten local preachers of this circuit, and one from the Haabai Groupe. Their speeches did them much credit, both as men and as Christians; and, as to feeling, an assembly in Exeter Hall could not exhibit deeper interest in the cause of God and for the good of men. On several occasions, during the sitting, the people wept aloud. Besides the Vavouans, we had people present from Haabai, Tonga, Fejee, Keppel's Island, Nina-foou, Wallis's Island, Tahiti, and three young men from Savage Island. The meeting broke up, after being six hours together.

A chapel built at Lifuka, in the Haabai Groupe, 110 feet by 45, was opened by a sermon preached by the king.

The committee thus speak of the character of King George:—"Who can but contemplate with the deepest interest the character of the Christian King of Vavou and Haabai, the father of his people? We find him acting as architect in the erection of a chapel, and as a Christian minister at its opening; we then find him taking command of a vessel which was to convey a missionary from one part of his dominions to the other; and maintaining Christian order among his people. He has subsequently taken the chair at the formation of the Auxiliary Missionary Society."

Mr. Daniel Wheeler, a member of the Society of Friends, paid a "religious visit" to the islands of the South Sea in 1834. From his journal and letters a pamphlet has been compiled, the substance of which has been largely circulated by the British and Foreign Sailors'

Society, and exhibits a frightful picture of the miserable and destructive effects brought upon the islanders by the visits of Europeans.

From Tahiti he writes, "There are so many aggravating circumstances which contribute to lessen the desire of the people for religion, that the present prospect of things here is truly discouraging; added to which, the landing of spirituous liquors is permitted or winked at, from the English traders to the colonies of New South Wales, and ships in the whaling employ, with those from America, which are much more numerous than those of the British. Hopeless, indeed, (humanly speaking) appears every attempt to christianize the natives of those islands, who are labouring under and exposed to these disadvantages, which must ever obstruct the free course of the Gospel. Although great exertion is made and promoted by the missionaries here to stop this overwhelming torrent of iniquity, yet their measures are often abortive, and can never be effective, unless co-operated with on the part of the masters of the shipping. Notwithstanding that the disuse of spirituous liquors is rigidly enforced at Tahiti, and no person is allowed to have it in their houses, or if the breath of any of the natives smell of it, a severe fine is imposed; yet this bane of the human race is still to be purchased on shore, and the supply is kept up by the American ships, clandestinely landed at times amongst the supposed empty casks which are sent on shore for water. How dreadful and appalling the consideration, that the intercourse of distant nations should have entailed upon these poor, untutored islanders a curse unprecedented and unheard-of in the history of former times: that one-fourth of the whole population is miserably affected with a disease brought amongst them, and kept up by the licentious crews of their shipping!

At Bolabola, Mr. W. says, the principal chief and many of the people have relapsed into their former idolatrous practices, and then informs us:—"The intoxicated state of the people has latterly deterred ships from calling here, not only from a fear of receiving damage, but on account of the few supplies to be obtained. Such vessels as do come, are mostly American, and generally hove off and on at a distance, to dispose of rum, in exchange for what the islanders can furnish.

"The island of Bolabola is one that has suffered most of any by the introduction of spirits, as it has caused the people to distil their bread-fruit, and every kind of food capable of producing spirit. I can never forget the abject, wretched state of those people, with scarcely a rag to cover them, in want of every thing, and nothing to purchase with; every thing consumed in buying or converting into spirits, and the famished appearance of their more than half-naked children."

At Oahu, in the Sandwich Isles, Mr. W. had an interview with Kuakini, governor of the island of Hawaii, during which he showed him "what must inevitably be the dreadful result, if measures are not speedily taken to check the desolating scourge of *rum*, with which the American ships are deluging those much-to-be-pitied islanders;" but received the reply, "the king is fond of it!" and was told, that "the merchants (who are all Americans) take good care to supply the king with money, and every other thing that he wants. By this plan, they have him so completely in their hands, as to succeed in persuading him that it is to the interests of the islands to allow the free use of spirits!"

In Tongataboo he says:—"The generality of ships anchor off the heathen settlements. Here they can dispose of their rum, muskets, and gunpowder; and here the mercenary chiefs make a trade of supplying them with any number of wretched females, for the sake of foreign articles. One of these very chiefs, however inhuman and barbarous he may be, made a very affecting complaint to us when with him, of his own accord, that his people were dying and wasting away from disease brought among them by the shipping!"

The island of Rarotonga he found in a state of unparalleled prosperity, "because," he tells us, "there is no harbour for shipping here,—those circulating mediums of vice, and disease, and wretchedness,—the curse of the human race upon these fertile isles wherever they go!"

Nor has New Zealand been preserved from these deadly influences. Mr. W. says:—"In the northern parts, the population has fearfully decreased, owing in part to war, but principally to disease, which is in innumerable instances, no doubt, the consequence of unrestrained licentiousness and the use of spirits. The profligacy of the ships' companies who resort to the bays of New Zealand is almost beyond credit. Masters, officers, and seamen here, with few exceptions, indulge in the most shameless immoralities. Disease has penetrated far into the interior of the country, and by its ravages diminishes the already small number of inhabitants. Multitudes of the most abandoned characters, who have either deserted from the ships, or have found their way over from the adjacent colonies, are scattered along the coast, and by their influence, of course, assist in debasing the natives by whom they are surrounded. The shipping only tend to

diminish the population, by bringing spirituous liquors amongst the people, and by keeping alive a disease, the ravages of which are destroying whole families, both old and young, to an extent little contemplated in England, and truly painful and distressing to be an eye-witness to, and which is greatly aggravated by the use of ardent spirits. Scarcely a ship arrives but what has for sale rum, muskets, and gunpowder, for all of which the natives are extremely eager; and many of these are denominated 'temperance ships,' and yet are engaged in producing madness among the natives, by furnishing the means of intoxication, and then in supplying them with weapons of destruction to complete their misery."

On this point Mr. Wheeler prefers a most serious charge against the Americans. Having fallen in with several American vessels, under the designation of *temperance ships*, he says:—"I could not but view these with satisfaction, and with a degree of thankfulness, as likely to contribute, by their example, to the welfare of the islanders. But, alas! I now find with horror and surprise, that the word *temperance* applies only to the ships, and not to their crews, none probably of whom are members of a temperance society, but are merely bound by articles that the voyage shall be performed without any spirits being on board, except as medicine if needed, and that their sobriety only exists because they cannot get the liquor; when on shore and unbound by these articles, they are lamentably, in many instances, notorious for drinking to excess, and their immoral conduct at this place makes me shudder. It is a fact, incontrovertible, that those called 'temperance ships' have landed larger quantities of spirits on some islands than any other class of ships."

Cape of Good Hope.

PORT NATAL.

At a meeting of the board of regulations (Volksraad), Port Natal, March 23, the chief commandant, Mr. A. Pretorius, acquainted the board that he was invited to a meeting with some of the chiefs sent by Dingaan, in order provisionally to make arrangements as to an intended treaty of peace, and therefore had caused the chiefs, Kuani, Conquinie, Jambush, and Jo Jo, to be brought hither.

Mr. Pretorius, in addressing the chiefs, said they were under his protection, and should have no fear, but were to state the case which their king had confided to them openly and with punctuality. The chiefs were then questioned:—

"*Q.* Why and for what purpose did you come hither?—*A.* We are come to make proposals for peace, and for that purpose have brought with us the horses of the emigrants, as a sign of the uprightness of our views, being convinced that we are no longer capable of fighting against the farmers. It is our intention to become good friends and brothers, so that you will not use your arms, nor we our assegaais; that we may again treat and hunt together, and for that purpose, also make peace with your king, who is your and our master. *Q.* What has induced or forced you to come and ask for peace? *A.* We consider ourselves conquered, and are compelled to do it. *Q.* Have you not been instigated by others?—*A.* No, we come of our own accord. *Q.* Since you are here, with whom have you conversed on this subject?—*A.* With Mr. Ogle; we spoke about making peace as we do now.—(Conquinie added, 'and nothing else.') *Q.* How did you know that the English were here?—*A.* We learnt from the Caffer Dietza, who was sent by the king to Mr. Finn, for the purpose of making proposals of peace with the farmers, through his interference, that the friends of Chaka were here, and that he being in great fear had resolved to return, in order to inform his king; that he on that occasion had met the Caffer sent by Ogle, by whom they were informed of the arrival of the British here. *Q.* You first said that you were afraid to come to the farmers; did you not consider it dangerous to visit Mr. Finn?—*A.* I have a letter with me from the king, consisting of beads solely belonging to royal ornaments, to deliver to Mr. Finn, as a sign of my envoy. *Q.* Had you no order from your king to bring with you cattle and guns?—*A.* No; Mr. Ogle must come to gather all the things, cattle, sheep, goats, &c. *Q.* Was it your sole intention to make peace with the British, and not with us?—*A.* No; we were afraid to come to the farmers, and wish to conclude peace with the emigrants through the English."

The chief commandant replied, "You had no war with the English, but with us,—they were *our* wives and *our* children whom you have murdered, and therefore no interference of any one else was necessary. The question is, will you make peace with us without the interference of any other party?—*A.* Yes, we are conquered, and are willing to make peace with the farmers, and for ever to live in amity and peace with them. *Q.* Have you not met the messengers sent by me to Dingaan for the making of peace?—*A.* Yes, but after the farmers had already left. *Q.* Will your king indemnify us for all damage sustained by us?—*A.* Yes, he considers himself conquered, and compelled to comply with

every thing;—his chief town and palaces, which we have ever so boldly defended, are burnt to ashes: being sunk by disgrace and loss, he is now equal to a child, wandering in caves and inaccessible places, whereto he was driven by the farmers in the last conflict. *Q.* You say you are willing to make peace with us; this assurance our great Capt. Retief also had from your king himself, and yet he has been barbarously butchered, together with so many of the bravest among us?—*A.* (The chief Kuani says), I have no orders from my king, and am not prepared to answer this melancholy question. I have been sent by my king for purposes of a more pleasant nature, to make peace; and in doing which I consider myself fortunate, and therefore will not overshadow these happy moments with clouds of so appalling an occurrence, to which we now ascribe our fall and our misfortunes, all of which we wish to forget by permanent peace. It was the general opinion amongst us, that the king had been informed by the two captains who had been sent to Sincojella with Retief, of his (Retief's) intention to reclaim the sheep which he had brought with him from Masilekatse."

Questioned by Capt. Jervis, the military commandant, "*Q.* Did you not meet Cambusch and the two other chiefs whom I have sent?—*A.* Yes; we were informed by them that there was a chance for peace; for which reason the king has sent us. The king had also already sent a messenger on his part, who has met the messenger of Mr Ogle, and we have heard all from him."

Mr. Pretorius asks,—"Has your king given you instructions to grant us all the land which, according to contract, had been ceded to Mr. Retief?—*A.* Yes, the boundaries thereof will be fixed by Capt. Jervis. *Q.* I have already told you, that we will not have any one to interfere, and I insist, therefore, upon a satisfactory answer thereon?—*A.* We consider ourselves as conquered, and will abide by your decision, and more so, if you will be satisfied with the acknowledged boundary on the side of the Togela, and further on (showing to the west) as far as you may desire.—*Q.* Are you sure that the king will restore to us all that he has taken, at such a spot as will be fixed by us?—*A.* Yes, my king will do any thing for durable peace with the emigrants, knowing that we will entirely depend upon your good-will, and the shields and assegaais will no longer be required in the hands of the Zoolas, but will be hanging within their dwellings until they are unfit for use.—*Q.* If I sent a man to the king, are you sure that he will be well treated?—*A.* Yes, he may expect to be treated in the generous manner in which you have dealt with us."

The Commandant Pretorius then said, "Tell your king then, that once more, but for the last time, we will venture to offer peace"—when Mr. Pretorius, showing his hand, said, "This wound I have received at the last commando, while struggling with a Zoola, and you may assure your king, that should no equitable peace be speedily concluded, I shall come myself to treat about it with your king, and to take revenge for the many barbarous murders which he has hitherto committed without being punished, and in a manner so rash.—*A.* The king has no other view than peace and amity, and trusts that the emigrants will assist him against other hostile tribes."—The answer was "Yes, in as far as you are assailed in an unjustifiable manner by other tribes; but not if your king has in view to plunder other tribes." Mr. Pretorius then further asked, "Have you ever been insulted or ill-treated by any of us?—*A.* No, never, only some children have broken our kalabashes.—*Q.* Is your king aware that we include in this intended peace all nations living with us in amity, and particularly the Natal and surrounding Caffers, which we wish to be considered released for ever from the thraldom of your king?—*A.* Yes; we shall be content with every thing you may wish to determine."

Commandant Pretorius said, "As it is necessary to take measures for the promotion of the treaty of peace which has commenced, I shall give you a sign as a security for you, to deliver messages from your king in future; but any one found on this side of the Togela will be shot as a spy; and should you find any of us on the other side of the Togela, you will take him prisoner, and bring the same to my camp at the Boschjesmans' Rand."

After this, the chiefs were provided with meat for their return, while the chief commandant has taken upon himself to make provision for the restitution of what has been paid by Mr. Ogle, according to his statement, for ten cows, which were allowed to the several messengers.

At a meeting of the Board at Congella, April 17, appeared the Caffer Chief Gumbuus, sent by the Zoola King, Dingaan.

Being asked by the President, "why did you come hither?—*A.* The king has sent me, to fetch Mr. Ogle, to repair with me to the farmers, with orders to acquaint them, that all the cattle, guns, and other property have been gathered, and that the king is anxious to deliver them over at such a place as Mr. Pretorius has taken upon himself to fix.*

* These notifications appear in the *Suid Afrikaan*, in a sort of official form, authenticated by the signature of the secretary, or "by order of the chief commandant."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

EXEMPTION FROM TOLLS.

Fort William, May 27, 1839.—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased, in the Revenue department, to resolve, that the provisions of the G. O. No. 304, dated 22d Dec. 1826, granting to military officers, under certain circumstances, exemption from the payment of tolls at Jungypoor, Kishennagur, and Ranaghaut, shall be cancelled, and the following rules substituted in lieu thereof:

Every officer or individual, of whatever class, attached to the army, who passes the toll-house at those places, or in Tolly's Nullah, shall, in the first instance, pay the toll according to the regulated rate of charge.

In such cases as may fall under the former rule of exemption, or any which may hereafter be established, the amount of toll paid will be refunded, on presentation to the nearest pay-master of a contingent bill vouched by the collector's certificate, or that of the superintendent of canals, shewing the sum that has been levied.

The only exemption to this rule is the case of an officer proceeding in command of troops, and the officers on duty under him.

STEAMER POSTAGE.

General Department, June 5, 1839.—Under the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, the following amended scale of steamer postage, as approved by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury in England, is established, to be in force from the date of the arrival at any post-office in the Hon. East-India Company's territories in India, of the Gazette, prescribing the same, in supersession of the rules established by the order of this department, dated 17th Jan. 1838:—

A letter weighing ¾ of a tola to be charged 9 annas; ditto, 1¼ tola, 1 rupee; ditto 2 tolas, 1 rupee 10 annas; ditto, 2½ tolas, 2 rupees; and upon every additional ¾ of a tola, 9 annas.

The President in Council has further directed the following paras. of the letter of the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 13th February, No. 3, of 1839, prescribing the establishment of the above rates, to be published for general information:—

2. "We now enclose copies of the correspondence on the subject between our secretary and the secretary at the post-office, from which you will perceive that the Lords of the Treasury approve of the postage on all letters being charged in proportion to their weight, and not according to the number of enclosures, and that they also approve of the following scale. (The amended scale is given above).

3. "You will, therefore, cause these rates to be substituted for those at present in force. It must be clearly understood that the above scale applies to such letters only as may neither be received from nor addressed to the United Kingdom. On letters of the latter description, whether transmitted by her Majesty's Mediterranean packets or by way of Marseilles, inland postage only is to be charged in India, the postage due to the British Government being levied on their arrival in or departure from this country."

EXCHANGE—ADVANCES FOR H. M. TROOPS.

The following copy of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor-general of India, dated the 16th Jan. 1839, is published for general information:—

"We have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1839-40, in repayment of advances for the Queen's service in the East-Indies, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, at two shillings and one half-penny (2s. 0½d) the Company's rupee."

AUGMENTATION OF H. M. REGTS.

The following copy of a letter from the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, to the address of General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., or officer commanding H.M. forces in the East-Indies, dated 30th March 1839, is published for general information:—

"Sir, I have received the directions of the general commanding in chief to acquaint you, that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of all the regiments serving in the East Indies being placed on the establishment of nine companies of 971 rank and file, and a depôt company.

The detailed establishment of these corps will therefore consist of—1 colonel, 2 lieut.-colonels, 2 majors, 9 captains, 20 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 pay-master, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 2 assist. surgeons, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 1 pay-master serjeant, 1 armourer serjeant, 1 schoolmaster serjeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 9

colour serjeants, 36 serjeants, 45 corporals, 1 drum major, 17 drummers and fifers, and 926 privates.—*Depot Company:* 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 colour serjeant, 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, and 1 drummer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 23. Lieut. Sturt to take charge of Gowalparah division, Assam, during absence of Capt. Rutherford, principal assistant to the commissioner.

Messrs. C. W. Kinloch and H. S. Ravenshaw, of the civil service, have embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *Cape Packet*.

The services of Mr. W. Edwards have been placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor-general for the N.W. Provinces.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 23. Mr. E. Repton, for one month, to visit Pooree and Cuttack, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters, Meerut, May 10, 1839.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. G. Denniss (on furl.) from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.—1st-Lieuts. W. O. Young (on staff employ) from 5th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; C. E. Mills (on staff employ) from 1st to 2d tr. 3d brig.; J. Whitefoord from 1st comp. 7th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat., and will join as early as practicable, and relieve 2d-Lieut. G. H. Clifford from duties of adj. to 6th bat. during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. McDonald on staff employ; G. G. Chauner from the 7th to 8th comp. 6th bat.; F. W. Cornish from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; J. L. C. Richardson from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 4th tr. 1st brigade, but will remain with his present comp. and bat. until relieved; W. K. Warner (on furl.) from 4th tr. 1st brig. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; W. Paley (on furl.) from 5th comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.—2d-Lieuts. W. Maxwell (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; J. W. Fraser from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; C. V. Cox from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; C. H. Dickens from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; H. Hammond from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 5th comp. 6th bat.

1st-Lieut. Cornish and 2d-Lieuts. Fraser, Cox, Dickens, and Hammond will do duty at Dum-Dum until rains set in, for purpose of accompanying a detachment of drafts to Upper Provinces.

May 16.—The Mhow station order of 13th Nov. last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. Col. A. Dick, commanding 71st N.I., confirmed.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Visit Presidency.—May 23. Capt. H. Rutherford, principal assistant to commissioner of Assam, for one month, on private affairs.

Obtained Leave of Absence. — May 14. Assist. Surg. G. N. Cheek, of Burdwan, for one month, on private affairs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

May 25, 1839.—The Qu. Mast. General of H. M. Forces in India having been ordered by the Commander-in-chief to rejoin his Exc. at Bombay, the office establishment of that officer is to continue in charge of Major J. Byrne, assist. adj. gen. of H.M. forces in India, until further orders.

June 22.—Lieut. Col. G. W. Paty, K.H., 94th F., to have rank of major-general, by brevet, in East-Indies only; date of com. 10th Jan. 1837.

Lieuts. Newton, 3d Drags., and Hobhouse, 13th F., to remain and do duty at the depôt, Fort William, for purpose of proceeding to Upper Provinces with recruits shortly expected from England; date 8th June 1839.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Sea.—June 26. Lieut. Home, 6th Foot, for one year, for health.

To Presidency.—May 16. Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B. (lieut. col. 9th F.), for four months, to remain, on private affairs.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—May 24. Qu. Mast. Halahan, 44th F., from 1st June to 30th Nov., on private affairs.—Ens. L. H. G. Maclean, 49th F., from 18th April 1839 to 1st Jan. 1840, on med. cert.

To Monghyr.—June 14. Capt. R. J. Campbell, 49th F., from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1839, on private affairs.

To Kurnaul.—May 16. Ens. J. A. E. Duncan, 31st F., from 4th May to 31st Oct., to remain, on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—June 14. Maj. G. Rochfort, 3d F., from 15th June to 15th Dec. 1839, on med. cert.

Leave of Absence.—May 24. Surg. D. Murray, M.D., 13th L.Inf., from 7th June to 1st Dec. 1839, in extension, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JUNE 22. *Loudjee Family*, from Bombay.—23. *Esther*, from Liverpool; *Rob Roy*, from China and Singapore.—24. *Argyle*, from Sydney; *Gilbert Munro*, from Mauritius.—25. *Time*, from Mauritius.—26. *Globe*, from Havre and Bourbon.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PENSIONS TO THE WIDOWS OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, &c.

Fort St. George, June 21, 1839.—1. Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the widows of Members of the Medical Board, and of Superintending Surgeons belonging to this establishment, shall hereafter be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, at the same rates of pension, and upon the same conditions in respect to personal property, as the widows of colonels and lieutenant-colonels respectively, *viz.*:

Widows of Members of the Medical Board, whose husbands do not die possessed of property, real and personal, amounting to £4,000.—In Europe, per annum, £114. 1s. 3d.; in India, per mensem, Rs. 76. 1. 6.

Widows of Superintending Surgeons, whose husbands do not die possessed of property, real and personal, amounting to £3,000.—In Europe, per annum, £91. 5s.; in India, per mensem, Rs. 60. 14. 0.

2. So much of G. O., No. 82, of 1838, as is opposed to the present provision, is hereby cancelled.

CASE OF ENSIGN FERRIE.

Fort St. George, July 2, 1839.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated 5th April 1839,

is published for the information of the army:—

[Reply to paras. 1 and 2 of military letter, dated 21st Dec. 1838, (No. 46). Forward the proceedings of a court-martial on the trial of Ens. Joseph McCormic Ferrie, of the 40th N. I., and those of a court of enquiry previously assembled to investigate the charges, and state that, in conformity with the recommendations of the Commander-in-chief, government have suspended Ens. Ferrie from military duty, pending the Court's decision. The Court's particular attention is called to the proceedings of the court of enquiry, especially to Ens. Ferrie's own statement].

"After an attentive consideration of these proceedings, we have resolved that Ensign Ferrie shall have the full benefit of the verdict of 'not guilty' recorded in his favour, and 'confirmed' by the Commander-in-chief."

GALLANT CONDUCT OF NATIVES IN DEFENCE OF THE TREASURY AT MALWAN.

Fort St. George, July 5, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay having communicated to this government the high sense entertained by his Honour in Council, of the gallant conduct displayed by a havildar guard of the 18th regiment of N. I., in defence of the treasury at Malwan, when attacked by a large party of armed marauders, on the 23d of March last; and having recommended that the havildar, naick, and sepoys, who composed the guard, shall receive some suitable marks of approbation for the persevering bravery with which they defended their post; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication in general orders of the circumstances which led to this result. It appears that a body of about 150 men, of whom forty were armed with matchlocks, the remainder with swords and other weapons, advanced stealthily upon the post of Malwan, at three A. M. on the 23d of March last. Having first entered the sepoy lines, they there found havildar Vencataputty and sepoy Venketasawmy; the former received a mortal wound—the sepoy, having refused to point out the situation of the collector's house and treasury, was tied to a tree, very severely wounded, and there left. The attack upon the treasury was then commenced, and continued till after daylight: Mr. W. Courtney, the assistant-magistrate, was present at the station, and, in addition to the havildar's guard, a naick and six sebandies assisted in the defence, while their ammunition (ten rounds) lasted. No impression was made upon the post; and three distinct and determined charges having been repelled by the heavy fire from the small guard, the assailants fled. Their loss was ascertained in the course of the day to amount to sixteen killed, twenty wounded, and 107 prisoners. That of the brave defenders of the post was two killed and two wounded, including the casualties in the lines.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the gallant service performed on the above occasion, to promote havildar Mahomed Esoph, general number 142, to be a jemadar, to take rank from the 23d of March last, and to be borne supernumerary until absorbed by a vacancy in the 18th regt. N. I. His Lordship in Council is gratified to learn that Naick Mahomed Sahib, and Sepoy Venketasawmy, have since been advanced, regimentally, to the rank respectively of havildar and naick. The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that, in whatever way they may become casualties, except by discharge or dismissal from the service, the regulated pension of the rank to which they may have severally attained shall be granted to the nearest heirs of the abovenamed jemadar, havildar, and naick, as well as to those of the whole of the sepoys present on that occasion, whose names are contained in the subjoined list.

(Here follows a list containing the general number and names of twelve privates of the third class, under sixteen years' service.)

The heir of the deceased havildar Vencataputty has been already pensioned.

MEDICAL AID TO DETACHMENTS ON BOARD SHIP—TABLE ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, July 12, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs, that when medical officers, or subordinates in that department, are appointed to afford medical aid to detachments proceeding to the Tenasserim provinces, or to the Eastern settlements, and are ordered to return to the coast with the relieved parties, table money shall cease to be passed to them, beyond the period of three days from the disembarkation of the relieving party, until the embarkation of the detachments directed to retire to India, when they will again become entitled to the usual table allowance.

RECKONING OF SERVICE BY THE NATIVE TROOPS FOR PENSION, &c.

Fort St. George. July 16, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the rule established in the ninth para. of the G. O. G. of the 4th Dec. 1838, and to direct that the native troops under this presidency shall be allowed to reckon service for pension and additional pay, after they are sixteen years of age.

MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

Fort St. George, July 16, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is

pleased to extend the operation of the fourth para. of the G. O. by the Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, No. 207 of 1835, dated the 21st Sept., published in G. O. at Madras, No. 373, under date the 6th Oct. the same year, to medical and deputy medical storekeepers serving under this presidency.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. W. R. STUDDY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 14, 1839.—At a European general court-martial, held at Trichinopoly on the 8th June 1839, Ens. William Randolph Studdy, of the 15th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Trinchinopoly, on the evening of the 29th March 1839, grossly insulted Mr. Philip Sebastian Dirksz, post-master, by using abusive and threatening language and shaking his whip at him in a threatening manner; such conduct on the part of Ens. W. R. Studdy, being with reference to a complaint made against him officially to the officer commanding Trichinopoly, by the said Mr. P. S. Dirksz, in his public capacity of post-master.

Additional Charge.—With having, at Trichinopoly, on the 16th May 1839, broken his arrest.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the first Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the additional Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. W. R. Studdy, of the 15th regt. N. I., to be dismissed the service.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Lieut.-Gen. Com. in Chief.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having performed its painful task in awarding dismissal from the service, most respectfully beg to recommend the prisoner, on account of his youth and inexperience, and the contrition expressed throughout his defence, to the mercy of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in Chief.—The Commander-in-chief takes the opportunity afforded him by the promulgation of this sentence, to caution the junior officers of this army against the extreme folly of perilling their commissions, by yielding to the impulse caused by excited feelings on very slight, often upon imaginary grounds.

In this case, Ens. Studdy, having broken through the rules of the post-office, is exceedingly indignant that the post-master should have reported his conduct to the commanding officer of the station. He proceeds then to insult the post-master, to shew that his contempt of form and rules is complete, and gives another instance of this contempt by breaking his arrest.

It will behove Ens. Studdy, with such a record as this in general orders of the army, to be most circumspect hereafter, and to prove that he aims justly at future command and distinction, by learning, on entering the service, to command himself.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Court, and of the contrition expressed (though at a late hour) by Ens. Studdy, the Commander-in-chief remits the sentence, and directs that he shall return to his duty in the 15th regiment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 25. Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, during absence of Mr. Kindersley on sick cert., or until further orders.

E. Newbery, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, received charge of the zillah court at that station, from M. Murray, Esq., register, on the 22d May.

W. A. Neave, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Salem, delivered over charge of the zillah court at that station to the register, F. Mole, Esq., on the 23d June.

D. White, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, received charge of the Auxiliary Court at Tellicherry, from G. A. Harris, Esq., on the 22d June.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment, has reported his return to this presidency, on the 22d June, with the permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

A. Sutherland, Esq., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, received charge of the zillah court at that station on the 29th June.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, received charge of the zillah court of Chicacole, from E. Storey, Esq., register, on the 3d July.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—May 31. G. H. Skelton, Esq., in extension for two months, on private affairs.—G. M. Swinton, Esq., in extension for six months, to proceed to Bengal, on private affairs.—June 4. N. W. Kindersley, Esq., to visit presidency preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea on sick cert.—7. R. R. Cotton, Esq., to proceed to presidency, to attend an examination at the College.—25. F. M. Lewin, Esq., in extension until 31st Aug. on sick cert.—W. A. Neave, Esq., for 20 days, to Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.—28. C. W. Reade, Esq., for three months, to proceed to Chittoor and presidency, on private affairs (leave since cancelled).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 7. The Rev. J. Morant, A.M., to be chaplain at Belgaum.

The Rev. H. Deane, chaplain at Trichinopoly, has reported his return to the presidency, from the Cape of Good Hope; date 28th June.

Furlough.—June 25. The Rev. John Hallewell, A.M., chaplain of Cuddalore, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 31, 1839.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens permitted to enter on general duties of army.

2d-Lieut. P. M. Francis, engineers, to act as 1st-assistant to civil engineer in 8th division, during absence of Capt. De Butts on other duty, or until further orders.

June 7.—17*th N.I.* Ens. Charles Gill to be lieut., v. Nixon dec.; date 25th May 1839.

June 25.—Cadet of Cavalry A. G. Garland admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry A. M. Cooper, Geo. Paxton, J. B. Mortimer, F. J. M. Mason, C. E. M. Walker, Chas. Woodland, A. J. Patteson, Hon. P. O. Murray, W. G. Lowe, Ezekiel Gage, and A. M. Armstrong, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. John Richmond to be surgeon of north-west district, and Assist. Surg. T. O'Neil to be surgeon in attendance at the police, and surgeon of the House of Industry (consequent on leave granted to Surg. G. Bucke to return to Europe, and to resign these situations from this date).

Assist. Surg. S. Rogers to be garrison assist. surgeon of Fort St. George.

June 28.—Messrs. Arthur Cheyne, M D., and Henry Stanbrough, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty, former under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency, and latter under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Brigadier John Bell, commanding Bellary, resumed the command of that station on 16th June. (The remaining portion of his leave of absence granted on 2d April cancelled).

Head-Quarters, May 25, 1839.—Lieut. J. H. Hull, M. Europ. regt., to take charge of detail of that corps under orders to march from presidency to Kamptee. (This app. since cancelled).

Cornet W. E. Remington removed from doing duty with 8th, to do duty with 4th L.C., till further orders.

Ens. A. Wyndham removed from doing duty with 33d, to do duty with 48th N.I.

June 3.—Lieut. G. Harvey, 36th regt., to be a member of committee assembled in Fort St. George, of which Lieut. Col. Smith, 15th regt., is president.

June 4.—Lieut. Col. James Kitson removed from 35th to 26th regt., and Lieut Col. W. Strahan from latter to former corps.

June 24.—Capt. R. Hicks, 35th N.I., relieved from duties of committee assembled in Fort St. George for examination of army clothing.

June 26.—Ens. J. H. I. Grant removed, at his own request, from 32d to 50th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. A. Keating.

The undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry posted to regts. specified, *viz.*—4th Ens. W. G. Lowe to right wing M.E.R.; 3d Ens. A. J. Patteson, 19th N.I.; 5th Ens. J. B. Mortimer, right wing M.E.R.; 3d Ens. A. M. Cooper, 52d N.I.; 3d Ens. A. M. Armstrong, 5th do.; 6th Ens. T. H. Dury, right wing M.E.R.; 3d Ens. Thos. Peyton, 14th N.I.; 4th Ens. P. F. Ottley, 10th do.; 4th Ens. James Simpson, 17th do; 4th Ens. W. Crewe, 32d do.; 4th Ens. A. T. Wilde, 19th do.; 4th Ens. E. B. Garrard, 39th do.; 4th Ens. C. M. Shakespear, 9th do.; 7th Ens. R. W. D. Nickle, right wing M.E.R.; 4th Ens. G. E. Taylor, 18th N.I.; 4th Ens. G. E. Cotton, 50th do.; 4th Ens. Donald Tulloch, 21st do.

The following young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty:—Cornet A. G. Garland, with 8th L.C.—Ensigns George Paxton, F. J. M. Mason, Chas. Woodland, C. E. M. Walker, and Hon. P. O. Murray, with 13th N.I.; Ezekiel Gage, with 36th N.I.

Examinations.—Lieut. T. Thompson, acting adj. 34th L. Inf., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. J. W. Goad, of the artillery, having been examined in the Mahratta language, by Mr. Macdonald, the Mahratta translator to Government, has been declared qualified to conduct every kind of business in that language, with "pleasure to himself and satisfaction to his employers." The usual moonshee allowance will be disbursed to Lieut. Goad.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 4. Capt. C. H. Græme, 5th L.C. (arrived at Mangalore).—25. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Snell, 30th N.I.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—June 25. Surg. George Bucke, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 28. Surg. F. Godfrey, in extension, until 25th Feb. 1840, for health.

To Sea.—May 28. Surg. John Macfarland, for two years, for health.

To Presidency.—May 27. Lieut D. Hodson, 44th N.I., from 1st June to 30th Sept. 1839.—30. Capt. C. Butler, Europ. Regt., to visit, on route to rejoin his regt.—31. Lieut. C.C. Johnston, engineers, for two months, on private affairs.—June 3. Lieut. and Adj. A. F. Oakes, horse artillery, from 5th June to 11th July 1839.—Ens. A. de N. Walker, 6th N.I., from 20th June to 20th Oct. 1839.—June 6. Assist. Surg. T. White, 3d L.I., from 28th May, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on sick cert.—24. Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, 8th L.C., from 1st to 31st July 1839.—Lieut. and Adj. C. W. Hodson, 16th N.I., from 1st July to 15th Aug. 1839.—27. 2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad, 3d bat. artillery, in continuation till 31st Oct. 1839, and to enable him to join.—Ens. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I., from 20th June 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert.—July 2. Maj. C. O. Fothergill, 2d N.V.B., from 1st to 31st July 1839.—16. Capt. H. Noble, 40th N.I., in extension until 1st Nov. 1839 (also to Cuddalore).

To Neilgherries.—May 27. Lieut. W. James, 5th N.I., in continuation till 30th Nov. 1839, on sick cert.—June 27. Capt. P. Beddingfield, 37th N.I., till 15th Oct. 1839, on sick cert.

To Trichinopoly.—June 3. Lieut. R. Shubrick, 5th N.I., from 20th May to 30th June 1839, on sick cert., and to enable him to join.

To Jaulnah and Aurungabad.—June 6. Lieut. A. Wyndham, acting deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Ceded Districts, from 20th June to 5th Nov. 1839.

To Bangalore.—June 24. Capt. R. H. F. Otter, 28th N.I., from 25th June to 25th Sept. 1839 (also to Hurryhur).

To Secunderabad.—June 3. Lieut. G. W. Peyton, 25th N.I., from 25th June to 25th Oct. 1839.

To proceed along the Western Coast as far as Cochin.—June 25. Assist. Surg. O. Palmer, zillah of Canara, until 1st Sept. 1839, on sick cert.

To Bombay.—June 7. Capt. J. T. Baldwin, horse artillery, from 25th June to 25th Aug. 1839, on private affairs.

To Cannanore.—July 4. Lieut. G. Lamb, 28th N.I., in continuation till 31st July 1839.

Leave of Absence.—July 16. Ens. H. M. Dobbie, 30th N.I., in continuation till 20th Aug. 1839, to enable him to join.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 27. *Champlain*, from New York.—30. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam.—JUNE 2. *Resolution*, from Bombay.

Departures.

MAY 25. *Ines*, for Moulmein.—30. *Brigand*, for Calcutta, *via* Northern Ports.—JUNE 4. *Clarissa*, for Northern Ports and Calcutta; *Indian Oak*, for Calcutta; *Champlain*, for Pondicherry and Calcutta.—6. *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.

Passengers.

Per Gaillardon, for N.S. Wales (sailed 16th July)—From Calcutta: Mrs. Miller and five children (steerage): 13 convicts.—From Madras: Mrs. Kirwan; Miss Stewart; Hon. Mr. Talbot; R. Clark, Esq.; — Kirwan, Esq.; Col. Breton; Lieuts. Muckler and Airey; Dr. Hicks; Dr. Macfarland; Mrs. M. Sorley and child; 9 convicts; 1 male and 1 female servant and child.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Sholapore, the lady of Surg. W. Butler, 3d Cavalry, of a son.

May 12. At Ganjam, the lady of Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D., of a daughter.

26. At Madras, the lady of W. Liddell, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

June 5. At Royapooram, the lady of the Rev. M. Winslow, American Madras mission, of a son.

9. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of W. B. Thompson, Esq., assist. surg., artillery, a daughter.

— At Arcot, the lady of J. E. Mayer, Esq., civil surgeon, Tellicherry, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 17. At Belgaum, 1st-Lieut. Hugh Carleton Armstrong, of the engineers.

July 8. At Madras, Edmund C. Heywood, Esq., of the civil service, aged 21.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

Bombay Castle, May 24, 1839.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify for the information of the officers and men of the Indian navy, and the detachment of artillery, as notified in the margin,* engaged in the expedition to Rangoon in the years 1824 and 1825, that distribution statements, and prize rolls of the vessels and detachment of artillery, bearing the names of those who are entitled to share in the Ava booty, have been received from the Supreme Government, with instructions for the distribution to be made forthwith.

(The distribution is to take place through the General Prize Committee at the presidency; and the period of closing the proceedings is limited to the 1st June 1840).

DEPOSITS REQUIRED ON TAKING NATIVE SERVANTS UP THE RED SEA.

General Department.—Bombay Castle, June 6, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce for general information, that the rules under which a deposit of Rs. 400 is required from persons taking native servants to England, shall in future be extended to persons taking native servants up the Red Sea in Government vessels.

ABUSE OF OFFICIAL FRANKS.

General Department.—Bombay Castle, June 13, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received, with much concern, a representation from the post-master-general, reporting that the practice of forwarding letters of an entirely private nature, under cover of official franks, prevails to a considerable extent.

His Honour in Council considers it unnecessary to make any remarks upon the character of a practice so totally opposed to propriety, and to the repeated orders issued upon the subject.

The Governor in Council has issued the most peremptory injunctions to the post-master-general, instructing him to report the names of all parties hereafter offending, who will be visited with the most serious displeasure of government.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Notification.—Bombay Castle, June 15, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to establish it as a rule, that when native servants belonging to any public establishment are suspended by order of any superior authority, they are not to be restored to their situations without the permission of such authority.

2d. And also, that no public servant of any grade, who has been once dismissed with the sanction of government, shall be re-employed without its permission: in all such cases, a brief report should be made to government of the circumstances which led to the dismissal of the party, and the reasons for proposing his re-employment.

3d. Heads of departments are requested to make this rule known to all public servants on their establishments.

FAMILY REMITTANCES OF QUEEN'S OFFICERS.—RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Head Quarters, Bombay, June 17, 1839.—Maj. Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter received from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, dated Fort William, 13th May 1839, for general information:—

"To the Secretary to Government in the Military Department at Bombay.

"2d. With reference to the last clause of the Military Auditor General's report, dated 17th ultimo, the Hon. the President in Council apprehends that officers of the Queen's army at Bombay are permitted to remit their pay home at a rate of exchange not allowed at this presidency.

"3d. I am therefore instructed to state, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay, that the publication of the G. O. No. 141, of the 1st Oct. last, having led to expectations on the part of the officer commanding H. M. 3rd regt. or Buffs, that a more favourable rate of exchange than the one heretofore established was intended for family remittances of officers of the Royal army serving in the East-Indies, the Governor-general desired that the accountant-general should be called on for a report of the matter. His lordship at the same time expressed an opinion, that it

* Ships *Teignmouth, Hastings, Mercury, Prince of Wales*; brigs *Thetis* and *Vestal*. Detachment of Hon. Company's Regt. of Artillery.

was not the intention of the Court of Directors that any rate of exchange different from that laid down in the 5th paragraph of G. O. by the President in Council, No. 139, dated 10th July 1834, should prevail in regard to family remittances, &c. &c. of officers of the Queen's service.

"4th. Mr. Morley's report having been laid before the Governor-general, his lordship concurred in opinion with that gentleman, that it could not have been the intention of the Hon. Court to grant to commissioned officers of the royal army any advantages in the rate of exchange in effecting family remittances beyond those allowed to officers of the Company's service.

"5th. A reference on the subject has been made to the Hon. Court, pending the result of which the Bombay government are requested to conform to the principle established for this presidency."

GUZERAT PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Bombay Castle, July 11, 1839.—Under the authority of the government of India, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to increase the staff allowances of the pay havildars of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion. from rupees four to rupees five per mensem.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS TO THE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Bombay Castle, July 20, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following rules relative to the transfer of officers from the line to the non-effective branches of the service.

1st. All applications from officers for removal to the invalid establishment must be submitted through the prescribed military channels.

2d. Officers who, from age, wounds, or decline of health, are unfit for active service, are, upon application to that effect, entitled to be removed from their corps in their respective ranks to the invalid establishment.

3d. The application must be supported by the following certificates:

Medical Certificate.

I ——— do hereby certify, that I have attended ——— during ———, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he is permanently disqualified for the performance of further effective service, and that such disqualification has not been occasioned by intemperance, or other irregular habits.

(Signed) ———, Regimental or Station Surgeon.

(Countersigned) ——— Superintending Surgeon, Division.

Certificate of Character.

I do hereby declare, that I believe the conduct of ——— to have been at all times that of an officer and a gentleman.

(Signed) ———
Comg. the Regiment or Station.

(Countersigned) ———
Comg. the Division.

4th. When officers have exchanged or been transferred from corps, they must produce certificates of character, in the above form, from officers commanding the several corps from which they were transferred.

PASSENGERS BY H. C. STEAMERS.

Notification—Steam Department.—With reference to the ninth and tenth clauses of the rules established for the arrangement of passages in the Hon. Company's armed steamers, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that passengers are hereafter to be distinguished as follows:

1st class passengers.—To be entitled to cabin or saloon berth.

2d ditto.—Not eligible to either cabin or saloon berth, but entitled to a seat at the cabin table, and privilege of the quarter-deck.

3d ditto.—For persons of lower station, European or native, not entitled to the privilege of the quarter-deck, to berth forward, and make arrangement with either the warrant officers or engineers for messing, to find themselves.

The charge for a third class passage is fixed at one-third of the rate at present paid by deck-passengers for passage only.

The rule prohibiting second class passages being engaged until first class is completed, is still to continue in force.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. REYNOLDS.

Head Quarters, Camp Shadulpoor, March 14, 1839.—At a general court-martial held at "Camp Lukkee," and continued by adjournments to the 6th March 1839, Lieut. Henry Reynolds, of H. M. 2d or Queen's regt., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—Lieut. Henry Reynolds, 2d or Queen's regt., placed in arrest by me, for highly irregular and unofficer-like conduct, in twice refusing to perform his duty as a member of a regimental court-martial on the 14th January last, when called upon by me to do so, as the president of the said court.

(Signed) G. D. J. RAITT, Capt.
2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Revised Finding.—The court, having attentively considered the remarks contained in the letter from his Excellency's Military Secretary, does respectfully adhere to its former finding, and it does, therefore, fully and honourably acquit the prisoner, Lieut. Reynolds, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal regt., of all and every part of the charge exhibited against him.

Disapproved.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen.

Lieut. Reynolds is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

The Commander-in-chief abstains from remark upon this trial, considering it better to forward the proceedings to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India, now at Bombay, for his Excellency's consideration.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

1st. The charge on which Lieut. Reynolds was arraigned is so far from definite, that it is not possible to infer from it what was the fact charged, of which he has been "fully and honourably acquitted"

2d. The charge should have averred distinctly, that he had twice refused to vote on the question of punishment, after a prisoner had been convicted by a majority of the members of a court-martial of which he was a member.

3d. It would have been better had more care been bestowed on the charge by the officer whose duty it was to prepare it for adjudication.

4th. It is impossible to understand the grounds of the court's acquittal of Lieut. Reynolds; it seems doubtful whether they concurred in his reasoning, and deemed that in acting on his own erroneous opinions he was not, by so doing, guilty of "irregular and unofficer-like conduct," or on what other reasoning his innocence is affirmed.

If the first was the ground for their opinion, it is necessary that their mistake should be pointed out to them.

5th. On a reference made to the judge advocate-general of his Majesty's army, on this point, in the year 1834, he ruled as follows:

"Upon a finding of guilty by a court-martial, I am of opinion, that although all the members of the court may not have concurred in it, it must be deemed the finding of the whole; and the members who voted for acquittal may be called upon to vote upon the punishment to be awarded on the prisoner, as if they had concurred in the finding of guilty."

6th. This settled the point as to the interpretation of the law by her Majesty's officers, and it was little becoming the court to be led away by the declamation of Lieut. Reynolds, and to "honourably acquit him" of an error which he had actually committed. It is strange why the term "honourably" should be at all introduced, since the charge in no way affected his honour.

7th. The Commander-in-chief is of opinion, that the court greatly erred in voting the charges against the lieutenant "vexatious, and not for the good of the service," and also in their inattention to the observations of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the army in Scinde, in whose reasoning, as laid before the members of the court (in his military secretary's letter of March 6th, 1839,) his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India generally concurs, as he does also in his disapproval of the sentence passed by the court.

Head-Quarters, Mahableshwur,
May 29, 1839.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 3. Capt. Le Grand Jacob to resume charge of his duties as acting first assistant to political agent in Katteewar, from date of his arrival at Rajkote.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Belgaum, received charge of that collectorate on the 14th June; also assumed charge of the office of acting political agent in the Southern Mahratta country.

A report to the Governor in Council, dated 22d June, from the committee appointed to examine Mr. T. C. Loughnan, acting assistant judge of Dharwar, in Canarese, states that this gentleman has passed a very good examination, and that he is fully competent to transact business in that language.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 24. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, for one month, to proceed to Mahableshwur.—31. Mr. A. Elphinston, for twenty days, to proceed to presidency, for benefit of his health.—June 26. Mr. G. Coles, for one month, to visit Surat.—Mr. R. Bazett, from 18th June to 1st Oct. 1839, to Poona, on sick cert.—July 3. Mr. W. H. Payne (uncovenanted assistant), for one month, to the Deccan, for health.—19. Mr. H. P. Malet, for one month, to presidency.—22. Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, for one month, to proceed to Poona and the presidency, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—July 10. The Rev. H. Jeffreys, A.M., Archdeacon of Bombay, to New South Wales, for two years, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 1, 1939.—Assist. Surg. Deacon resumed charge of medical duties of Cutch residency on 17th May last.

July 2.—Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt. from 1st July, the date of departure of Lieut. Mylne from station.

Lieut. G. F. Sympson to act as adj. to Bombay Europ. regt. from 22d June, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Malcolmson app. to charge of staff of Aden force, from date of Dr. Gray's departure; date 4th June.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1823, to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates specified:—Lieut. J. G. Gordon, 19th N.I., from 8th June 1839; Lieut. H. Bury, 3d L.C., from 15th do.

The brigade order appointing Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 23d N.I., to act as aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gordon, commanding in Upper Scinde, approved of by the Governor-general of India.

July 3.—The app. in G O. dated 31st Dec. 1838, of Ens. Sidney Horton, of H.M. 54th F., to be military secretary to commanding officer of the forces, cancelled consequent on instructions from Government of India.

July 4.—Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general to northern division of army, until further orders.

July 6.—Lieut. Fraser to be acting adj. Lieut. Sullivan to be acting qu. mast., and Assist. Surg. Jackson to have medical charge of detachment of H. M. 6th regt. now quartered in Bombay, for the monsoon.

July 9.—Lieut. Tremenhere, civil engineer, to take charge of executive engineer's office at Bel-

gaum, from 19th June, till relieved, or until further orders.

Lieut. O. D. Ottley to act as adj. to Bombay European regt., from 15th June, v. Sympson resigned the situation.

Capt. L. M. McIntyre received charge of commissariat department at Aden from Capt. J. Hobson, Bombay Europ. regt., on 21st May last.

Lieut. Horne, 8th N.I., to be an assistant in the Deccan survey; date 6th July.

(By Maj.Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

July 10.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. G. Fraser, Europ. regt., directed to proceed to Poona on duty, and receive charge of depôt of that regt. from Capt. St. John, ordered to proceed on duty to Beejapore.

July 11.—Lieut Col. and Brev.Col.T. Morgan removed from 20th N.I. to right wing Europ. regt., and Lieut.Col. and Brev.Col. F. Farquharson from latter to former corps.

July 12.—Lieut. F. Ayrton, regt. of artillery, to proceed to Aden in H.C. brig *Euphrates* on 18th July (in room of Lieut.Welland reported sick), for purpose of relieving 2d-Lieut. Dent, ordered to return to presidency.

July 13.—Capt. W. Goodfellow, executive engineer at Poona, to be placed in charge of recruits of engineer corps expected from England, on their arrival at Poona; also to assume charge of details and families of that corps now at Poona, from Capt. Adams, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen.

Capt. N. Lechmere, regt. of artillery, to proceed in charge of recruits to Ahmednuggur, in room of Lieut. Ayrton.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Presidency.—May 23. Lieut. F. J. Ford, 20th N.I., from 17th May to 15th June, on med. cert.—24. Ens. G. A. Leckie, 21st N.I., from 25th May to 25th June, on private affairs.—25. Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21st N.I, from 25th May to 15th June, on private affairs.—28. Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., from 27th May to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—29. Ens. W. Reynolds, 14th N.I, from 29th May to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—June 1. Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N.I., from 15th June to 15th July, in extension, on private affairs.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg, Europ. regt., to remain, in extension, until 30th June, for health.—6. Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, N.V.B., from 3d to 30th June, to remain, on private affairs.—10. Surg. T. H. Graham, 5th N.I., from 17th May to 30th June, on med. cert.—17. Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., from 1st July to 1st Oct., in extension, on private affairs.—July 2. Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., from 27th June to 31st July, on private affairs.—25. 2d-Lieut. C. J. Bruce, artillery, to remain from 16th to 31st July, on med. cert.—30. Capt. M. F. Willoughby, artillery, from 12th July to 31st Aug., on med. cert.—Lieut. W. Massie, artillery, from 30th June to 31st Aug., on med. cert.—Maj. J. T. Osburne, Europ. regt., from 12th July to 31st Aug., on med. cert.

To visit Rajcote.—July 16. Lieut. G. B. Munbee, assist. insp. engineer N.D. of army, from 1st to 31st Aug., on private affairs.

To Poona.—May 28. Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st Gr.N.I., from 28th May to 31st June, in extension, on med. cert.—July 17. Capt. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N.I., from 1st to 31st Aug., on private affairs.

To Satara.—June 10. Brev Capt. F. Durack, acting deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.

To the Deccan.—June 1. Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—6. Brev. Capt. E. P. Del Hoste, assist. qu. mast. gen., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, to remain on med. cert.—10. Brev.Capt. E. Whichelo, assist. com. gen. Scinde Reserve Force, until 31st July, for health.

To New South Wales. — June 10. Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th N.I., an extension for a period of four months, to enable him to re-join his station.

To Ahmednuggur.—July 18. Lieut. G. Hutt, artillery, from 1st to 31st July, in extension, on med. cert.

Leave of Absence. — June 27. Lieut. Wallace, assist. political agent in Mahee Caunta, in extension, till 1st Nov. 1839, on sick cert.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

Bombay Castle, July 1, 1839.—The following is a list of the officers of the Indian Navy who retire from the Hon. Company's service, under orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 9th of May 1838, published in G.O. under date the 4th of April last.

Captains. G. Grant, R. Cogan, E. W. Harris, J. Sawyer, W. Rose.—*Commanders.* J. H. Wilson, W. Denton, M. Houghton, R. Lloyd, J. H. Rowband, C. Willis, T. E. Rogers.—*Lieutenants.* H. Warry, P. J. Powell, C. Sharp, G. Boscawen, J. R. Wellsted, F. D. Wynn, J. L. Pruen, R. D. Swan, J. Wood, F. Whitelock, J. J. Bowring, J. F. Prentice, J. Buckle, C. F. Warden, T. Dent, S. H. Buckler, J. Sheppard.

Such of the officers above named as are still performing duty in the Indian Navy, will be relieved as soon as arrangements for that purpose can be made, and their retirement will be considered as taking effect from the date of their relief, when promotions will be made to fill the vacancies.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

May 22.—Commander Haines, the political agent, proceeding to Aden to resume his duties, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Hugh Lindsay*, at the commander's table, from 16th April last.

July 5.—The retirement of Commander Denton and Lieut. Sharp is to have effect from the 1st July, and the following promotions are made:—

The vacancy in the rank of commander, consequent on the retirement of Commander Denton, to be kept in abeyance, pending the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors on the case of Lieut. Porter, the senior lieutenant.

Midshipman J. S. Grieve to be lieut., to fill vacancy created as above; date of rank 1st July 1839.

Midshipman A. R. Ball to be lieut., v. Sharp; date 1st July 1839.

July 9.—The following alterations of rank are made: — Commander Hawkins to be capt., and Lieut. Nott to be commander, from 21st Jan. 1839, v. Sawyer retired.—Commander Moresby to be capt., and Lieut. Williams to be commander, from 8th April 1839, v. Rose retired.

July 13. — The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieut. Webb, from the *Hugh Lindsay*, to command of the steam-vessel *Atalanta*, from 13th May last.

Lieut. Campbell, from the *Atalanta*, to temporary charge of the steam-vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, from 13th May last.

Midshipman Drought, from the *Hastings* to the schooner *Constance*, from 16th May last.

Midshipman Manners, from the *Hastings* to the *Hugh Lindsay*, from 16th May last.

Midshipman Woolaston, from the *Hastings* to the *Atalanta*, and to perform duties of mate, from 16th May last.

Messrs. Nesbitt, Pratt, and Timbrell, midshipmen, proceeding to join the Gulf squadron by the *Hugh Lindsay*, to be accommodated with a passage on board that vessel, from date of sailing of the vessel.

Lieut. Jenkins, from the *Hastings*, to take charge of the steam-vessel *Indus*, as a temporary measure, from 15th May last.

Mr. Berthon, proceeding by the *Hugh Lindsay* as a witness at the trial of Assist. Surg. Williams, to be accommodated with a passage to Karrack on board the *Hugh Lindsay*, from date of sailing of that vessel.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

July 2. At Mazagon, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Welch, 26th M.N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 8. At Bombay, Mr. James Barron to Miss Mary Wilson.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Poona, Mr. William Aikin, of the collector's office, of dysentery.

27. At Mazagon, Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the custom's department, aged 46.

28. At Bombay, Joaõ Jose dos Santos, Esq., late merchant of Macao.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 18. C. P. Layard, Esq., to be acting district judge at Galle.

June 22. E. R. Power, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Four and Three Korles.

T. Oswin, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 2.

DEATH.

May 19. At Trincomallee, Johanna Magdelena Meynders, relict of the late Lieut. Jacob Weitling, of the former Ducal Regiment of Wurtemberg stationed under the Dutch Government in Ceylon, aged 82.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to June 12. *Macassar*, from London; *Duan*, from Liverpool; *British Isles*, from Greenock; *Claudius Civilis*, from Amsterdam; *India*, from Rotterdam; *Burduster*, from Sydney and Sourabaya; *Perfect*, from Sydney; *Veronica*, and *Brenda*, both from Samarang; *Noord*, from Sourabaya.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to June 12. *Norfolk*, for Padang; *Claudius Civilis*, for Sourabaya; *Regent*, for Samarang; *Planter*, for China.

Arrivals at Anjer.—Previous to July 7. *Pekoe*, and *Diana*, both from London; *Regina*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Gabrielle*, from Bordeaux; *Charles Kerr*, from Manilla; *Prince George*, and *Belhaven*, both from Calcutta.

Arrival at Samarang.—June 12. *Prince Regent*, from Sydney.

Arrivals at Sourabaya. — May 20. *Orwell*, and *Royal George*, both from Sydney.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Departures from Singapore.—May 26. *Trinculo*, for London.—June 4. *Alexander Johnstone*, for London.

BIRTHS.

April 24. At Singapore, Mrs. Wm. Rodyk, a son.

28. At Penang, Mrs. George Scott, of a son.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to April 28. *Brothers*, from Liverpool and Batavia; *Rucles*, from Liverpool; *Europe*, from Sandwich Islands; *Theresa*, and *Cowasjee Family*, both from Calcutta; U.S. Frigate *Columbia*, from Singapore, &c. — May 12. *Robert Fulton*, from New York.—24. *Indus*, from Manilla; *Oscar*, from Sandwich Islands.—Previous to June 15. *Kelpie*, from London; *Cambridge*, from Bombay and Singapore.

Departures.—May 5. *Niantic*, for New York.—7. *Roman*, for Manilla; *Nymph*, for Singapore and Calcutta.—30. *Water Witch*, for Suez, Red Sea.—June. *Orwell*, *Eliza*, and *Lord William Bentinck*, for London; *Trusty*, for Australasia.

DEATHS.

March 20. Drowned in Macao Roads, Capt. Woodward Lewis, master of the American brig *John Gilpin*.

28. At his house in Macao, after a severe illness of two months, Richard Turner, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Co., of Canton.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

March.—E. J. Brewster, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be chairman of Court of Quarter Sessions for Port Phillip, for present year.

April.—Wm. W. Barrow, Esq., to be police magistrate at Wellington Valley, in room of Mr. Gisborne, recently appointed commissioner of crown lands.

BIRTHS.

March 16. At Sydney, the wife of Lieut. Sheaffe, 50th (Queen's Own) regt., of a daughter.

21. At Sydney, the lady of Josiah Atwool, Esq., royal engineer's department, of a son.

27. At Sydney, Mrs. Seth Hawker, of a son.

April 1. At Sydney, the lady of T. C. Breillat, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Newcastle, the wife of Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Erskine, of a daughter.

3. At Port Phillip, the lady of Charles Howard, Esq., D.A.C.G., of a son.

17. Mrs. Manning, of a daughter.

30. At Brucedale, Bathurst, the lady of W. H. Suttor, Esq., of a son.

May 3. At Sydney, Mrs. E. S. Garnsey, of a son.

6. At Ultimo House, the lady of Charles Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Witton Park, Mrs. R. Lowe, of a son.

9. Mrs. Christopher Puddicombe, of a son.

— Mrs. Carmichael, of a daughter.

13. At Sydney, Mrs. P. M. Hosking, of a son.

19. At Neotsfield, Hunter's River, the lady of Henry Dangar, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Sydney, the lady of R. J. Sayers, Esq., of a son and heir.

27. Mrs. Carmichael, of Porphyry Point, Williams' River, of a son.

29. Mrs. Archibald Campbell, of a son.

— Mrs. J. W. Browne, of a daughter.

31. At New Town, the lady of W. a'Beckett, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

June 4. At Donoughmore, Lake Macquarie, the lady of Edward Hely, Esq., of a son.

5. At Yarrow, Mrs. Gavin Ralston, of a son.

6. At Sydney, the lady of Arthur a'Beckett, Esq., of a son (since dead).

11. At Lindesay, the lady of James Barker, Esq., of a son.

13. Mrs. Blick, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. Wm. Inglis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 25. At Inverary Park, Argyle, Francis Murphy, M.D., to Agnes, eldest daughter of David Reid, Esq.

28. At Windsor, Archibald Little, Esq., to Susan Sophia, eldest daughter of Lieut. Bell, Royal Veterans.

April 3. At Sydney, R. McGrath, Esq., to Miss Mary West, of Cork.

6. At Sydney, Francis Lord, Esq., of Macquarie Place, to Miss Mary Hanesworth, of Pitt Street, Sydney.

15. At Sydney, T. L. Ebsworth, Esq., to Miss Harriette Matcham, both of Port Stephen.

20. At Sydney, Henry Moore, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Scholes Johnson, both of Sydney.

22. At Campbell Town, Charles Jennings, Esq., of Concord, to Miss Ann Phillips, of Campbell Town.

25. At Dalswinton, Hunter's River, W. T. Evans, Esq., to Janet, daughter of Wm. Pagan, Esq., of Curriestane, Scotland.

May 2 At Gilmour, Lake Bathurst, George Stewart, Esq., police magistrate, Goulburn, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Gore, R.N.

8. At Sydney, Mr. B. C. Rodd to Sarah Janet, third daughter of James Robertson, Esq., of Plaskett, Jerry's Plains.

June 7. John Becher Hungerford, eldest son of E. Hungerford, Esq., Maitland, to Anne, third daughter of T. W. M. Winder, Esq., Campbell House, Maitland.

13. At Sydney, John Ranken, Esq., of Sautur, Invermein, to Miss Jane Cameron, of Maitland.

15. At Sydney, Mr. C. W. May, of Windsor, to Mrs. Caroline Green, second daughter of Wm. Dettmer, Esq., of Upper Marylebone Street, London.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22. Robert Fuller, Esq., J.P., of Lumley, Argyleshire.

March 12. At Prospect, the Rev. Charles Dickenson, chaplain of the Field of Mars, in his 42d year.

17. At Denham Court, Mrs. Honoria Riley, widow of the late W. E. Riley, Esq., of Raby.

— At Parramatta, Mr. James Dede, late of Bishopgate Street, London.

30. At Sydney, Mary, wife of S. M. Burrowes, Esq., aged 46.

31. At Sydney, Mr. Jas. Chandler, aged 43.

April 7. At Jerry's Plains, Hunter's River, Hughina, wife of Alex. Skinner, Esq., late surgeon superintendent of the government emigrant ship *Lady McNaghten*, and daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq., Sutherland, Scotland.

10. At Sydney, Thomas Tilstone, Esq., of Brisbane Grove, Paterson River.

12. At Sydney, Mr. Wm. Harding, aged 56.

15. At Sydney, Major Marley, of H.M. 50th regt., barrack-master general of New South Wales, aged 47. He died from the effects of a wound which he received years ago in the service of his country. It appears that a bullet had lodged in his leg, and had just been extracted a few days before his death.

18. At Macquarie Park, Prospect, Mr. Charles Whalen, in his 69th year, upwards of forty years a resident in the colony.

19. At Parramatta, Mr. J. T. J. Bean, aged 87. He is survived by a progeny of children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children, to the number of upwards of ninety. Mr. B. emigrated to this colony nearly half a century ago.

25. At Sydney, very suddenly, of apoplexy, Septimus Campbell, Esq., late a lieutenant in the 50th regt.

27. At Yass, Mr. John Hanley.

May 9. In his 71st year, Mr. John James, formerly under-sheriff, and for many years resident in this colony.

24. Lieut. Lightbody, of H.M. 80th regt., in consequence of a violent fall from his horse.

— At Sydney, Mr. Hugh Gordon, aged 36.

June 8. At Bathurst, P. L. Fell, Esq., aged 37, late of South Shields, in the county of Durham.

9. Mr. John M'Garvie, a native of Ayrshire, and formerly of Glasgow, aged 73.

13. At Wollongong, Peter Jackson, Esq., late of Greenock, aged 52.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. James Dodds, after giving birth to a still-born child on the 12th.

Lately. At Sydney, suddenly, F. Moran, Esq., M.D., formerly of the 48th regt.

— At Port Phillip, Mr. John Batman.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

May.—Major Mainwaring, 51st L.I., to be commandant at Launceston.

Mr. George Foster, to be clerk of the peace for Campbelton district; also to be registrar of the Court of Requests at Campbelton.

BIRTHS.

May 8. At Oatlands, the lady of John Whitefoord, Esq., P.M., of a son.

10. At Bothwell, the lady of E. S. Hall, Esq., district assist. surgeon, of a daughter.

— At Glen Esk, Mrs. Aitkin, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. W. G. McCarthy, of a son.

18. At Glenlyndon, Mrs. P. G. Emmett, of a daughter.

21. Mrs. J. S. Butler, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 21. At Launceston, Mr. James Duncan, of Hobart Town, to Harriet Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Capt. Watson, Middlesex, England.

27. At Hobart Town, Capt. Henry Wishart, to Davina Campbell, youngest daughter of Mr. John Macdougall, of Melville Street.

April 4. At Hobart Town, Fielding Browne, Esq., to Miss Grigg, of Hobart Town.

6. William Field, Esq., of Launceston, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Lucas, of Hobart Town.

7. Alexander Orr, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Charles Byron, Esq., of Islington, Middlesex.

9. At Cawood, George John, eldest son of John George Marzetti, Esq., of London, to Lucy Matilda, second daughter of F. F. Marzetti, Esq., J.P., of Cawood.

10. At Launceston, C. P. Cooke, Esq., eldest son of Wm. Cooke, Esq., of Caen, to Arabella, fourth daughter of the late S. P. Winter, Esq., county of Meath.

16. At Launceston, T. W. Archer, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Archer, Esq., M.L.C., of Woolmers, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Abbott, for many years civil commissioner of Launceston.

June 4. At Longford Church, George M. Abbott, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas M. Massey, Esq., of Ellerslie, Ben Lomond.

Lately. At Hobart Town, Matthew Jackson, Esq., to Emma Augusta, daughter of — Dixon, Esq., of Ralph's Bay.

DEATHS.

May 4. Mr. John Martin, aged 74.

Lately. At Clarence Plains, Mr. Morrisby, senior, aged 89 years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 31. J. W. Pullen, Esq., to be commander of the colonial marine, and marine surveyor for the province of South Australia.

Mr. John Bailey to be colonial botanist for province of South Australia.

William Smillie, Esq., to be chief clerk in Land Office *pro. tem.*, and secretary to Commission of Inquiry, v. Wm. B. Edmonds, Esq., proceeding to England.

N. L. Kentish, Esq., to be one of the senior surveyors, from 24th May.

Alfred Hardy, Esq., to be town surveyor.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At Adelaide, Mrs. Macdougall, of the *Southern Australian*, of a daughter.

May 4. Mrs. John Bishop, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 5. Drowned, by the capsizing of a boat, Mr. Peter Frazer, chief officer of the ship *Henry Wellesley*; also, by the same accident, David Houston and John Wingate, seamen.

20. At Adelaide, Lancelot Sharp, Esq., of the Bank of Australasia.

31. At Adelaide, Mr. Kenneth McIver, a passenger by the ship *D'Auvergne*. He committed suicide, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol.

May 26. Aged 27, Mary, wife of Mr. John Bishop, and only daughter of the late Daniel Watkins, Esq., of Bisley, Gloucestershire.

New Zealand.

DEATHS.

Lately. At Hokianga, of consumption, Capt. Neale, late of the ship *Coromandel*.

— At the missionary settlement called Pashia, Mr. Wood, second officer of the ship *Governor Halkett*.

Sandwich Islands.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 9, 1838. At Oahu, Henry Stutchbury, Esq., merchant, to Miss Taylor, niece of Richard Charlton, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 27. *Lancier*, *Donna Carmelita*, *Emily*, *Saladin*, *Helen*, and *Arachne*, all from Calcutta; *Ruby*, from Colombo; *Kilkenny* steamer, and *Maria*, both from Table Bay; *Vibilia*, from Algoa Bay; *Aristide* from Bordeaux; *Antoinette*, from Pondicherry; *Nimble*, from Bombay and Tellicherry; *Philantrope*, from Havre; *Madagascar* steamer, from Bourbon; *Bisson*, from Nantes.—Previous to July 22. *Cleopatra*, *Caribean*, *Europe*, and *Agostina*, all from London; *Aigle*, *William Nicol*, and *Cape Packet*, all from Calcutta; *Equitable*, *Alcide*, and *Bordeaux*, all from Bordeaux; *Elizabeth*, and *Reliance*, both from Cape.

MARRIAGE.

June 5. At Port Louis, J. A. Lawson, Esq., M.D., Royal Artillery, to Caroline, third daughter of John Finniss, Esq., chief police magistrate of this island.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 6. Drs. C. Fleck and P. Chiappini, and F. H. Kunhardt and C. F. Juritz, Esqrs., apothecaries, to be members of the Medical Committee for Western Division of this colony.

July 4. The Hon. J. G. Brink, Esq., as acting treasurer-general; the Hon. G. J. Rogers, Esq., as acting auditor-general; and P. B. Borcherds, Esq.,—to be members of committee established by ordnance 97, dated 14th Feb. 1833.

16. S. H. du Toit, Esq., to act as civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Uitenhage, during absence on leave of J. W. van der Riet, Esq., for recovery of his health.

Mr. Maximilian Thalwitzer has been approved of by the British Government as consul for the free and Hanseatic City of Hamburgh at the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Aug. 20. *Horwood*, *Meldon*, *Richard Mount*, *Mary Ann*, *Childe Harold*, *Morning Star*, *Palmer*, *Annabella*, and *Dream*, all from London; *Zoe*, and *Earl Powis*, both from Liverpool; *Columbine*, from St. Domingo; *Speedy*, from St. Helena; *Briton*, and *Jeune Laure*, both from Bordeaux; *Sir John Falstaff*, from Gottenburg; *Charles Carter*, from Amsterdam; *Courier*, *Hope* steamer, and *Spartan*, all from Algoa Bay; *Favourite*, *Dolphin*, and *Yarmouth*, all from Rio de Janeiro; *Helen*, and *Cape Packet*, from Calcutta and Mauritius; *Dover*, *Charles Henry*, and *Roscius*, all from Boston; *Elizabeth*, and *Margaret*, both from Hamburgh.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Aug. 19. *Hamilton Ross*, and *Ranger*, both for Calcutta; *William Ernst*, for Batavia; *Harmony*, *John Hayes*, and *Zoe*, all for Mauritius; *Louisa*, for Port Natal; *Briton*, *Hope*, and *Courier*, all for Algoa Bay; *Regent Packet*, for Crozets; *Childe Harold*, for Bombay; *Morning Star*, for Simon's Bay; *Jeune Laure*, for Calcutta.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Previous to Aug. 6. *Anna Maria*, *Jane Cumming*, *Vigilant*, and *Fortitude*, all from London; H.M.S. *Melville*, from St. Helena and Algoa Bay; *Courier*, from Algoa Bay; H.M.S. *Scout*, from Angola Coast; *Blenheim*, from Cork.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Aug. 13. *Somersetshire*, for South Australia; *Bussorah Merchant*, and *Fortitude*, both for Sydney; *Anna Maria*, and *John Fleming*, both for Calcutta; *Isabella*, for Bombay; *Blenheim*, for Sydney.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—Previous to Aug. 2. *Dash*, *Water Witch*, and *Lymber*, all from London; *Comet*, *Hero*, *Briton*, and *Louisa*, all from Table Bay; *Challenger* (dismasted), and *Vibilia*, both from Mauritius.

Departure from ditto.—July 14 *Lord Saumarez*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

July 9. Mrs. F. H. Cole, of a son.

27. Mrs. C. L. Wight, of a son.

Aug. 1. Mrs. A. H. Hofmeyr, of a son.

Lately. The lady of Wm. Gadney, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of Ludwig Pappe, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 6. At Cape Town, George D. Brunette, Esq., to Miss Pauline Mary Swaving.

12. At Cape Town, M. W. Lloyd, Esq., of the Madras army, to Harriet, eldest surviving daughter of E. L. L. Swifte, Esq., master of the Jewel-House.

20. At Cape Town, Samuel Bowring, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Miss Catherine Sarah Simpkin.

23. At Cape Town, H. P. H. de Wit, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of G. M. Pedder, Esq., R.N.

— At Cape Town, Capt. Thomas Harris, Hon. E.I.Company's service, to Miss Caroline Rose.

DEATHS.

June 20. At Cuyler Manor, Uitenhage, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Colonel G. Cuyler, in her 51st year.

29. At Caledon, Margaretha Jacoba, wife of Mr. D. W. Hoffman, aged 47.

30. At the residency on Zwart Kei, Ann, wife of H. F. Fynn, Esq., British resident with the Tambookie tribes.

July 11. At Worcester, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. Wouter de Vos, aged 36.

14. At Graaff Reinet, Jacomina Petronella Jacobs, wife of Mr. G. C. de Villiers, aged 27.

16. At Cape Town, Josina Hendrina de Wet, widow of the late F. du Toit, Esq., aged 73.

— Mrs. Rebecca Bourhill, aged 53.

18. At Cape Town, William Bannister, Esq., surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment, aged 42.

19. Mr. Henry Roberts, aged 20.

22. At Stellenbosch, Mr. Joseph Day.

25. At Schmidtsburg, Mrs. E. M. Carstens.

— At Wagonmaker's Valley, Pieter Louis le Roux, sen., Esq., aged 66.

29. H. Cloete, Ps., Esq., aged 55.

30. At Great Drakenstein, Johannes Hendricus Fischer, Esq., aged 76.

Aug. 3. At Cape Town, Catharina Susanna Bosman, widow of the late P. U. Fischer, Esq., aged 71.

Egypt.

DEATH.

Lately. Mr. William Fitch, agent to the Hon. East-India Company at Suez.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 25.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of E. I. Stock was this day held, pursuant to Charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read,

Mr. *M. Martin* inquired, whether the resolutions which he had proposed at the last general Court, but which had been withdrawn, were placed on record?

The *Chairman* (Sir R. Jenkins).—"They are on record."

Mr. *M. Martin* said, the prayer with which these resolutions concluded, and the motion before the Court, was not simply for the equalization of particular duties, but for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the commercial regulations generally between India and England.

The *Chairman* said, the entry on the minutes was in the exact words agreed to ultimately by the Court of Proprietors. The subject was now under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and before the next session of Parliament, they would be prepared to lay before the proprietors a draft of a petition to be presented to the Legislature on the subject of the equalization of duties on East-India produce imported into Great Britain.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court that certain papers, which have been laid before Parliament since the last general Court, are now submitted to the proprietors, comformably with the by-law, sec. 1, cap. 3.

The clerk then read the titles of the papers, *viz.*

Annual account of the territorial revenues and disbursements of the East-India Company for the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, with an estimate of both for 1838, under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. sec. 54, cap. 85.

A return (ordered by the House of Commons) of the amount of monies supplied from the revenues of India towards payment of expenses in England, chargeable on those revenues.

Return to an order of the House of Commons, for "copy of the rules and orders that have passed the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 15th day of June 1837; and the rules that have passed the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the 22d day of February 1837."

Return to an order of the House of Lords, for "copies of so much of any despatches sent by the Court of Directors to India since 8th August 1838, as relates to the abolition of taxes in India connected with religious observances of the natives, or to the employment of Christian troops in the religious processions and festivals of the natives: also, Copy of the memorial sent to the Governor-general from the presidency of Madras on the subject of the attendance of Christian troops at the religious processions and festivals of the natives; together with the appendix to such memorial: also, Copy of the despatch of 18th October 1837, to the Governor-general in Council, No. 14, Revenue Department: and also, Copy of the despatch of February 1833, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general."

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being warrants or instruments granting any pension, salary, or gratuity.

List, specifying particulars, of the amount of allowances given to the widows of servants late on the home establishment, under an agreement sanctioned by the Board of Control (No. 101).

List, specifying the particulars, of the compensation proposed to be granted to certain reduced servants of the Company in India, under an agreement sanctioned by the Board of Control (No. 102).

Sir *C. Forbes* asked the date up to which the finance accounts of India had been received?

The *Chairman* replied, that the accounts were made up to 1838-9.

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now, in conformity with the General Court's resolutions of 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, to lay before the proprietors certain papers relative to the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe.

The papers comprised—

An account of the number of students in Haileybury College from the 30th of June 1838 to the 31st of July 1839.

A list of persons whose petitions had been received, agreed to, or rejected, for entrance as students at Haileybury, from Midsummer 1838 to Midsummer 1839.

A list of persons appointed to writerships during the same period.

An account of the proceedings of the open committee at Haileybury, held in December 1838 and June 1839.

An account of the expense of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, from June 1838 to July 1839.

A list of the persons whose petitions to be admitted as cadets had been agreed to or rejected during the same period.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA—REVIVAL OF SUTTEES.

Mr. *John Poynder* said, when last he addressed the Court, he had taken the liberty of asking whether the Court of Directors had issued any order or despatch on the subject of a statement, which had been openly published, relating to a religious offering alleged to have been made in a heathen temple at Umritzur, by the Governor-General of India in conjunction with Runjeet Singh. The answer he received on that occasion was, that no such information had reached the Court of Directors, who knew nothing whatsoever of any offering of the kind; and that therefore no despatches had been sent out by the Government. Now, presuming the court had taken no measure since on this subject, he would not further advert to it. He had, however, now another question to ask, which grew out of events that had occurred on the recent death of that great personage. Though official information might not have been received on the subject, yet, it was well known that very important information had reached this country with reference to events which took place on the demise of Runjeet Singh. That information was of no less amount or character than this—that, at the funeral obsequies of the Maharajah, four of his wives sacrificed themselves by the inhuman process of suttee; and at the same time, no less than seven of his female slaves performed the same horrible act. Now, that this awful sacrafice could have taken place with the free consent of these unfortunate individuals, he could not believe; nor did he think there was any one proprietor in that court who could arrive at a different conclusion. That it was a voluntary sacrifice could not be supposed even by an hon. director (Mr. Lindsay), whom he did not then see in his place, but who, when acting as deputy chairman, had stoutly defended the practice of suttee, and seemed most desirous to keep up and perpetuate that idolatrous and abominable rite.

Mr. *Mills* (to order).—It was most unusual and irregular to make such remarks on an absent individual. As to the proceedings in the territories of Runjeet Singh, a perfectly independent state, the Indian Government had nothing at all to do with them, and could not interfere with them.

The *Chairman* did not think that it was consistent with fairness to take such a course as the hon. proprietor had done, in alluding to a gentleman who was absent.

Mr. *John Poynder* said, he should not willingly, on any occasion, be wanting in respect to any member of that court, nor would he, knowingly, do any thing uncourteous; but having stated the same sentiment over and over again in the presence of the hon. director, he did not suppose that there was any thing that militated against propriety in recurring to it.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor has attributed motives to an hon. gentleman now absent, which ought not to be attributed to any man or to any Christian. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor manifestly did this, when he asserted that my hon. colleague harboured a wish to perpetuate this abominable rite. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *John Poynder* said, heattributed no motive to the hon. director, who he believed endeavoured to do his duty as an honourable and upright man. Both that hon. director and the chairman, who presided at the period to which he referred, believed, conscientiously no doubt, that suttees ought not to be interfered with, and were thus instrumental in keeping up the system. But when he said that, if any one asserted that he meant to impute to the hon. director, or to others who viewed the subject as he did, base or dishonourable motives, he directly denied the correctness of the accusation. He had used the same expressions when the hon. director was present: but he never had imputed motives to him or to any other gentleman. The hon. director, Mr. Mills, had told them that this immolation was an affair which had not taken place within the Company's territories, and that therefore our Government could not interpose. He should now ask whether, if an act of this kind were meditated out of their territories, strictly speaking, they however being to all intents and purposes lords paramount, they had no power to interfere to prevent its accomplishment?

The *Chairman*.—Certainly not. Runjeet Singh is in no way whatsoever connected with us, so as to authorize our interference. The Indian Government has no more power over the territory of Runjeet Singh than they have over that of France or Germany.

Mr. *John Poynder* said, he thanked the hon. chairman for his information. He, however, thought, as the Indian Government, with Lord W. Bentinck at its head, had pronounced the abolition of suttees—as the Government of England had sanctioned that proceeding (for it would be recollected that, when an appeal was brought against the decision of the Indian Government by certain Indians and Anglo-Indians, the King in Council rejected that appeal, and refused to allow the horrible custom to be resumed)—and when the whole of the religious public of

England had expressed their satisfaction at the overthrow of such a system—he certainly thought that he was justified, udder such circumstances, in asking the question which he had asked with reference to the appalling sacrifice of life on the decease of Runjeet Singh. He should now proceed with the motion of which he had given notice at the last quarterly general court, the abject of which was, that the petition of the clergy of Bristol and its vicinity, addressed to the Court of Proprietors, and praying, "that the Directors' despatch of February 20, 1833, ordering that all revenue hitherto derived by the Company from the idolatrous worship of the natives of India should cease, may be carried into effect," be placed on the records of the Court. He had hoped that he would have been spared the necessity of troubling the Proprietors at all on this subject, on the present occasion. He felt that he had already been compelled to come forward too often for the purpose of calling their attention to this very interesting question. The fault, however, was not his; and, if he had received any thing like an assurance from the Court of Directors, that something tangible had been really done for carrying into effect the despatch of February 1833—if he had been informed that active measures were in progress for attaining that desirable end—he certainly should not now have introduced the subject. He had written to the Chairman—subsequently to the motion made by the Bishop of London in the House of Lords, when that right rev. prelate called for papers on this subject—requesting to know whether the Court of Directors had sent out any additional orders for carrying into effect the despatch of 1833. His letter was as follows:—

Sir:—As the motion of which I have given notice for the next Quarterly Court may possibly become unnecessary, should I learn that since the late appeal of the Bishop of London to the House of Peers any definitive measures have been taken by the directors for carrying into effect their despatch of the 20th Feb. 1833, I shall be much obliged by your laying before the Court of Directors my request that I may be informed by the Court whether any and what despatch has been forwarded to India since the recent motion for papers in the Upper House, or whether any further despatch on such subject is intended to be sent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient faithful servant,
New Bridge-street, J. POYNDER.
3d Sept. 1839.

To the Hon. Chairman of the Court of Directors.

In something less than a week, he received the following answer:—

East-India House, 9th Sept. 1839.

Sir:—Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter, dated the 3d inst., addressed to the chairman, requesting to be informed whether any and what despatch has been forwarded to India since the recent motion of the Bishop of London for papers, or whether any further despatch on the subject of that motion is intended to be sent, I am commanded to acquaint you that it is not the practice for the Court to communicate to individuals their proceedings and intentions upon public matters.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES C. MELVILL, Sec.

John Poynder, Esq.

He (continued Mr. Poynder) might be mistaken in supposing that he was thus answered, because the Directors conceived that they were dealing with an enemy. But nothing was further from his thoughts than the idea of placing himself in collision with the Hon. Court of Directors, or acting towards them like an opponent. He had not joined the new society for ameliorating the condition of the people of India. Looking to the proceedings of that body, they appeared to entertain no very friendly feelings towards the Directors. The motives of that society he did not mean to impugn; but certainly at their recent meeting, over which Lord Brougham presided, they had called the Directors to a pretty sharp account for their conduct in the government of India. He was not one of the parties who joined in that vituperation.

Mr. *M. Martin (to order.)* — The hon. proprietor is attacking the proceedings of a society which had called together a public meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of ameliorating the condition of the people of India. I was present at that meeting, although I took no part in the proceedings; and I must say, that nothing was urged against the Directors. *(Hear, hear!)* All that was considered was, the best mode of obtaining good government for India.

Mr. *J. Poynder.*—Why, one single and decided feeling pervaded the meeting,—that the Directors were always in the wrong *("No, no!")*—an idea which he conceived to be perfectly erroneous. *(Hear, hear!)* Some of the speakers positively stated, that our connexion with India had been, through misgovernment, productive of little else save famine, pestilence, and war. He did not coincide in that opinion; but, at the same time, he did not mean to impugn the honourable and upright feelings of those gentlemen who attended the meeting; and least of all those of Sir Charles Forbes, who appeared to have been present on the occasion. He had deemed it necessary to make these remarks, for the purpose of disclaiming the idea that he was, by any means, an opponent of the Court of Directors, publicly or otherwise. Having said thus much, he should now call the attention of the proprietors to the petition which he had presented at the last quarterly court. With its concoction he had nothing whatever to do. He was unacquainted with the persons by whom it was signed. It bore the signatures of sixty-one beneficed and other clergymen of the

established church, constituting the great body of the clergy of Bristol and its vicinity. At the head of the list stood the Dean of Bristol, Dr. Lambe, and the Archdeacon of Bristol, Dr. Thorpe, the latter of whom was well known as one of the most active, influential, and learned individuals connected with the university of Cambridge. The petitioners stated, "that it was their fullest conviction that no real prosperity could attend the government of India until it was carried on in strict accordance with their professed faith—the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ." He did not mean to occupy the time of the court by enforcing a truism—he did not mean to fatigue their attention by proving what must be self-evident to all—namely, that it was our duty to extend to the millions whom Providence had placed under our control the heavenly blessings of that religion which we ourselves enjoyed. No man could doubt the obligation which they were under to impart a knowledge of true religion—a knowledge of the revealed will of God—to the people of India—that knowledge which was most essential to their eternal, and, he would add, to their temporal, interests. We ought to make every effort in our power to secure to those people a full participation in those blessings which had their source in the pure religion of the Redeemer. How, he asked, had true religion found the people of this country, and what was their situation now? Why, it found them plunged in the same depths of brutish ignorance in which India now was; but its benign influence had civilized them, and placed them in their present exalted and enviable state. He would not farther attempt to prove, that which no reasonable man could for a moment doubt, that we ought to labour unceasingly to extend the same blessings to India. And yet he thought that the petitioners had full reason for the allegations, which by implication they made, that the dissemination of Christianity was not attended to in India as it ought to be. When the fact was admitted, as it must be, that it was our duty to extend to millions in India the same religious blessings which we ourselves enjoy, then, in proportion as that duty was neglected, or evaded, or a reprehensible encouragement was given to idolatry, must our government be considered blameworthy and censurable. When the petitioners found, as he should prove, that the Company, by receiving profits from idol worship, did, in effect, countenance idolatry, had they not a just right to contend, that the Company were not acting up to their bounden duty—that they were not taking that course which the Christian population of this great empire had a right to expect and to demand at their hands? The first point in the prayer of the petition was, "that the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease." This was in strict accordance with the order, the Directors' own order, of the 20th of February, 1833—an order, which, up to this time, had not been acted on. The petitioners next prayed, "That the pilgrim tax shall everywhere be abolished." That system had been denounced, from the time of Dr. Buchanan downwards, by the Serampore missionaries, and, in short, by all those who preached Christianity in India, as affording countenance and encouragement to idolatry. Still it appeared, that that most unchristian practice was still going on. When information was sought for by him, relative to this point, on the 20th of March last, all the hon. Chairman could state was, that the pilgrim tax had been abolished at Allahabad. But, if abolished at Allahabad, why had it not also been put an end to at Gyah, Tripetty, and elsewhere? Millions of lives had been sacrificed at those temples, and the Company had been content to receive the revenues arising from the worship of the deluded people of India—to receive pay for the worship of idols. They ought to shudder at the loss of life—they ought to tremble at the endurance of every species of privation and distress—which invariably attended those miserable and benighted creatures who annually hastened forward to these festivals—instead of drawing a revenue from their idolatrous practices. As to the pilgrim tax, it was a great mistake in this country to suppose, that that was the only objectionable source, connected with the religion of the natives, from which revenue was derived. That, was not the only tax that ought to be abolished. It was but one of many, a great many, evil imposts. It was only one of very many sources of revenue which was taken from the pockets of these idolators on account of their religious observances Therefore, he did apprehend that it was a most grievous mistake to fancy that, by abolishing the pilgrim tax, all was done that ought to be done. Did they not well know, that every ablution, that every prostration, he would almost say, that every salaam, had its price affixed to it—that, for every ceremony, the idolator was obliged to pay for worshipping "those who are as gods?" Were they not now, he was ashamed to say, talking of the existence of such a revolting state of things, several years after a unanimous resolution of that Court, de-

claring that it should no longer continue —nearly seven years subsequent to the despatch of the Court of Directors, ordering that such a practice should no longer prevail? He did not impute unworthy feelings, or improper motives, to the Directors; but he did impute to them a blameable slowness in not putting an end to this system, by carrying their own despatch into effect. If the honourable Chairman would state, that something more—that something effectual—had been done to obtain that great object, he should be very glad to hear it, and would, with joy, acknowledge his gratitude. To prove that the abominations of Juggernauth were still carried on, he would almost say under the auspices of our government, he would read extracts from a despatch recently received from that place, as shortly as he could, for he did not wish to detain them unnecessarily. He was not, be it observed, about to quote from Dr. Buchanan, or from the Bishop of Calcutta, who had written to a religious society, that he had twice witnessed these sacrifices. No—he was about quoting from the last despatch, a very recent one, of a missionary, written on the spot.

Mr. *Marriott*.—"What publication is the hon. proprietor going to quote from?"

Mr. *J. Poynder* answered, it was from the journal of the Rev. W. Lacey, missionary at Cuttack, kept during the Rath festival, 1838. The rev. gentleman, speaking of his journey to the scene of idolatry, said, "Near Púrí, I passed two cases of cholera. The first was an aged woman, lying on her back in the highway, rolling in filth, throwing about her arms in an agony of thirst and uneasiness. Opposite to her, and waiting for her flesh, sat watching about a dozen eagles or vultures. The thousands of people passed by without a sigh—nay, even without noticing her; and, among the crowds of fellow-worshippers, there was no commiseration felt for the dying and aged female worshipper and pilgrim of Jagannáth. Her friends had all forsaken her." * * * * "Another case was that of a young woman, near the tax-gate; she lay under a tree, watched by some of her relations at a short distance. Our brethren, who followed me into Púrí some few hours afterwards, reported that the poor old pilgrim lay dead in the road. After some rest and refreshment, as soon as the moderated heat of the sun would permit, we started for the large road in Púrí. The distance is a mile, and the road passes over a bed of loose burning sand." * * * * "While we were preaching, a pandá cried out with a loud voice, 'If Jagannáth be no god, if his worship be a deception, if we be deceivers, then why does the Company take rupees from the pilgrims, and support Jagannáth in all his glory?' A poor little fatherless and motherless bráhman followed me half way home over the sands, laid hold of my hand, and with tears repeated to me the tale of his woes. He is a clever and interesting boy. Had some talk with him on the sin and misery of idolatry, and exhorted him to think upon and worship God." * * * * "More than once they protested, that if Jagannáth were not divine, the government would never support him in such glory, and the whole crowd, with their voices, responded to this sentiment. Here we were, therefore, Europeans, European ministers and missionaries, sent out by our own nation, to entreat the people to forsake vain idols and worship one God, directly opposed, in the prosecution of our labours, by arguments in favour of idolatry given to it by those drawn from the direct support of our own nation and profession. And what makes the matter still more lamentable is, that all the proof, of which the natives can take cognizance, is against us. We come without authority, and without display, and proclaim that an idol is nothing, and God is the only object of worship. On the other side,—that is on the side of idolatry,—here is a government supporting Jagannáth, a government unequalled in religious merit, in science, in justice, and in military fame. All the power, fame, and splendour of the British government, are so many arguments to disprove our assertions—so many arguments in proof of the divinity of the idol at Púrí. Our protestations against idolatry, our persuasions to worship and serve God, have but little weight under such circumstances. The people form the same opinion of us, as was recently expressed in high quarters, *viz.* that we are 'Fanatics,' and that we deserve no regard. This is the impression at Púrí, and while our countrymen are mounted on their elephants, watching with the utmost anxiety for the first appearance of the idol when he comes forth from his temple, so secure did they feel in the approbation of their European tax-collector, that they have taken the opportunity of his passing by us to vociferate with all their power 'Hari bol! Jagannáth-ku bhaja!' There are a few cases of cholera. To-day the rain falls heavily, and if it continue long, the people will be much exposed, and the disease accelerated." * * * * "We ended our day's work about six in the evening, and came away from the scene of tumult and blasphemy. About a lákh and a half, or 1,50,000 pilgrims surrounded the cars. Some bodies are lying upon the sand, thrown out to the wild dogs and eagles. One was quite fresh, the body of a little girl; a dog had got the fingers of one of

her hands in his mouth grinding them up The eyes and cheeks were already gone. While I am writing this journal, (nine o'clock, p. m.) the people are saluting the idols in their cars, which they have just mounted, and are moving on a little from the temple. Bohalabadra came out first, then Subadra, the sister, and last of all Jagannáth." * * * * "As we arrived, 50,000 Kangálís were let through the gate, and were rushing into the town, *en masse*." * * * * "The Bengálís from Calcutta were especially ill-behaved, and of these, those who were educated, that is those who could talk English, were the cream of the rest, not unfrequently insulting God and Christ in our own language."

Mr. *Brooke*.—"I really consider this a very great loss of time. It would be better if the hon. proprietor would abstain from all these extracts, and come to his motion.

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—"Why, I abridged the journal to save the time of the Court—(*Laughter.*) It cost me more than an hour to abridge it." (*Laughter.*)

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"We are not likely to save much time by this interruption. The hon. proprietor is going on in a way which he has a perfect right to adopt." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder*.—"If the hon. proprietor is allowed to go so fully into his case, others, I hope, will be permitted the same latitude in stating their sentiments."

Mr. *J. Poynder* proceeded. He could assure the proprietors that he would detain them as short a time as he possibly could; and he regretted much that, nearly seven years after the sending out of the despatch of February 1833, he should be compelled to address them at all on this subject. The rev. gentleman, from whose journal he quoted, said, in another place, "We were standing just before the car of Jagannáth, from the front of which the most obscene sentences were being delivered, and appropriate gestures formed. I remarked to a respectable looking brahman, who heard and understood the hymns, that it appeared impossible to me, that their wives, sisters, and daughters could retain their virtue under such circumstances as these. (*Laughter.*) He readily acknowledged that they could not. I then appealed to him whether, in truth and sincerity, he could think that religion to be divine; the first, highest, and most public exhibitions of which destroyed the ordinary virtues of their females? (*Laughter.*) He was confused, and attempted not to defend the system." Now, really, he (Mr. Poynder) could see nothing at all laughable in this. On the contrary, it involved matter for deep, and serious, and melancholy consideration. "There must have been (continued the journal) 150,000 people around the cars. A good many dead bodies were being eaten near the road by which we went to the town, which have been thrown out since last night." But now, sir, (said Mr. Poynder,) I come to your sin. (*Laughter.*)—I mean the sin, the crying sin of the Company, in ministering to this foul and idolatrous superstition. The writer of the journal says, "The cars,"—yes! the idol cars,—"were decorated with *English broad-cloth* of the most brilliant colours, and ornamented with glittering tinsel. The morning was fine and the plain dry. This, however, was surface. The dead were thrown out of the hospitals and lay upon the adjacent sands, while many a wretched object lay concealed from public view; some we saw with the glare of death in their eyes, and others again watched by their nearest relatives, One especially attracted my attention,—it was a mother sitting over her daughter, nearly dead with the cholera. I said to her, 'Is your daughter ill?' 'Yes, sir,' she replied, 'and her disease will not stop.'" * * * "Several cases of cholera were lying about the street and by the road side. We stopped a few minutes to watch some vultures eating a corpse. These creatures are peculiarly fitted for such work; they thrust their long, sharp, and hooked bills under the skin for ten or twelve inches, and tear away the flesh in masses, and gorge it instantly. Two hours would suffice for twelve of these birds to make clean work of a corpse. They exhibited a disgusting tameness, and would hardly move out of our way." * * * "There was a pretty considerable number of dead in the bed of the Catjoorey river, pilgrims who had died of the cholera." He should now conclude these heart-appalling extracts—merely observing, whatsoever other gentlemen might think on the subject, that, as the frogs said to the boys, though such recitals might be matter of laughter to them, it was any thing but a laughing matter to those who witnessed, or who were active parties in, proceedings of so revolting a nature; neither was it, he conceived, a laughing matter, with reference to those who encouraged them, by making idolatry a source of profit. If the Company would simply withdraw its countenance from such abominations—if they would refrain from mixing themselves up, directly or indirectly, with those idolatrous practices, the system would soon, as a natural consequence, fall down, never to be revived. If they gave it no support, it would perish: but so long as they openly encouraged it, the natives never would be led to believe that they disapproved of it as offensive to God. The next point of the petition was, "That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British Government, and they shall no longer be

collected or received by the servants of the Company." The prayer here again amounted to nothing more, than that the Directors' own order of February 1833 should be fully carried out. That it had been neglected was evident, for he had proved, on the 20th of March, that the offerings of pilgrims were still continued. He was informed, by a communication from Madras, that "the offerings, by pilgrims, at Tripetty, yielding annually, about 80,000 rupees, are still collected by the government, and a European officer is annually sent at the great festival. The offerings, &c. are all made under rules drawn up by a European officer, who, when he sent them in to government, denounced the system, so far back as November 1829. His report is at the India House, and will show how needless is this proceeding of the government; and when we consider it is now five years since it was positively prohibited by the home authorities, some steps are required to put down the evil." If the worthy Chairman would state what he was about to do—or what the Directors, collectively, as a body, were about to do—in order to put down this lamentable system, he would tender to him his sincere acknowledgments, and thank him for the good that was either contemplated or effected. In speaking of the encouragement that the Indian Government gave to idolatry, he would not advert to the case of Lord Auckland, because he had mentioned it before—although it was, in his opinion, worthy of their serious consideration. The petition next prayed, "That no servant of the Company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection, or management, or custody, of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, however obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind;" and, "That no servant of the Company shall hereafter derive any emolument from the above-mentioned, or any similar sources." He desired no more than that. He, in common with the petitioners, only called on the Company to refuse all and every participation in gains derived from so unholy a source. He believed that, at the present moment, there were gentlemen in that Court who had been collectors of these abominable taxes,—who had assisted in bringing this very revenue into the Company's Treasury—men of high moral character, who had become directors. That such an office as that of collecting revenues of this highly objectionable nature must have been most irksome to them, he could not doubt; and, therefore, he hoped that the recommendation of the proprietors, that such a system should not be pursued for the future, would meet with their approval and support. In the last place, the petition prayed, "That, in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, the natives be left entirely to themselves." The great object of the petition was, to put an end to all interference, on our part, with the religious proceedings of the natives, and to abandon all profits and revenues now supplied by them, on account of their idolatrous ceremonials. If any thing like a hope were held out to him, that something would speedily be done, to bring about that most desirable event, he would be greatly rejoiced at it. If the fact were so—if any measures of that nature were contemplated, or were in progress—why did not the Directors make a statement to that effect, and thus render them, and, he would say, the whole country, happy? (*Hear, hear!*) Nine years ago, in that very month, he had brought forward this subject, but his motion was negatived. On the 21st of December 1836, he introduced another motion on the subject. The then chairman wished him to withdraw it. To that proposition he refused his assent—and the resolution was carried unanimously. It set forth, "That, adverting to the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of February 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished, this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject as, in their judgment, may appear to be most expedient." But, in spite of this resolution—in the very teeth of the opinion thus expressed by the proprietors—a despatch was sent out on the 22d of February 1837, which was any thing other than what it ought to have been. He had clearly showed, in his address to the Court, on the 21st of June 1837, that that despatch, so far from being beneficial, was nugatory and useless. On that day he moved, that the hon. Directors be requested "to transmit such further or supplemental despatch to India, as may be more in accordance with the declared object of the General Court of the 21st of December last, namely, the carrying into effect the Directors' despatch of the 20th February 1833, which expressly directed the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source." The Directors thought proper to divide against that motion, and it was consequently lost. He, however, was not to be deterred from proceeding; and,

on the 27th of September 1837, he brought the question again before the Court, but his motion was again defeated. On that occasion, he drew the attention of the Court to the opinion held upon this subject by the chief inhabitants of Madras. On the 6th of August 1836, they had strongly memorialized the government of Madras to carry into effect the Directors' despatch of 1833, and the bishop, in his letter to the governor, expressed himself strongly in favour of the opinions held by the memorialists. That memorial was signed by thirteen chaplains, thirty-seven general missionaries, and 152 European civil and military residents, of all ranks and stations. It was a document of deep interest, and the appendix to it, which fully bore out all its allegations, was of very great importance. When, however, the House of Commons called for the memorial, that alone was furnished from the India House: the appendix did not accompany it. He was exceedingly sorry for that; because the facts stated in the appendix would have given, to certain members of the Legislature, a greater knowledge of this subject than they appeared to possess. In less than a month after his motion of Sept. 1837, in the month of October following, an order was sent out by the Court of Directors totally at variance with that of February 1833. Yes, the order of the 18th of October 1837, expressly said—"We now desire that no customary salutes, or marks of respect, to native festivals, be discontinued at any of the Presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government." Now he need not inform the Court, that the consequence of this order was, that a high-minded and gallant officer, Sir Peregrine Maitland, resigned his post as commander-in-chief at Madras. An address, signed by 260 influential individuals at Madras, stating their entire approval of his conduct, followed that gallant officer to this country, and was presented to him in June last; and, subsequently, no less than thirty letters had been received by him (Mr. Poynder), from military men in that presidency, whom the etiquette of the service would not permit to sign the address, declaring that they fully concurred in the sentiments which it contained. He did not mean to quote many of these letters, (twelve of the writers of which authorized him to make any use of their communications that he might think proper); but he could not refrain from laying one or two of them before the proprietors, as they tended to prove the general feeling which prevailed in the army on this subject. The first letter ran thus:—

Kulladghee, 21st Feb. 1839.

My dear Sir:—In the concluding paragraph of an address recently forwarded to the late commander-in-chief of this army, Sir P. Maitland, it is stated, that a sense of duty and subordination has prevented a large body of military men from uniting in a common expression to him of esteem and gratitude. That, however, the friends at home who are alive to the honour of God's name may not be staggered by the want of recognition to a tribute of veneration in a quarter where it should seem first and most readily to be made; that they may not judge otherwise than that many of Christ's servants in the army are seeking deliverance from unrighteous subservience to idolators and idolatry with earnestness and in wisdom,—I am anxious, in conjunction with others, to bear witness, by your means, that the address has been heartily watched over, and is well understood, loved, and accepted; and I beg of you to make such use of this testimony, if fitting, as shall rightly serve the cause God has given you the mind and judgment to persevere in. It is now many years since, with several others of my corps, I have altogether withheld from giving my money to the support of Mohamedan and idolatrous festivals, as regimentally observed, or being a visitor and spectator thereat, or offering my sword to be laid before the shrine of an idol for its after success. Yet assuredly is the influence I should have in my station far from being lost or impaired. It was my lot, in the year 1837 (the solitary year when interference with the religious ceremonies of the natives was prohibited in the army—the year also when idol-cars were no longer dragged along by compulsion)—it was then my lot to be ordered on command with a company to Bijanugger, *to preserve the peace* at (not *to assist in celebrating*) the great Rumpee festival. On this occasion, my men were kept together as a body, ready to act in case of disturbance; and, during a fortnight, remained in a state of attention. From various parts of the country, 200,000 people were said to be assembled together; certainly a great multitude, whose tents covered the vallies farther than the eye could reach. Peaceably did this body of peasants come down to the banks of the Toongabuddra; in peace did they listen to several of God's appointed servants, missionaries, preaching in their midst; and as peaceably did they disperse and return to their homes. The men I commanded were Mohamedans and idolators of the same class with those who came to buy, to sell, and to worship; steady in their duty, and promptly obedient to the service as soldiers they were engaged in. I have named these things, not as being new, but as believing that you will rejoice to receive any evidence that will tend to disabuse the mind from errors of grievous import, which keep the understanding in bondage.

(Signed) P. Penny, 7th M.N.I.

The next letter was dated "Madras, 14th of March 1839," and ran thus:—

My dear Sir:—It has occurred to many in this country, who, as military men, have been precluded from attaching their signatures to the address recently forwarded to our late most esteemed commander-in-chief, Sir P. Maitland, that it might be serviceable to the cause we have so much at heart to support, if friends in England were empowered to bear testimony for us to the perfect truth of the statement contained in the last paragraph. I therefore take the liberty of communicating with you, to assure you, for myself, that nothing but a sense of military duty has prevented my signing the address, in every part of which I most cordially agree; and I have no hesitation in affirming, on my deliberate conviction, founded on an intimate acquaintance with the character and feelings of native troops, that the great principles maintained by Sir Peregrine, and distinctly recognized by the Court of Directors in their despatch of 1833, may be carried into full effect, without, in the slightest degree, exciting alarm or alienating the confidence either of Musulmans or Hindus. Begging you to make any use you may think good of this communication, and with my earnest prayers that the work you have undertaken may prosper in your hands, believe me, yours sincerely,

J. A. Mount, Capt. 15th Regiment,
and Acting Deputy Adj.-General of the Army.

Here was another letter from a military officer, dated "Vellore, Feb. 14, 1839," in which the writer thus expressed himself:—

My dear Sir:—You have ever shown yourself the unwearied opponent of idolatry, which is so abhorrent to, and has been so severely marked by the displeasure of the Almighty; and in thus acting, you have carried with you the sympathy and prayers of all who can sincerely address to their Heavenly Father the words—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." This feeling, though not loudly expressed, has been deeply felt in this country; and my object in writing these few lines is, to add my voice to that of many who look with horror on the connexion and support given by a government, professing itself Christian, to idolatry; and with dread of the fearful punishment with which a jealous God will not fail to visit it, when it calls upon its subjects to act contrary to the will of God and their own consciences, by aiding in idolatrous rites. As no military man can join in a public expression of his opinion of the conduct of his superior, though no one can prevent his doing so privately, I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sympathy and admiration of the conduct of our late excellent Commander-in-chief, Sir P. Maitland, who has so nobly sacrificed his important command, at great personal loss, rather than act contrary to the will of God, and, by so doing, has set an example, and has struck at the root of the evil in a way which has been, and doubtless will be, further attended with the most beneficial effects. If these sentiments of a humble individual could be conveyed to him, I should be much gratified. In conclusion, allow me to offer you my fervent hopes for success in the good cause in which you are engaged, and my full conviction that you will be rewarded a hundred-fold both in this world and that to come.

He (Mr. Poynder) did not read the name of the writer of this letter, because he was not authorized to do so. He should now read another letter, and only this one, which he had received from a gentleman who bore the highest possible character in the Company's military service. It was dated "Madras, 16th Feb. 1839," and was couched in these terms:—

My dear Sir:—Feeling that, as an officer in the army, I am precluded from joining in any public expression of opinion upon the official act of a military superior, I have, of necessity, refrained from adding my signature to the addresses which conveyed to Sir P. Maitland those sentiments of admiration and respect in which I so fully participate. Sir Peregrine has made a stand for the truth, which is a noble example to every officer, when called upon for active aid to idolatry, in disobedience to the commands of God. His valuable services have been sacrificed, rather than that a government should act up to the honourable professions it had made; and we have now but to hope that such an act of self-devotion will effectually call forth the prayers and arouse the exertions of the whole Christian community throughout the world to obtain for India the utmost toleration, compatible with public safety, and full liberty of conscience for every individual. On such an occasion of a commander-in-chief retiring from his high office, a soldier's silence should not be misconstrued into indifference; and you may rest assured, that there are many in the army who watch with intense anxiety the progress of that measure, which, under Providence, it appears, must be carried in England, and which is to relieve a professedly Christian Government, and its Christian servants, from any participation in the pollution and degradation of idolatry. There are many who anxiously deprecate an adherence to that false and foolish policy which would force upon their consciences, whether they will "serve God or man;" and who pray fervently for the divine blessing upon the labours of yourself and all who are, in humble dependence upon God, endeavouring to emancipate the human mind in Asia from a bondage far more horrible than was West-Indian slavery to the body. A great principle is at work; and their judgments are of little worth, who think that political subterfuge, or the sacrifice of individuals, can avail to arrest its holy progress. Fervently supplicating that the Lord will answer the prayers of his church, and grant you and your coadjutors strength and wisdom for the great work in which you are engaged, believe me, my dear Sir, yours faithfully.

He (Mr. Poynder) believed that he should better consult the feelings of the Court by abstaining from reading any additional letters. (*Hear, hear!*) He could assure the Proprietors that he would not, for the world, trouble any gentleman unnecessarily; but, in the performance of a solemn duty, he was compelled to pursue this course. (*Hear, hear!*) It was evident, from what he had read, that the order of Oct. 18, 1837, where the Directors said—"We now desire that no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the Presidencies; that no protection, hitherto given, be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government,"—which was directly contrary to the instructions sent out in February, 1833, and which occasioned the resignation of Sir P. Maitland,—had created a very great sensation in India. On the 21st of March, 1838, he again brought the question before the Court. He then moved the Court to resolve—"That the time is now fully arrived when it has become the duty of the General Court of Proprietors to submit to the Hon. Court of Directors, the necessity of requiring that such a distinct and unequivocal renewal of the orders contained in the despatch of February, 1833, may be forthwith transmitted to the Supreme Government of India, as shall have the effect of carrying such despatch into full and complete operation." To that motion, the then Chairman, moved, as an amendment, "That this Court deem the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be most safely and properly left to the responsible executive;" which was carried. Against that decision, which went, in effect, to interfere most materially with their rights and privileges as Proprietors, he, on the 20th of June, 1838, presented a protest, on behalf of himself and several other Proprietors. Since that time the question had been repeatedly brought forward, when he had the honour of laying before the Court various petitions on the subject which had been committed to his care. Why did he mention these by-gone occurrences? He stated them to shew that there had been no unseemly hurry in forcing this important matter on the attention of the executive body. Nearly seven years had now elapsed since their

own despatch was sent out, pointedly directed against those abuses of which the petitioners complained, and which, in defiance of the orders contained in that despatch, were still continued. Let not gentlemen, then, attempt to found any argument on the plea of hurry, or precipitation, or want of prudence and caution, in approaching this question. He understood that lately there was a movement in Bombay respecting certain Parsee converts; and no doubt the excitement, which was said to have been created, would be used as an argument to show with what exceeding caution and wisdom they ought to proceed, in that and every other quarter, where anything connected with religion was brought in question. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, by way of meeting any such argument, he begged leave to say, that he had received a statement from Dr. Wilson, the individual particularly alluded to in an article which had appeared on the subject of the Bombay Parsees, which—

Sir *C. Forbes* (to order).—The subject was not before the Court, and it would be better for the hon. proprietor to wait till their attention was properly drawn to it. Perhaps the hon. proprietor would pause before he introduced it in this incidental and unexpected manner.

Mr. *Poynder* said, the subject had been brought under public notice, and he conceived that he had a right to advert to it.

Sir *C. Forbes* thought that the hon. proprietor had better forbear. He hoped most sincerely that this question would not now be brought forward. It was a most dangerous subject, and, he believed, was under the consideration of the Court of Directors. He hoped the hon. proprietor would leave the question in their hands.

Sir *H. Jones Brydges* inquired, whether, at the proper time, all the information on the subject would be laid before this Court?

The *Chairman* answered, it would. He objected to the introduction of the subject now, as it was likely to lead to a very long discussion, for which the Court could not be prepared. At the same time, the hon. proprietor knew best whether he ought, after what had been said, to persevere or not.

Mr. *Poynder* said he would not, after the earnest recommendation of Sir Chas Forbes, proceed farther with the subject at that moment. He must, however, be permitted to observe that he had received a full and complete account of the whole of the proceedings at Bombay; and, having read it carefully, he had no hesitation in asserting that the statement met every point of the allegations directed against the individual to whom he had already alluded. It was not possible for a human being to have acted, consistently with his habits, feelings, and character, with greater prudence and propriety than that reverend gentleman had done. He repeated, that he had no hesitation in declaring, that the statement published in the *Times* newspaper of that morning, was perfectly capable of refutation; and he was quite sure that an opportunity would be afforded him for that purpose. He would place himself in the hands of the honourable editor of that journal (the best conducted journal, not only of England but of the world), and he would rely upon him for an opportunity of repelling the charge, if he deemed it necessary to take such a course. Trusting that, at a future time, an opportunity would be afforded him to meet the question, he should say nothing farther upon it at present. He should now call the attention of the court to extracts from a communication which he had received from a correspondent at Madras, under the date of July 20, 1839, little more than two months ago, which proved the immense facility with which correspondence with India was now carried on. His correspondent forwarded to him the following resolutions, which had just been agreed to at an association formed in Madras for the purpose of aiding the efforts of those who wished to disconnect the British government from all participation in idol worship:—

At a meeting of the Association of the 15th of July 1839, the despatch of the Court of Directors of the 8th of August 1838 having been taken into consideration, and information laid before the meeting that no instructions had yet been issued in this presidency pursuant to the order of the Court of Directors of the 20th of Feb. 1833,—

It was resolved, 1st, "That as nothing, up to this day, had been done by the authorities in India for the removal of the several grievances set forth in the memorial from Madras of 1836, and as the reported abolition of the pilgrim-tax at Juggernath and other places in Bengal, under the late orders of the Court of Directors of August 1838, in no way affects the connexion of the state with idolatry at this presidency, all our friends and coadjutors in England be earnestly requested to urge upon the Court of Directors to send out specific orders to India for carrying into full effect the provisions of paragraph 62 of the despatch of 1833, and that especial orders be issued for immediately remedying the grievances set forth in the Madras memorial."

2dly. "That the attention of our friends be particularly requested to the terms of paragraph 6 of the Hon. Court of Directors' late despatch, 8th of August 1838, which, it will be observed, cannot relieve the consciences of the Christian servants of the state, for it leaves the determination of the measure of relief to be granted to them to the same authorities against whose decisions and views on the same point it has been necessary to appeal."

His (Mr. Poynder's) correspondent went on to say—

I know not that I can add any thing to the facts stated in the resolutions. All the practices enumerated in the memorial continue unaltered in every point. There has not been, nor can we learn that any order is contemplated for mitigating or remedying any one of the grievances set forth in the Madras memorial. At this hour, the officers and soldiers may be, and will be, by order of the Government, ordered out on the Sabbath, if the heathen or Mohamedan festival fall on the Sabbath-

day. Surely, our friends may demand specific orders from home that this shall not be. Ask the chairman, Sir R. Jenkins, does he think it right or necessary that the whole British force at Kamptee should be under arms on the Sabbath, to honour the rajah in the observance of the Dusserah? Is it not open to the Court to issue a specific order that no offering should be made in the name or on the part of the Government, and that their officers should not be called upon to take any part in such proceedings, nor in furtherance of idolatry—but let them hold their true position, *neutral*—maintaining each individual in the free exercise of his own religious opinions? What precludes the issue of a specific order to put an end, at Madras, to salutes on occasion of Hindu and Mohamedan feasts? None such are known in Bengal. These are points for which the Court can legislate as well as the Governor-general; and if they will not do it, do you think the Indian authorities will move? Assuredly not. We ask no peculiar immunities for Madras, but simply the carrying out into practice here the orders of 1833, and again of 1838. Here are six years past—a period exceeding one governor-general's rule—and not a single measure taken as regards Madras. How long is this to be—and why should it be? We have certain information that the Supreme Government has sent orders to this Government, to carry out the articles at its discretion; and this Government has resolved, that these orders lie over, and are not to be communicated to any subordinate authority, and to await till circumstances may require their being brought into action.

It was not possible (continued Mr. Poynder), with all the patience he had evinced and all the charity which he anxiously desired to bring to the consideration of this question—it was impossible, he repeated, for him to think that there existed, in some quarters, that honest and sincere desire to place this great question on those just and moral grounds, which the order of February, 1833, distinctly required that it should stand upon. In effecting the object which he and the petitioners had in view, he rejected everything in the shape of coercion—he repudiated the idea of having recourse to anything like force. He distinctly stated this, for the purpose of meeting, *in limine*, any intended observations, in answer to his proposition, founded on such a mistaken idea. Nothing more unreasonable, nothing more insane, nothing more unchristian, could be imagined than the toleration of force or coercion, to achieve such an object. Such a course was not required by that blessed religion which they all professed. On the contrary, that religion was positively opposed to force and coercion. All he, and those who acted with him, suggested was that, while they fully and freely exercised that religion on which all their hopes of futurity and all their present comforts depended, the natives should, with reference to their religious ceremonials, be left entirely alone—should be left wholly to themselves. Christians ought not to be compelled to attend at their ceremonies, and the Company ought to consider themselves as no longer justified in deriving any patronage, or acquiring any portion of revenue, from those idolatrous proceedings, on the sinfulness of which he had so often commented. Let the Company only withdraw their countenance from the system, and this vast work of heathenism, and idolatry, and abomination, must come down. It could not stand without their encouragement; and, that once withdrawn, it must speedily die a natural death. Let this plain, moderate, inoffensive, and secure course be adopted, and then let true religion, based on the revealed will of God, work its own way, as it assuredly would do, silently, serenely, and certainly. (*Hear, hear!*) That was all that ever was sought for or contemplated by the best and most zealous men amongst the missionaries, however their views, feelings, and sentiments might have been mistaken by ignorance, or misrepresented by malice. He did, most honestly, firmly, and sincerely acquit the Court of Directors of all wish to uphold the system which he described and denounced. No; he believed their wish was to get rid of the system; but the obstacle had been and still was on the part of the foreign authorities. They stood in the way of effecting so desirable an alteration, because they saw, or affected to see, danger where there was none. How could the brahmins and others believe that we were sincere in our abhorrence of their superstitious rites, when they saw us decorating the idol cars and interfering with the management of their temples? The thing was impossible. Was not the great argument in their mouths against you, that while you, on the one hand, held up to adoration the religion you professed, you were, on the other, to all intents and purposes, supporting that system of idolatry which you affected to reprobate? Must they not, seeing these things, doubt your sincerity? Could it be otherwise, when they found the government decorating the idol cars and commanding Christian officers to be present on the occasion of heathen festivals? How could these people, under such circumstances, believe that we were serious, when we condemned their religion, and declared that our own was the only true one? They did not act to Mahomedans as they did to Christians. They did not require Mahomedans to attend Hindoo festivals; nor, *vice versâ*, did they compel Hindoos to appear at Mahomedan festivals. No compulsion, no dishonourable compulsion was resorted to, to make them do that which was abhorrent to their minds and feelings. Surely, no man should be obliged to be present at the performance of ceremonies which his soul abhorred. Yet were their Christian officers placed in that most distressing situation. He had received a communication from one of the Company's chaplains, in which he stated that he had

that morning administered the holy sacrament to two of the Company's officers, and, he added, when he wrote, at nine o'clock that night, that those officers had been obliged to quit his church for the purpose of attending idolatrous ceremonies, by which they were prevented from attending evening service. It was against such a tyranny as this that the earnest and general protestation and reprobation of Christians of all classes was directed; and, until something effectual was done to remove such a reproach and such a stigma from our rule, it was, in his opinion, hopeless to expect that the blessing of Almighty God would descend on the Indian army. (*Hear, hear!*) By the plan which the Indian authorities fostered and protected they were placing individuals in that most painful situation of being obliged to choose between the service of God and the service of man; and if, like Sir P. Maitland and others, they preferred the former, they did so at the inevitable sacrifice of their temporal interests. Was it not most cruel—was it not most unjust—to place men in a situation so difficult, so trying? Both the civil and the military service had loudly proclaimed their feelings against such a painful and humiliating state of things; and those who were in power ought to pause and seriously consider the question before they determined to proceed, as unfortunately they had hitherto done. (*Hear, hear!*) He dared, for one, to say, that this most improper control over the consciences of their own Christian subjects ought to be suffered no longer. (*Hear, hear!*) Let the Directors act with the firmness and decision of Lord W. Bentinck, who, by a single stroke of his pen, did away with the abominable system of suttees; thereby conferring a boon on humanity and obtaining immortal honour for himself. Let them also earn praise and honour by forbidding the attendance of troops at idol worship. When he saw over his head the statues of military men, occupying niches in that court for having conquered in India, he could not help thinking that a similar honour was due to the memory of him who had put an end to suttees, and, in doing so, had achieved a great moral victory.—(*Hear, hear!*) He had received a letter from Ram Mohun Roy, when the abominable practice of suttee was abolished, expressive of his exultation at that event. That individual, who was thus delighted at the termination of so horrible a rite, had not become a Christian—he died a Hindoo; but his views had been extended and enlightened by his intercourse with Christians, and, as a man of virtue and humanity, he rejoiced in the triumph of what was good and beautiful over that which was wicked and repulsive. For surely nothing could be more opposed to all virtue and to all goodness than that unfortunate widows should expire on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, for the sake of benefitting a few mercenary and unworthy priests. It was natural, therefore, that a great and a humane community like this should boldly and firmly set their face against such a revolting practice. They did so, and they finally succeeded, with the aid of Lord W. Bentinck, in achieving that great and glorious object. With this fact before their eyes, they might confidently expect that they would succeed in removing those evils of which the petitioners complained. The last words Lord W. Bentinck ever said to him were, "Persevere in the course you have laid down. Agitate, agitate, agitate! till you carry the great question, to which you have devoted your mind, perfectly through in all its parts, if God gives you strength to do so!" He was prepared to do so. He had warred in this great controversy for many years, and he would continue the contest till the object was gained or he was no longer able to combat The struggle had not been fruitless. In 1833, the Directors had signed a bond, the seal from which they never could remove. Until that time had arrived, when vigorous, and additional, and determined measures should be taken for fully carrying out the Directors' orders of 1833, this question would never be at rest. The people of England would not suffer it to be at rest—the Indian army and the Christian community of that country would not allow it to be at rest, until the practices complained of were put down by fair, by righteous, by reasonable means, and by no other. (*Hear, hear!*) By such means, and by such means only, as Christianity authorised them to make use of. (*Hear, hear!*) They could not as a government, they could not as a company, hope that the blessing of God would rest upon them while such rank abuses remained unrectified. He could not but look to the jeopardy in which their Indian empire was at that moment placed, without connecting it with their culpable remissness on this subject. As a Christian man, he believed there was more than chance in the events which he saw daily occurring. He would and he did state his belief, in the face of this Christian country, that the jeopardy, and the terror, and the danger, which now threatened our eastern empire, was, more or less, a consequence of our criminal inattention to this great and important question. (*Hear, hear!*) He had, therefore, much satisfaction in submitting this motion to the court, as a means of keeping their minds alive to this subject. It was a proposition of so truly technical a nature that he did not think it could call forth

opposition from any quarter of the court. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

"That the petition of the Dean and Archdeacon of Bristol and the clergy of that city and its vicinity, presented at the court of the 19th June last, be entered upon the minutes of this court."

Mr. *Fielder* did not object to the motion, but rose to do justice, as far as he could, to the natives of India, and in so doing he hoped that any warmth of expression from him would not be deemed personal or offensive. He expressed deep regret at the course of invective and of strong language so frequently indulged in by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder), whenever he introduced the subject relative to the Indians' religion, habits, and prejudices—in his opinion, a subject, in these times, the most delicate and dangerous that could be agitated in the Court of Proprietors. However he admired the persevering talent and character of that hon. proprietor, he must be excused in thinking, whatever might be the hon. proprietor's meaning, that his words conveyed the reverse of Christian charitable feelings towards those nations or towards those persons whom he supposed to be adverse to his own opinions. He (Mr. F.), though a strenuous advocate for the spread of Christianity, and also for a serviceable prudent education, was unfriendly to an indiscreet interference with the religious ceremonies, habits, and prejudices of one hundred millions of Hindoos, Musulmans, and other religions. He wished, when hon. proprietors continually urged sudden and hasty measures on such a vast multitude, they would pause, and follow the advice of their own English clergy, who, in respect to the innovations on the Church of England, quote the following sublime language of the immortal Bacon:—"It were good that men, in their innovations, would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarcely to be perceived." He also wished, that those who so continually cast such severe reproaches upon the Indian and Home Government, would coolly observe the statements and opinions of Bishop Heber, Sir John Malcolm, and numerous other eminent men, whose character, talent, and great practical knowledge were justly held in due estimation throughout Asia and Europe, and it would be found that credit was given to the Company for an anxious desire to propagate Christianity with all due diligence and safety. (*Hear!*) He must be excused in thinking that it was to be deprecated, the constant abuse so abundantly thrown on the absent Indian, as being uncharitable, and far from political in the present critical times, when India was disturbed by internal as well as by external enemies, and when, in the course of the last ten years, there appeared to be a decrease in the Indian revenues of no less than £7,500,000 sterling, added to which, the distresses of the manufacturer and planter, and the Company's relative situation with respect to the Persians and Russians on the one side, and the Burmese on the other side of the empire, and he would seriously enquire whether these circumstances showed such a state of affairs as to warrant hon. proprietors continually to urge the Company to interfere, in a hasty, violent degree, with the religion, habits, and prejudices of so vast a nation. (*Hear!*) Would it not be more wise to continue the present mode of ameliorating the condition of the people, and take every opportunity of quietly and safely furthering the great cause of Christianity? In future, he trusted that those who were so eager to cast reproaches wholesale upon the Indian population and upon their rulers, would give their valuable minds and assistance to relieving the worldly sufferings of the poor Indians; would have a Samaritan regard to their welfare and happiness on earth, and not merely limit their labours to religious conversion. (*Hear, hear!*) He agreed with the principle of promoting religious instruction and education; but looking to the distressed, indeed, in many parts, the almost starving state of the Indian population, should we not prove that true Christian principles embrace practical good as well to the body as to the soul; the relief of the animal as well as the spiritual wants of man; no less than the giving, to the utmost of our power, employment and food at the time of the imparting Christian instruction; shewing Christianity in practice, as well as in theory, to be preferable to all other religions? (*Hear!*) But it would, he conceived, be a fallacy to begin with instruction to people out of employ, and in almost a destitute state. He recollected these principles were laid down by the lamented, honourable, and gallant General, Sir John Doyle, now no more, whom he (Mr. F.) had the honour of associating with in charitable and other meetings. The gallant general, when speaking of his own favourite Emerald Isle, declared that he never attempted to convert or put a religious book or tract into the hand of a hungry Irishman, for the good Hibernian custom was, first to fill the belly with potatoes, and then religious and other instruction might be imparted with some hope of success. (*Hear! and laughter.*) He (Mr. F.) would adopt that principle in India. Let Englishmen, in the first instance, find their Indian brethren employment and food—let them give a good sample of morality, as well as of religious theory—let them watch events and take every opportunity of furthering religious and other instruction—in short, let all Europeans show, by personal con-

duct, good Samaritan principles as regarding the Saviour's precepts, such as example, employment, food, instruction. (*Hear!*) It appeared to be the fashion to traduce the moral, as well as the religious, character of the natives; and also the Company's conduct, as retarding, instead of promoting Christianity. He grieved when recently he saw these erroneous ideas strongly put forward in another place, and he must be pardoned in expressing astonishment that the moral and intellectual character of the Hindoo, Mussulman, indeed he believed of every sect and station throughout India, should be so disparaged; to be treated as if they were the dregs and outcasts of every nation on the face of the earth, leaving the rest of creation pure and refined. He, however, as an Englishman, rejoiced that, notwithstanding the opinions and statements of hon. proprietors, of the clergy, and of others, justice in the highest degree was done to the natives and the government of India in no less places than the British Houses of Parliament, Lords and Commons, (*Hear, hear!*) In the House of Peers the Marquess of Lansdown, as minister of the Crown, alluding to the Company's government of India, did justice, (acquiesced in by the bench of bishops and other lords), to the Company's benevolent and wholesome rule over India. He entreated hon. proprietors also to keep in mind that the Company was the intervening power, alluded to by the noble marquess. He (Mr. F.) said, that the loss of the Indian colonies to France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland—the loss of all South America to Spain—the loss of St. Domingo (the most valuable of the West India islands) to France, and the incalculable loss of America to England, were chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the want of an intervening parental protecting power between those colonies and the mother countries. (*Hear, hear!*) And, he said, it must be admitted, that it was solely owing to the uniform, steady, prudent rule of the East-India Company, that the immense Indian territory had been preserved and made so beneficial to all England for near two hundred years; and he begged to impress upon all, that it would be only by such prudent conduct continuing uninterrupted, that we could hope to secure so valuable an acquisition, however the contrary might be urged. (*Hear, hear!*) The noble marquess said he should consider he took a very narrow view of a question involving the temporal happiness and welfare of one hundred millions of human beings, and of the families of nations comprised in that population, if he did not remind their lordships that they were charged before Providence and God with the welfare of these millions. He must draw their lordships' attention to the united testimony of all persons whose authority was valuable with respect to the social conditions of the natives of India, their mental capabilities, and their moral capacities. The united voices of all to whom he referred, declared that the very first step necessary to be taken towards improving their social condition, was only to be done by admitting them to fill the offices of government in the administration of the Company's rule over their fellow subjects. On this point he need scarce remind their lordships, they had the very highest authority in favour of what he stated, and this not only of persons who had been brought up in the service, and had invariably acquired their knowledge of the natives during a long course of years, but also of persons who had arrived in India when they had attained to mature age. He alluded to the late lamented general, Sir T. Munro, and the equally revered and lamented Bishop Heber, and in naming these high authorities, he could not conceive their equal could be found elsewhere. Sir Thomas Munro was a man who had risen through every grade of the service to the highest station, that of governor, and in all the relations of service, officer, statesman, and governor, he had acquitted himself of his duties in an extraordinary superior manner. He was familiar with the habits, language, thoughts, feelings, and capacities of the natives, and his knowledge of them led him to sympathize with them. The other, Bishop Heber, was a philosopher, a Christian, and a scholar, who, going out at a mature age to India, applied the knowledge which he possessed, as well as his fine reasoning powers, to the attainment of a perfect estimate of the condition, moral and mental, of the people of India. Bishop Heber says, "Of the natural disposition of the Hindoo, I still see abundant reason to think highly, and Dr. Bayley and Dr. Melville both agreed with me, that they are constitutionally kind-hearted, industrious, sober, and peaceable, at the same time that they show themselves, on proper occasions, a manly and courageous people." The hon. proprietor observed, regarding the Mahommedan dominion over the natives of India, that it appeared that the Hindoos to this day held such dominion in the highest degree of veneration and regard, notwithstanding such dominion was frequently exercised with great rigour and violence, and that it was only to be accounted for by the fact that the Musulman Government invariably pursued a non-interfering system with regard to the natives' religion, rites, habits, and prejudices. Let not, therefore, the immense population of India and in particular the native troops, (on which the Company greatly rely for security) compare the

Mahommedan non-interfering system for 600 years with the interference of the English clergy, missionaries, and others, year after year, with such rites, ceremonies, and prejudices, respected by the Musulman but interfered with by the Christians—and let it not be urged upon the mind of Hindoo and Musulman by Russian and Persian agents, that the Christian rulers, who profess more humility, charity, and benevolence, are less tolerant than the Heathen. He hoped that the clergy (who by the way receive about 100,000*l.* sterling annually from the toil of the abused and distressed Indian) would quietly and safely pursue their labours, and teach their European brethren to shew the Indian by personal conduct and manners, as well as by theory, the real substantial advantages of Christianity, and then leave its furtherance in the hand of the God of all nations to work out his own way, at his own time, and his own pleasure. (*Hear.*) The Government of India was steadily pursuing the safe course, and no doubt, if not prevented by over-zeal, would in due time, with the blessing of Providence, greatly further the cause we all aimed to accomplish—but he was fearful, if a contrary conduct should be adopted, that the consequences would be fatal to the cause of Christianity and to the best interests of England. The hon. proprietor again adverted to the strong assertions, that the natives were in a wretched deplorable state, not only as to religion, but as regarding common morality, habits, and manners,—nearly all vice without any redeeming quality. It certainly seemed they had their peculiar temples and images, and, as some assert, the Company derived therefrom a pecuniary benefit. Now, he begged to state that though such might be the fact, yet in point of temperance and other matters, he regretted to say, that if the European and Indian were weighed in the balance, the result would not be in favour of the former. The natives, for instance, had not thousands of temples dedicated to the god Juniper, as in England, where streams of liquid fire flowed morning, noon, and night, including Sabbath, to the destruction of millions of our fellow creatures in both soul and body, laying the foundation of every vice, every crime under heaven; creating at the same time the annual revenue of six or seven millions sterling, from a Christian community to a Christian government. The minister of the Crown, in the House of Commons, observed that there had been many complaints made of the manner in which the Company's affairs had been conducted, and more particularly of its political government of the natives; but he was prepared to contend that the people there had never during any reign, with perhaps the exception of that of one of their native sovereigns, experienced so many advantages, or so large a share of the more substantial blessings of good government, or the security of their property and the enjoyment of personal liberty and the impartial administration of justice, as they experienced on the whole from the administration of the Government of the East India Company. There were many he knew charged the East-India Company with not having taken pains to improve the moral condition of the people of India and their advancement to civilization. He was prepared to deny that assertion.—He did not intend to defend many acts of the Company's agents prior to Lord Cornwallis' administration in India, but generally since that time the policy of the Company had been marked by the grant of a succession of blessings in a country which had been so long open to the incursions of cruel periodical invaders, and liable to be trampled upon by successive tyrants. The natives were a peculiar people, and required a relaxation and repose from the consequences of ages of violence and rapacity. They had within the last twenty years grown a highly improved race, and had acquired a political existence.

The minister's statement of India and her Government, particularly Bishop Heber's high opinion of the natives, was received with loud cheers from the whole House of Commons. He, Mr. Fielder, apprehended that the high authorities mentioned were as extensive and as much to be relied upon as those of any others, with respect to the moral conduct and intellectual capacities of the Indian. He could give numerous statements from the evidence and writings of persons of the highest authority on the same points, were it not for taking up the time of the Court, leaving no doubt that there was generally no deficiency of moral character or of mental capacity in the Indian: on the contrary, he lamented to add, that there were not more drunkenness, debauchery, and vice to be found in India, than was daily exhibited in the large cities of Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that, instead of abuse and insult, we should all combine in rendering the Indian comfortable and happy in his worldly concerns, and show them that we do not wish to be tyrants but good rulers, ameliorating their condition as far as circumstances will permit, and then we should see whether we cannot, with some hope of success, first undermine their minor prejudices, and, in due time, rapidly progress in our Christian endeavours. He had not intended to have trespassed so much upon the time of the Court but for the strong expressions used by the hon. proprietor, Mr. Poynder,

who had, as it appeared to him, come down rather warmed from Exeter Hall to Leadenhall. (*Hear and a laugh!*) He respected that gentleman, and did not wish to hurt his feelings, or those of any other hon. proprietor: but he could not refrain from stepping forward on behalf of our Indian brethren, and he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would at all times do justice to the absent, notwithstanding the repeated attacks upon their moral character and conduct. For the attacks and abuse thrown upon the Indian out of doors, the Court of Proprietors were not accountable, but for those passing in the Court, they would be justly held answerable to the natives and to the country. Instead, let all unite to better the natives' personal condition, and show by our own moral and benevolent conduct, that our religion is preferable to their own in every point of view, and then there would be reasonable hope that the Almighty would bless our endeavours for effectuating the great object every Christian had in view. He apologized for having taken up so much time of the Court, but he could not hear the native thus attacked, and think of the Spanish proverb, "that the absent are always in the wrong," without feeling it his duty, as they are not here, to defend them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *D. Salomons* said that he wished to make only a few observations before the motion was disposed of. As to the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down he must say, let it not go forth to the world that the defalcation of the revenue, to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, should be any reason with this Court for not doing justice to the people of India, or that anything which they felt they should do should depend on such a consideration. He must say, if it required a mere sacrifice of revenue, "let the revenue perish, but let God's will be done." He thought the hon. proprietor had been unnecessarily severe upon what had fallen from the hon. mover. He, for one, exceedingly admired the zeal which that gentleman had displayed in bringing forward this subject; it was highly praiseworthy; but, in saying that, he did not mean to apply any terms of censure, or to wound the feelings of the hon. proprietor. He thought the hon. proprietor was arguing too much in detail. The principle, however, was to consider not only the people of India, but the people of this country. As to himself, he should be most ready to lend any aid in in his power to put down the dreadful practice of erecting and worshipping images of stone and wood as representatives of the living God: but, at the same time, he thought we should act discreetly, and not do anything to offend the religious prejudices and principles of the people of India. He would admit that the details given were very interesting; but it was a very difficult question for the Court of Proprietors to discuss, and one which he wished to be left with the Directors. Let them look back to the condition of India under the guidance of this court, and they would be convinced that there was a strong desire in this country that the prejudices and feelings of the people of India should be respected. He was sure they would enter as far into their feelings as prudence and good sense would allow, but it was impossible to say to what extent religious prejudices might carry any one. (*Hear!*)

Major *Oliphant* said, it formerly appeared that the Court of Directors had made up their minds on the subject, and the despatch so often alluded to had been very properly sent out; but, since then, they have gone back from that order. He would only just say that there were certain facts to be got rid of before it could be shewn that they had acted up to it. He held in his hand a general ordinance issued at Trichinopoly, by which it appeared that European soldiers had been kept out on a Sunday to fire salutes at a Mahometan festival. He had been in India himself twenty years, and had never heard any complaint on that subject certainly; but that was no reason why this statement should be untrue, and until it was contradicted he must believe it to be the case. He was sure that no gentleman present would say it was right for European soldiers to fire at Mahometan or Hindoo ceremonials. (*Hear, hear!*) Now this was not interfering with the prejudices of Mahometans or Hindoos, but of Christians (*hear, hear!*); and it was the claim, the just claim of every man, that his religion should not be interfered with. (*Hear!*) He would maintain that nothing was more easy than to get rid of this grievance, and he thought that the Court of Directors was bound to send out general instructions to put an end to it. (*Hear, hear!*) What they required was, some clear and definite rule, which might be strictly acted up to. He would ask, whether salutes of the kind which he had referred to should be fired on any festival? Whether Christmas-day, New Year's-day, or any other holyday, ought to be distinguished in that manner? Let the court say that no salutes whatever should be fired, either by Mahometan, Hindoo, or Christian. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not fair to do away with it for one religious class and not for another; and, if they got rid of it altogether, they would thus prevent any insult being offered to the religion of any particular class. (*Hear, hear!*) They might just as well do so

and save the powder that was wasted on these trumpery occasions. It might be effected with the greatest possible ease. The court said, "We do not intend to make any alteration in the customary escorts allowed on the occasion of religious ceremonials to persons of rank," on the ground that the honour was paid to the individual and not to the occasion; but he would maintain that it was just as easy to get rid of this as it was of the salutes, and that if they ventured to do so, nobody could complain of it. Nothing was more easy than for the Court of Directors to say "Let no person in the service of the East-India Company be required to be present at, or take any part in, any religious ceremony but those who are of that particular religion (*Hear, hear!*), and let all the guards, forming the escort, be of the same religious persuasion as that to which the ceremony belonged. (*Hear!*) He would appeal to any member of this court who was at all acquainted with the natives of India, whether they complained of anything more than the mere attendance on these ceremonials. That was certainly his view of the subject, and he firmly believed that no native would take offence if the men who formed his own escort were chosen from those of his own religion. He believed they would consider it only just to the officers of the Company, and not intended as any slight to their religion (*Hear, hear!*); in fact, his own opinion was that they wished to be left alone. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought such a general principle might very well go forth from this Court to the government of India; but he should not have risen unless it had been to say that the Court might very well carry out the the despatch of 1833, by doing away with the firing of salutes entirely, and ordering all escorts to be formed of persons of the religion to which the ceremony belonged. (*Hear, hear!*)

An *Hon. Proprietor* said, that, having been many years in India, he considered that he knew something of the habits and feelings of the people of India; and he could state that they did not express a wish for anything more than not being required to attend on ceremonies belonging to a religion different from their own. He knew, too, from correspondence with many persons in India, that several individuals, high in the service, would rather give up their situations than be compelled to join on the occasions referred to. With respect to the character of the Hindoo, he must say he had a high opinion of it; but, surely, the government of the British in India could not be compared with that of the Mahometans. He hoped the court would enforce the order of 1833, which they had sent out; for it was necessary to the peace of India and the happiness of those officers, who, acting on a right principle, would rather resign than join in the religious ceremonials of others. (*Hear!*)

Sir *J. Bryant* said, the observations of the hon. proprietor opposite appeared to ascribe to the meeting, at which Lord Brougham presided, hostility to the Court of Directors. He (Sir J. Bryant) had attended on that occasion, having seen an advertisement the previous day, that a meeting was to be held to consider the promotion of the welfare of India. Ignorant of the views of the projectors, he went to hear them, and, though his name appeared in the enumeration of those present, that was all his part in the proceedings of the meeting. He was a candidate for the East-Indian Direction, but if the success of his pursuit interdicted his attending at any place where he might obtain information regarding India—the promise of any advantage to the people of that country—perish all hopes of the direction! He had not heard before that day that any Anglo-Indian had joined in the appeal against the abolition of the suttee. Indeed, it would astonish him to learn that any interference to that effect had been made from such a quarter. Too much praise could not be given to Lord William Bentinck for his firmness in the cause of humanity, in having put an end to that most atrocious and revolting practice, and if any member of that Court should move for the erection of a monument to his memory, he would most willingly second it. He differed from many points of that noble lord's administration in India, but in the abolition of the suttee, he had his highest reverence and respect. Neutrality, strict neutrality, on the part of the Indian Government, with respect to the religion of the natives, could not be too strictly observed; it was the principle of all practical men; all who knew India well believed it to be essential to our security. During his long residence in India, he had seen many striking illustrations of the extreme jealousy of the people, Mohamedans as well as Hindus, at any supposed interference with their religious worship. He would mention an instance of neutrality, forced indeed, but not inapplicable. In the religious disturbances some years ago at Benares, the holy city of the Hindus, there was resident there at the time a foreign prince, the sometime Peishwah, or emperor, of the Mahrattas. Out of respect to his former rank and dignity, he was allowed to retain about him a large armed force. Of that force was a party of some thousand Patans, Mohamedans, natives of our provinces. Their chiefs waited on the Mahratta, and were said thus to have ad-

dressed him:—"Our brethren, the true believers, are at this moment in mortal strife with your brethren, the idolaters. You are our prince, and we are your soldiers. We have eaten your salt, and our bodies are your rampart against any injury. You are a brahmin and a prince, and the Hindus seek your countenance. Now mark: remain quiet, and you are safe; but if by any word or sign you communicate with them, that moment we take off your head, and we join our brethren contending in the city." The prince remained quiet, and his soldiers faithful. All this time, the British Christian officer passed through the city without apprehension from either party; he was as safe as if in this Court; they requested him to retire, lest he should be accidentally hurt. He belonged to the Government, neutral in time of peace, but whose sword in time of violence was directed against the offenders, without reference to their religion. He hoped to be allowed to add another instance of neutrality in a Hindu, not political neutrality, but of a higher order. In these disturbances, the Hindus latterly had the ascendancy, and the Musulmans retired and barricaded their houses. The Hindus rushed on to destroy the mosque built on the site of the temple, mentioned by the hon. proprietor on the floor, as having been razed to the ground by the emperor Aurungzebe Passing the house of the mootuwullee, or superintendent of the mosque, suddenly the door burst open, and a child, his son, ran out into the street. The Rajpoot sabres were immediately raised to cut down the child of the detested Musulman, when one of their party caught the boy in his arms, and exclaimed, "You shed the blood of a brahmin!" Before the Hindus could recover themselves to snatch the boy from his sanctuary, the brahmin with his charge had disappeared, and he effectually concealed him until our bayonets had swept the streets, when he delivered the boy to the British magistrate. But if the strictest neutrality should be observed towards the Hindu and the Mohamedan, was not the same neutrality due to the Christian? There was a great difference between protecting their religion and compromising our own. During thirty years' service under the Bengal Government, he had never known an instance of a Christian officer being required to take a part in an idolatrous ceremony; and, fortified by the same assurance from others, he had not hesitated to declare his belief, that these imputations were unfounded, and that the mistake arose from converting the compliment due and paid to the prince, into a compliment paid to the idol; but he found he was in error in supposing that the European officers had not been required to take a part in any of the religious ceremonies of the natives, for on reading a pamphlet published, he believed, by an hon. member of that Court, he found an order for a party of four hundred men, in which were, of course, many British officers, to take part in the Dusserah procession. Of such an order he could not approve; it was in direct contradiction to that command which he had learnt as a child, and now taught to his children:—"To any graven image thou shalt not bow down."

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. and gallant proprietor was mistaken as to the Dusserrah procession. It was not a religious ceremony; it was only an occasion on which the troops of a native prince were assembled. He had had himself to attend that procession for a quarter of an hour; (*hear, hear!*) but he had never seen any of our troops drawn out and ordered to give salutes at any religious ceremony whatever. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *J. Bryant* said, that there were in force treaties and rules guaranteeing to the people of India the most perfect freedom of their religious worship. After the battle of Plassey, a grant of land was made by a native prince to the Company, one condition of which was, that the Company should govern according to established customs and usages, and to which the Company declared they would adhere. That little grant of territory, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, was the first rood of land obtained by the Company in Bengal, and had been the nucleus of that immense empire, comprising more than one million of square miles, and containing one hundred and twenty-three millions of subjects. In the spirit of that agreement, rules and orders had been made and collected, and formed into a code by Lord Cornwallis, and by this also the religious observances of the natives were declared to be fully protected; and by an Act of Parliament passed soon after, it was enacted, that all these orders should have the force of law, if not disallowed in two years, which none of them had been. He (Sir J. B.) said, that as far as he could understand, the Indian Government was disposed to carry into full effect the Court's orders for the abolition of the pilgrim-tax. It had been already abolished at Allahabad. At that place there was no temple with an establishment of brahmins, and the execution of the Court's orders was not attended with the same difficulty as at Juggernaut; and he saw by the Indian newspapers, indications of the withdrawal from Juggernaut also, it being supposed that arrangements were in progress for making over the superintendence of the temple to the Dhurma Subha, a religious society of Hindus.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that he could state, on the best authority of a British officer

who was present on the occasion alluded to by the hon. and gallant proprietor, and on whose authority he could place implicit reliance, that not only were the officers ordered to attend the ceremony, but they did honour to the idol, by firing salutes, when it was thrown into the river. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not intended to have said a word on this very important subject, but he could not resist giving his ample thanks to the hon. and gallant proprietor opposite (Sir J. Bryant), and also to the hon. and gallant proprietor near him (Major Oliphant), for their very able and independent speeches this day. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished that their example could be oftener imitated in this Court than it was, both behind and before the bar, for we should then see there hon. proprietors whom they might hear deliver sentiments fully, freely, and independently. He did not the least doubt, that the hon. and gallant proprietor would find this course the best way of recommending himself to the Court for a seat in the direction. (*Hear, hear!*) He only wished to see more such men in the direction, even if they made room for them by the removal of some who were now there. (*Hear, and a laugh.*)

Mr. *Marriott* said, that as there was clearly a difference of opinion between those on this side of the bar and the other, whether the act of homage was paid to the idol or the individual, (*hear, hear!*) it should be set at rest by some such suggestion as that of the hon. proprietor on the other side; *viz.* of an order being sent out to relieve the officers, by doing away with their attendance at ceremonies, or what they consider doing homage to an idol. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder*, in reply, said, that he had been asked by the hon. and gallant proprietor opposite, to support, if he could, the allegations that an appeal that came from India against the act of Lord William Bentinck for the abolition of suttee, was from the Anglo-Indians; and to show, if he could, that it was not from the natives of India, but from the Anglo-Indians there. Now, he said, with deep and sincere regret, in answer to the inquiry, that, from the information that he had received from India, and the authenticity and truth of which he had no more doubt of than he had of his own existence, it did appear that the appeal in question, though not in fact signed by any other than natives (*hear, hear!*), was, to make use of a very well-known term, "got up" by some Anglo-Indians, who thought it was not likely that the abolition of suttee would be carried into effect, if an appeal were made against it to the King in council here. When that appeal, however, came to be heard and discussed, it was wisely dealt with by that truly Protestant King, William 4th, and his then Protestant advisers. (*Hear, hear!*) They felt that it was a righteous act of a British governor to put a stop to the effusion of human blood if possible; not forgetting that the Roman soldiers themselves had acted in the same way towards the Druids in this country. The Romans themselves allowed idolatry, but they opposed the Druids in their wicked act of human sacrifice, and exterminated them, especially in Anglesea, for making such devastation and bloodshed. Now, having adverted to the information he had received from India, he would pass to the matter immediately before the Court, only saying, that from the channel through which that information had reached him, he did not doubt its truth, and therefore was not ashamed to publish it, with his name, as he had done in his address on the abolition of suttee. If he believed it then, he did so equally now; but most happy should he be if he were proved to be wrong. There was no man in England who admired more than he did, the rejection of the appeal by that excellent monarch who had now gone hence to receive the reward of his good works in a crown of glory. In reply to the remarks of the hon. proprietor, (Mr. Fielder), who had been pleased to imagine that, because the people of our own land had been known to be much addicted to gin drinking, and until we could make them leave off that practice, and the government give up the revenue they received from it, we had no business to interfere with the people of India (*No, no!* from Mr. Fielder),—that was the point, (*no, no!*)—he begged he might not be again interrupted. (*Hear!*) He must say that he had over and over again in this Court been ready to prove, that a certain missionary had corresponded with him, who stated that the religion of India was a source of vice, and immorality, and wickedness, that he dared not describe in any of the learned languages, or any modern one. Some instances, indeed, he did put into the French language, but much difficulty had he had before he ventured to publish them. So pleased however, was the Court of Directors with the account, that they ordered eight hundred copies of it to be published and distributed. The book which he now held in his hand was, at least many pages of it, filled with the names of honourable men who had subscribed for it. Now, surely, there was a difference between a religion that condemned the crimes which arose from a violation of moral propriety, and a religion which made the most odious and revolting scenes of immorality and wickedness a part of its service. If, indeed, the people of India were so good and amiable (*hear, hear!*), what did we want by introducing Christianity there? It

was a work of supererogation, as the Romish Church would say, to force Christianity down their throats, if they would do without it; though he believed that no man was ever truly blessed without possessing it and acting upon it. When the hon. proprietor said that the Almighty could bring about the improvement of the Hindoos in his own time, he would ask him, did he forget that the Almighty never worked without means? that he had never done so from the beginning of the world? and what were those means but the Word of God? He was not talking without his book; he was speaking in the presence of many who were aware that, according to the last despatch of the Bishop of Calcutta, no less than seventy villages in Kishnagur had applied for copies of the Scriptures. They had now come forward and asked the British for them. When a comparison was made between Exeter Hall and Leadenhall, he did not know what the hon. proprietor meant, for he did not go to Exeter Hall; but, on this particular part of the subject, he must say there was no mistaken zeal or overwarmth, for the Bishop had, before giving copies of the Scriptures, sent Archdeacon Dealtry over to Kishnagur to make a proper investigation into the matter, and see that those who wished it might be baptized, and the word of God put into their hands, so that their miserable idolatry and ignorance might cease. He, himself, honoured the word of God, and so, he was sure, did the hon. proprietor; but he could not hear the observations of the hon. proprietor without entering his solemn protest against the course which he recommended. We knew better in this country, because we were better taught; but let no man say, that the matter in question should take its free course.

Mr. *Fielder* rose to explain.—The hon. proprietor (Mr. P.) said that he (Mr. F.) had contended, that because gin-palaces, intemperance, and the many vices abounding in England, could not be prevented, the East-India Company were not to attempt the prevention of vice in India. Now he, in reply, begged to say, that the hon. proprietor had quite mistaken him, for all that he said was, that as intemperance, vice, and irreligion abounded in England, insomuch that the whole power of the English government and of the English clergy upon the spot could not prevent it, how could it be expected that the government of India, with only a handful of European troops, could prevent vices in one hundred millions of people, in a country about thirteen thousand miles distant from England?

The motion was then agreed to.

ATTENDANCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

Mr. *J. Poynder* then rose to bring forward the motion, of which notice had been before the Court for the last three months—"That there be laid before the Court such information as may be necessary for the purpose of shewing how far the Directors' despatch of the 20th of February 1833, (which had now been received in India upwards of six years) has been duly acted upon by the Supreme Government and the subordinate authorities." The hon. member said that he had so often delivered his opinions upon this subject to the Court, that he would now only lay the motion before them, without making any further observations.

Mr. *Hankey* said, that he rose with pleasure to second this motion; because it was something in advance—something new to what had been done before. He seconded the motion, because he agreed most cordially with his hon. friend who had been so energetic in bringing the subject before the Court; but, at the same time, he must distinguish between the matter and the manner. He wished, indeed, that this question had been brought forward in a different manner, and had not been discussed with so much warmth as it had before excited; for there would then have been, no doubt, a greater advance in the question, (*hear, hear*). He was of opinion, however, that this subject should be kept before the Court, because it was of vital importance, and carried in itself nothing hostile to the Company. He, indeed, felt himself pledged with his hon. friend to bring it forward until the victory should be gained—that was, the triumph of truth, justice, and right, over evil and idolatry, (*hear, hear*). They were pledged to that, and so was the Court of Directors. He thought it became them to give a pledge to the people of Great Britain, who had taken so large a share in the interest of this question; and also a pledge of fidelity to the people of India, who had supported it on the other side of the ocean; that they might see and know that, although they were divided from us, yet even if the question were more unpopular than it is now, this Court would never desert it. What was it that the advocates of the motion wanted? All they asked for was, the fulfilment of the pledge that was given to them and to the whole world, and he might say, morever, to God, a great many years ago. They had heard nothing of it, however, except as it was virtually contained in the despatch of 1833, (*hear, hear*). Now, he would say, on behalf of Christianity, that we ought not to allow that great

charter (for such he would call it), to lie on the ground, and be trampled under foot neglected. It was vain to talk of impropriety, or of the danger that might arise from discussions of this question; it was too late for any one to say that the advance of this measure was not compatible with the rights and consciences of others, and with the liberties of men, both in India and in Great Britain. On the part of those who advocated this great measure, he might say, that to advance one single step could in no way be injurious to the consciences and feelings of any person whatsoever. All they wanted was, to leave things alone; to withdraw from idolatry in India all sanction of the authority or protection of the Company in any way or degree whatever, either by its countenance or by deriving any revenue from it. It appeared, however, that even up to the latest moment, that neutrality had not been adopted, and indeed, how could it be so, unless the despatch of the Court of Directors of 1833 be acted up to? Surely, no Christian man could refuse his assent to the great principle of withdrawing the Company's sanction from idolatry in India; and he therefore hoped no member of the Court would oppose the demand that was embodied in the motion now before the Court. Let him tell the Court that Madras would become, at no very distant time, an object of the attention of the British Government on various grounds, and more especially in this particular one. When they considered the handsome manner in which Sir P. Maitland had acted, and the striking and splendid sacrifice he had made for the principles which he (Mr. Hankey) was now advocating, it was not only highly to the credit of that distinguished military officer, but would do much to effect the object they mutually had in view (*hear, hear*); and he trusted that he would not withdraw his influence until the object was completely attained. He would say, therefore, that the sacrifice of Sir P. Maitland was a pledge to the people of Great Britain and India that this object should be effected, (*hear, hear*). If that were done, and this question set at rest, instead of the feelings of the people being continually irritated and animosity kept alive, as was at present the case, he was sure that a calm would immediately ensue. (*Hear, hear!*) And he must say that he was perfectly persuaded of this, and a great and important thing it was, that India wanted a bond, appealing to the affections as well as to the interests of the natives of India, with this country—a sort of *nexus*, which could not be obtained but with Christianity. It was on that ground that they would renew their endeavours on this question, until the object in view was gained; he felt sure that in advancing this measure, on any ground whatsoever, they were doing that which was most conducive to the welfare and interest of India. He therefore trusted, that, if this motion were carried, the Court of Directors would give to the views of those who brought it forward, their entire concurrence, not merely, he would say, their tacit, but their active concurrence; and shew that they were determined to give the most satisfactory and complete effect to the despatch of 1833, (*hear!*) which he might call the charter of Christians, both in England and India, who opposed the sanction of idolatrous worship by the Company. The hon. proprietor concluded by saying, he should certainly take the sense of the Court on the motion.

Mr. Fielder wished to know, whether there were not different treaties between the East-India Company and some of the native princes, by which they were bound not to interfere with the religious worship of the natives?

Mr. *Poynder*.—No, no!

The *Chairman* said, there were no treaties to that effect, nor were they necessary; for it was always understood that there would be no interference.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that he wished to make only a few observations on this subject. It was one of the highest importance, and which he trusted would receive the due consideration of the Court. He must, however, deprecate the manner in which some hon. proprietors had spoken of the religious opinions and conduct of the Hindoos. He regretted much to find that some well-meaning, but imprudent parties had, in alluding to our fellow-subjects, described them as very different from what we could wish them to be, accusing them of every vice and crime, as though they were the most degraded people on the earth! (*Hear, hear!*) When he saw tracts, like those which were then exhibited in the Court, put forth to the world, holding them up as guilty of sacrificing human lives to their deities, he could not help expressing his feelings as strongly as he did, for he felt that the charge, and he spoke confidently, was most unjust. He trusted that it would not be said that the Court sympathized with such tracts. The natives were quite as able to possess the highest degree of felicity that any human being could enjoy, as any person in any part of England. (*Hear!*) The better class of them were as strictly observant of fidelity to their engagements, and of their commercial treaties, and as truly honourable in the affairs of those who treated them with kindness and generosity, as the people of any nation in the world. None, indeed, were more susceptible to the best feel-

ings (*Hear, hear*); and he trusted that it would go forth to the world, that the observations which had been made this day on the natives of India were not intended to cast any slur on them, but that we only wish to act and concur with them in removing that cloud of darkness which hung over them, and to instruct them in true principles. With respect to the obligation upon us, of teaching them those duties which Christians might inculcate, without putting forth their particular tenets and doctrines; he was sure that the hon. gentleman would agree with him, that in respect to India, there was no part of our history in which truth and right were more attended to than the present, because in every part of that country there was much going on that would effect that which the hon. proprietor was so anxious to carry out. As for himself, he must say, that he saw the danger of acting rashly, and he would implore the Court to be cautious. They had the example of Portugal before them; and if we wish to carry forward any scheme to lead the Hindoos from error, particularly at the present time, when so many emissaries were going about in India, misrepresenting our objects and intentions, it must be done with caution, and great moderation in language. He offered these remarks with good faith towards the hon. proprietor; and he thought that all would agree with him in the necessity of acting in the most cautious manner towards our East-Indian possessions.

An *Hon. Proprietor* said, that he agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just set down, in the wise and just remarks which he had made on the necessity of caution. He would just allude to a period, thirty-three years back, which had reference to that particular subject which the hon. proprietor, who seconded this motion, had spoken of, in respect to the difficulty of the Madras Government. That Government, thirty-three years ago, was placed in very peculiar circumstances as to the question now under discussion; and it might be in the recollection of many gentlemen now present, that the Government of Madras, the 3d of December 1806, on the occasion of the mutiny at Vellore, issued an order, in consequence of the belief which was created by some evil-disposed persons, who represented to the troops that it was intended to force them to change their religion. The order of the Government was to the effect—"It was found that many persons of evil intentions had endeavoured, for malicious purposes, to impress on the native troops the intention of the Government to force upon them Christianity, and that such reports had been believed by many. His Excellency the Governor in Council deemed it right, therefore, to give to the native troops his promise, that the same respect which had been universally shewn by the British Government for their religion and customs (*hear, hear!*) would always be observed, and that there would be no interference on the part of Government with the Hindoos and Mahometans in the practice of their religious opinions."—That order was directed to be translated into the different native languages, and to be made known to every native: not only so, but it was ordered to be sent round to all the magistrates in a circular, so as to be put up in every part of the country. He mentioned this, in consequence of the allusion of the hon. proprietor near him to this order of 1833, which the hon. proprietor regarded as their charter of religious toleration; and merely meant to impress on the Court the necessity of the utmost caution in treating this question. He did not wish to make any observation upon it himself; for he thought it belonged more especially to the Court of Directors. It was, in his opinion, hardly a subject for the Court of Proprietors to discuss, or upon which they could deliver any precise law. (*Hear, hear!*) It must be left to the Directors and the local government. (*Hear, hear!*) He had always thought that true policy was a part of religion itself (*hear, hear!*); and that it was politic and proper to secure to every man the rights he possessed (*hear, hear!*); and he would say that every man had a right to his own religion. We had seen the Turkish ambassador, not two years ago, attending the ceremony of her Majesty's coronation in Westminster Abbey, and yet he had no doubt that his Excellency remained just as true a Mahometan as ever.

Sir *J. Bryant* submitted, that there were in existence decided treaties with several of the Hindoo chiefs, which he understood guaranteed security to the religious institutions of the natives. For instance, on the very first grant to the English of land in India, immediately after the battle of Plassey, a grant was made of certain lands by the prince of that country, who said, on granting it, that the Hon. East India Company "were to govern according to the ancient usages and established practice of the country." That was decided language, and plain; and the Company, on accepting the land, said, "We will do so." This declaration of the Company was afterwards confirmed; and if we referred to the original grant of that very first rood of land which we possessed in India, that nucleus of the immense territory, comprising more than 1,000,000 of square miles, and containing upwards of 100,000,000 of subjects, we should find that that was ex-

pressly laid down. Secondly, he would submit that, in the spirit of that agreement, rules and orders had been made by Lord Cornwallis, who, indeed, in the preamble of his Regulations, had made the same declarations. There was also an Act of Parliament, confirming all the Regulations of the Indian government, which said, "that if they were not disallowed, in two years they should become law." Now, Lord Cornwallis had collected all the orders and regulations into one code, and declared that they should be for the better government of India; and afterwards there was passed the Act he had referred to, confirming that code, and declaring, in the terms of Lord Cornwallis, as far as he could recollect, that all those orders should become law, unless they were disallowed within two years; and of course, as two years had now elapsed without their being disallowed, they were now law.

Mr. *Fielder.*—That is the fact.

Mr. *Marriot* did not think there was anything either rash or precipitate in the motion of the honourable mover, six years having expired since the despatch was sent out. The object of the motion was for information from the Court of Directors as to how far their despatch of February 1833 had been duly acted upon; and he thought the proprietors had a right to know that it was fully carried into effect: especially as another despatch appeared to have been sent out afterwards tending to neutralize its effect.

Sir *J. Bryant.*—The pilgrim's tax had been abolished at Allahabad; and, as he believed, nearly abolished elsewhere. By the papers, too, he saw that it was intended to leave the management of the Temple of Juggernaut to a religious society at Calcutta; so that it appeared to him that the Government were attending to this subject. He had, however, heard that an honourable gentleman, on the other side of the court, had, when this was announced, proposed a motion and a vote of censure on the Indian government.

Mr. *J. Poynder.* — I never proposed such a motion.

Sir *J. Bryant.*—Then the spirit of it was to that effect.

Mr. *J. Poynder.*—It was not.

Sir *J. Bryant* had been mistaken, then; but he had seen, in the papers, a letter from the honourable proprietor, regretting the orders that had been issued respecting the care at Juggernaut, but he had not thought it right to notice it before.

Major *Oliphant* said, he would not enter into any discussion of the rules and orders. The question was, whether British officers should or not be compelled to attend religious ceremonies of the natives contrary to their consciences. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* could only say that the orders of the Court of 1833 were in the progress of accomplishment in India generally; and in Bengal they had been completely carried out, for not only was the pilgrim tax at Allahabad entirely abolished, but nearly so everywhere else. In reference, however, to his hon. and gallant friend's explanation as to the existence of treaties on the subject of the religious observances of the natives, he was misunderstood when, a few moments before, he said there were none. He meant treaties with foreign states. There were treaties with some of the native princes which the Company had entered into, by one of which they were compelled, having done away with the pilgrim tax, to make a considerable payment for the support of the temple at Juggernaut, so that he did not think much would be gained by the change. Still it was agreeable to the orders of 1833. He believed that there was no intention on the part of the British government in India to elude any part of the order; and he sincerely desired, as well as the hon. porprietor who introduced this motion, to see Christianity promoted in India, by every means consistent with our duty to the natives and to God. But the way in which we gained our empire in India seemed to be daily escaping us. We got it by a hold on the good feelings of the natives of India, and not by avowing an intention, after transferring them from the government of the native princes in India to our rule, to take every means for subverting their religion and their sincerely cherished habits and feelings. (*Hear, hear!*) He was quite as anxious as any one could be to have a better system in India, but he differed altogether with some as to the means by which the great object in view should be carried into effect; and he was satisfied that any one who had any knowledge of human nature would say that this continual agitation of the question, and those constant denunciations of the religious rites of the people (*Hear, hear!*) was a bad way to begin, and not the proper course to fit them for the Christian faith. (*Hear, hear!*) It would, indeed, rather show how unmindful we were ourselves of the principles of Christian charity and toleration. (*Hear, hear!*) The object of the Court of Directors was to carry out the order of 1833 as far as they consistently could; but not to be urged to go beyond that which they thought safe and prudent. The papers now before the court he trusted would satisfy them that the object in view was in the way of attainment. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not say more. He could not consent to the production of any papers which were not already before the Court of Proprietors, if they would not satisfy the hon.

mover, and if he proceeded to a division on his motion he must, for one, vote against it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder.*—I am much concerned to hear you state, sir, that you are opposed to the production of information on this subject.

The *Chairman.*—I beg distinctly to say that I am not opposed to information, but to such information as the motion of the honourable proprietor calls for. I am opposed to the production of the information sent home from the government of India—in which there are some parts which it would not be desirable to publish at present. No doubt, in the course of time, the same objections will not exist to its publication, and it will be laid before the Court, but not at present. I repeat, that the orders sent out are now in the course of execution, and that the publication for which the honourable proprietor calls would, at present, be inconvenient.

Mr. *Weeding.*—The Court had been informed, more than twelve months ago, that much had been done towards carrying the despatches, sent out in 1833, into execution. He could not see, therefore, what objection could now be made to tell them what that progress was, and this could best be done by giving such extracts as the Directors might think proper, from the despatches forwarded by the Government of India.

Mr. *D. Salomons* observed, that the honourable proprietor who last addressed the Court seemed to forget what had just been stated from the chair—that the orders contained in the despatch of 1833 were in the progress of execution, and that it would be inconvenient to publish, at present, certain parts of the accounts sent home. Under such circumstances, he hoped that the honourable proprietor would not press his motion. It was the less necessary to do so at present, as the question was one which had made too strong an impression on the public mind to be blinked or set aside. He had listened with pleasure to many of the sentiments expressed by the honourable proprietor (Mr. Poynder), and concurred with him in much that he had argued, and was also fully convinced of the goodness of his object and the purity of his intention; but, with the best intentions, great care should be taken so to act here, that our zeal to convert the Hindoos should not appear as if we intended to destroy their religion by force, or to interfere with the principles of religious toleration, We should open to them the Book of Life, and give them every opportunity of consulting it, and leave the result to God. Any attempt at conversion by interfering with the religious ceremonies of the natives would have an effect the very reverse of what was intended. There was one thing, however, which we had a right to do—and that was, to prevent our Christian servants from attending at the religious ceremonies of the natives, against their conscientious feelings. He hoped, therefore, that from that day forward we should get rid of discussions on this subject, and avoid anything which might undermine our influence in India. Let us act with justice, and bear in mind that on the opinion entertained of our justice and our toleration, depended the continuance of our supremacy in that vast empire now under our jurisdiction. It was quite clear that a population of more than one hundred millions could not be kept down by a handful of Europeans. Our influence, he repeated, must depend on the sense entertained of our justice and toleration. He would again express his hope that the honourable proprietor would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Poynder* said that, with every feeling of respect for the hon. proprietor who had just addressed the Court, he could not act on his suggestion by withdrawing his motion. If the motion had been to put Judaism instead of Christianity in India, it might—

Mr. *D. Salomons* rose to order. The hon. proprietor was, he submitted, wholly irregular and out of order in such a personal allusion as he had just made. (Cries of "*Hear, hear!*" and "*Chair, chair!*" from several proprietors.)

The *Chairman* considered the allusion of the hon. proprietor altogether uncalled for, and hoped that he would explain.

Mr. *Poynder* said that the remark he was about to make (for he had not concluded the sentence when he was interrupted) was a general one, and not meant to apply to any particular individual present.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said that the allusion must have been meant to apply to him. It could not have applied to any other proprietor who had addressed the Court.

Mr. *Goldsmid* asked the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) what it was he did mean?

Mr. *Poynder* did not see how the hon. proprietor could take the allusion as meant offensively to him.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said the allusion was meant offensively to him, and he claimed the protection of the Court. No one ever deserved any offensive allusion to his religion less than he did, for no man was more guarded in abstaining from any invidious allusion to the religion of another. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* was sure that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) would explain an allusion which, though it might not have been offensively meant, was, at least, uncalled-for by anything that had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Salomons.) (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* assured the worthy proprietor and the Court that nothing was farther from his intention than to say anything with the view of giving him offence, and, if he had been allowed to conclude the sentence, it would have been seen that he had no such wish. With this disclaimer, which he hoped would be considered satisfactory, he would drop the matter and call the attention of the Court to some of the objections urged against his motion. An hon. proprietor had alluded to the proceedings of the government of India with respect to the mutiny at Vellore, and to the declaration that it was not intended in any way to interfere with the religious rites or customs of the native troops. Now, it fortunately happened that, if there were one objection less founded upon real fact than another, it was that which arose out of a supposition that the mutiny at Vellore was in any degree the result of a religious feeling on the part of the native troops, or any invasion of their religious opinions or prejudices by their European commanders. He had the highest authority—that of the Governor of Madras himself—confirmed also by the deliberate judgment of the Court of Directors, pronounced after a full investigation of the whole affair, in their official letter to the government abroad, dated 29th of May, 1807, for concluding "that" (he quoted the Directors' own words) "the immediate cause of discontent among the sepoys was the introduction of certain innovations in their dress, which were offensive, and, as they held, degrading to them; and the captive sons of the late Tippoo Sultan, with their adherents and abettors, took occasion, from this dissatisfaction, to instigate them to insurrection and revolt, with the view of effecting their own liberation and the restoration of the Mahomedan power in that quarter." Such was the short, but authentic account of this matter from the best authority, which, he must contend, put an end to the argument derived from the supposition that the mutiny alluded to had at all arisen from the belief on the part of the native troops that any interference was intended in their religious ceremonies by the Indian government. He would next call the attention of the Court to the arguments used by more than one hon. proprietor as to the obligations said to be imposed upon us by treaties with reference to the protection of the religion of the natives of India. The arguments thus put forward assumed that we are bound, by positive treaty, to protect the natives in the full possession of all their religious rites and privileges; and, therefore, that we could do no act which should violate this compact, or effect any alteration in the existing state of things. It was thus contended that we took the ceded provinces *cum onere*, with whatever obligations we found attached to them, and were therefore to be regarded as mere trustees for the administration of such revenues of the temples, as we found they derived from their several endowments, of all which we had become the faithful protectors, and were therefore bound to preserve and maintain the temples, with their internal pollutions and external resources, in all their former integrity. He considered this as an objection worthy of the utmost attention, and he accordingly desired to examine it as fully as its importance demanded. He would readily admit that if any such construction of treaties as was now contended for could possibly be justified, the view which he had taken of our obligations must be erroneous. There would, indeed, be more weight in the objection if the present motion sought, by any violent or coercive measures, to abrogate the privileges of heathen worship. But he must again remind the court that it only asked our own abandonment of the tributes, and in no way invaded the guarantee supposed to be secured by this allowed compact with idolatry. If, indeed, the motion went considerably farther than it did, he apprehended that even then those who objected to all and every interference on the score of treaties would find it impossible to establish the correctness of their opinions; but still less could they succeed in shewing that the argument derived from treaties obliged us to partake of the profits of idolatry. In considering this subject, he had, of course, deemed it his duty to read the whole of the charters under which the Company held its existence, as well as all the treaties of Bengal, and he found in them nothing opposed to the pacific introduction of Christianity, (itself the greatest possible invasion of heathenism,) and much less to the refusal on our part to derive a revenue from heathen worship. The very first charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, (dated the 31st of December, in the 43d of her reign,) so far from containing any saving clause in favour of the religion of the natives, expressly authorized the exercise of the British trade in India, "any diversity of religion or faith to the contrary notwithstanding," which provision had been repeated, with scarcely any exception, through every subsequent charter down to those of more modern times. This was more especially shewn in the charter of William the Third, (in September 1698.) which expressly stipulated that the Company should use means to instruct the natives in the Christian religion. In the original treaty regarding both Bahar and Orissa (in which Gya and Jaggernáth are situated), the firman

of the Mogul Shah Alum of the 29th of December 1764, was not opposed to the introduction of a purer faith, still less did it oblige us to an active support of heathenism, and least of all did it justify our participation in the profits to be derived from it. The firman of the 12th of August 1765, which followed, contained not a syllable on the subject; and the final partition treaty with the Soubadar of the Deccan, of the 28th of April 1804, (the first article of which declared, that "the province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Balsora, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Company"), was wholly silent on the subject of Jaggernáth. In like manner with regard to Allahabad, while the original treaty between the Nabob and the Company (dated 16th of August 1766) contained no provision whatever respecting its temples or worship, the utmost provided for in the final treaty with Saadet Ali of 1802, was, that "regular tribunals shall be established for the purpose of giving effect to the Mahomedan law, of fulfilling just claims, and of securing the lives and properties of the people;" which, if it supposed (as in the case of the Jaggernáth treaty) the continued integrity of any endowments of land or otherwise formerly made to the temple, and if it provided for the equitable adjustment of questions arising out of the management of the temples themselves, did yet in no way necessitate our interference and control in that management; and much less compel us to be partakers in the profits arising from it. With regard to Tripetty, he had looked in vain for any thing more conclusive, either in respect to the temple or its worship; but even if it could be established, that in that or any other of the ceded cities, the right of maintaining the several temples, and the full security of their endowments, together with the privilege of adjudication in the legal courts, might have been fully guaranteed to the conquered by the different generals acting on our behalf, it would still be seen at once, that that in no way affected the question of the active support of idolatrous worship by Great Britain, and still less the deriving of advantage from the gains arising from such a source. The conquerors, in stipulating for the fullest toleration, had in no instance gone beyond it, as it was impossible they should do. That toleration in the fullest extent the present motion contemplated and recognized; while it only required that permission to exercise the rites of heathenism might not become participation in those rites, and that a Christian government should, above all, renounce at once the revenue which was produced from the impure and sanguinary observances which he had shewn to be connected with idolatry. The argument drawn from treaties by the objectors to his motion, if it proved any thing for them, must prove by far too much, because upon that principle they must shut the door upon Christianity itself for all future time; and it was clear, that if the existing treaties could admit of the construction for which they contended, the greatest violence had been already done to pagan India by the inculcation of our common Christianity. If the Company were thus tied up by several treaties from doing any thing which might weaken or disturb the religion of the Hindoos, why, he would ask, had we sent out to their country bishops and clergy, and various Christian missionaries? Why had we taken pains to disseminate amongst the natives Bibles and Testaments, and religious tracts of various kinds? If the Company were bound by treaties not to interfere with the religion of the natives, why had it sanctioned or even tolerated any attempts at their conversion? The fact was, as he had before observed, the arguments of those who contended for the treaties, and their obligation to protect and cherish the idolatry of the Hindoos, proved too much, and therefore proved nothing whatever for those who used them. If it could be held by the lawyers of the East-India Company, that by all or any of our treaties with the natives, Great Britain stood pledged to any thing more than a neutral endurance of existing institutions, (and that only till mental and moral instruction should bring about a better state of things,) she would be from that moment the avowed patron of idolatry and an open apostate from the faith of her own apostolic church. The mother country had, he would contend, conceded no such power to her military chiefs; nor had they, in fact, ever exercised or desired to exercise it. The utmost which they had ever done, or could do, and that only for the present exigency, had been to assure the natives of a tolerant protection for their own (however erroneous) system, till some other men than conquerors, or rather till the grace of God through their instrumentality, might happily effect, by the influence of milder and more pacific arguments than soldiers use, a moral and spiritual change in the native mind itself; but to imagine for an instant, that in the successive acquisitions of our oriental possessions, we had ever authorized, or that our military agents had ever dreamt that they were authorized, to rivet the chains of ignorance, superstition and bloodshed for all future time, by guaranteeing the express protection of the British arms and influence to such abominations, and by securing a perpetual revenue from them for ourselves, would involve the renunciation of the religion of the church of England, as no

better in itself, and no more worthy of our support, than the religion of heathenism. Let Mr. Grant be heard on this subject; than whom no man better knew what pledges England had actually given, or ought to have given, to her Indian subjects. "Are we bound for ever," said he, "to preserve all the enormities in the Hindoo system? Have we become the guardians of every monstrous principle and practice which it contains? Are we pledged to support, for all generations, by the authority of our government and the power of our arms, the miseries which ignorance and knavery have so long entailed upon a large portion of the human race? Is this the part which a free—which a humane and an enlightened people—a nation itself professing principles diametrically opposite to those in question, has engaged to act towards its own subjects? It would be too absurd and extravagant to maintain, that any engagement of this kind exists—that Great Britain is under any obligation, direct or implied, to uphold errors and usages, gross and fundamental, subversive of the first principles of reason, morality, and religion? Shall we be, in all time to come, as we hitherto have been, passive spectators of so much unnatural wickedness?" Here, then, was an authority which he (Mr. Poynder) felt that all who heard him would admit to be a very high one, directly at variance with the argument derived from the supposed obligation of treaties; in fact, taking away whatever force that argument possessed. An hon. proprietor had alluded to cer ain attacks made on the natives of India, in which they had been held up as worse than savages, sacrificing human beings in their religious ceremonies; and, by way of illustrating the means by which such calumnies were circulated, the hon. proprietor referred to some tracts which were circulated in the Court on that day. For his own part, he had made no charge against the Hindoos of taking part in human sacrifices, nor did he believe that any such charge, further than it could be said to apply to the abominable practice of *suttee*. As to the distribution of the tracts on this subject, which had been left in different parts of the Court, he had nothing whatever to do with it. So far from it, that he told the gentleman who left those tracts that he was doing wrong, and whatever responsibility attached to the act, belonged not to him (Mr. Poynder), but to the gentleman to whom he alluded. Now, with respect to the motion, he must again impress on the hon. gentleman in the chair, that he did not ask for all the information which the Directors had got on the execution of the despatch for the last six years, but such as the Court of Directors may be disposed to give in their own way and on their own terms. To that extent, and no further, did his motion go. He wished, no matter in how brief a form, to have some information as to what had been done to carry into effect the orders contained in the despatch of 1833. In the course of the observations which he had made on this subject, he might have spoken warmly, for he felt warmly; but he begged to say that he had not meant to wound the feelings of any individual. Nothing had been further from his intention than to take any course which could be considered fanatical. He concurred in much of what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, and he felt much obliged to him for what he had said; but still he felt that he should not be discharging his duty if he withdrew the motion. He would, therefore, press it on the attention of the Court.

Mr. *Hankey* said, that as the seconder of the motion of his hon. friend, he could not consent to its being withdrawn. It was, he thought, high time that some information should be laid before the Court on this subject, after the lapse of so many years since the despatch had been sent out. He did, therefore, hope that the Directors would consent to lay before the Court such information as would satisfy the public mind on this subject.

The *Chairman*.—I must again express my regret that it is my duty to refuse the motion of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Poynder*.—Well, sir, will you make such selections from the accounts forwarded to you as you please? It is a pity that we should be without any information on this important subject.

The *Chairman*.—There can be no objection to laying before the Court the document which has been laid before the Lords.

Mr. *Poynder*.—That document was in our possession five years ago. Surely the Directors are in possession of much more recent information than that contained in that document.

A Proprietor (whose name we did not learn) expressed a hope that some communication would come from the executive of the Company, as to the practice of requiring British officers and soldiers to attend at the religious ceremonies of the natives. He was sure the proprietors would be glad to hear something from the Chairman on this important subject.

The *Chairman*.—If the worthy proprietor alludes to the despatch sent out to the Indian Government, and dated the 8th of August 1838, I can state to him that the subject to which he refers was noticed in the last paragraph of that despatch, in which positive directions were given to the Indian Government, to the effect, that no officer or soldier, Christian, Mohamedan, or Hindoo,

should be required to attend any religious ceremonies against their conscientious feelings.

The question was then put, and the chairman declared that it was negatived, on which a division was called for.

A division then took place, and the numbers were declared to be—

For the motion...17
Against it.....32

Majority...15

CASE OF CAPTAIN HAVISIDE.

Mr. *Weeding* postponed his "motion to take into consideration the case of Capt. Haviside, a claimant for the compensation awarded to commanders in the maritime service of the East-India Company," to the next general court.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

Sir *C. Forbes* begged to call the attention of the Court to some items in the accounts which had been produced for the inspection of the proprietors. Amongst the receipts, he saw the sum of 40,000*l.* interest on the Company's capital, which, he need hardly say, he should wish to see more profitably employed. He, however, more particularly begged to direct the attention of the Court to an item in the Company's disbursements, which he owned surprised him not a little, and which he had no doubt would also surprise many of the proprietors. He found, under the head of "Secret Service" money, that there had been expended no less a sum than 53,050*l.* What! 53,050*l.* for secret service money in one year! Did hon. proprietors ever take the trouble to examine those accounts which were presented for their inspection? If they did, this item must have struck them all with astonishment, as it certainly had struck him. Why, nothing equal to this could be found under the head of "Secret Service" money in any of the accounts presented to the House of Commons on the part of the ministers of the Crown. He should like to hear something in the way of explanation on this subject. This amount was the largest that had been expended by Government under that head these ten years, and he believed there was an Act of Parliament which limited the expenditure for secret service to 10,000*l.* in any one year. By one of the regulations of the Company, no grant exceeding 600*l.* could be made to any one individual without the consent of the Court of Proprietors, and yet, here was the enormous sum of 53,000*l.* granted by order of the members of their Secret Committee; thus giving to a small number of directors a power and discretion over the Company's funds which was not given to the whole Court of Directors as a body. He should wish to know of whom this Secret Committee was composed?

The *Chairman.*—It is composed of the chairman, the deputy-chairman, and the senior director.

Sir *C. Forbes.*—But is there not a director-general in Cannon Street, who superintends and controls this Secret Service Committee, as well as the whole Court of Directors? He would appeal to his hon. friend (Sir H. J. Brydges), who sat near him, whether he had ever heard before of secret service money to such an enormous amount in the Company's disbursements? His hon. friend had resided three years in Persia, and nine years in Bagdad, as the representative of the Government of India, and during the whole of that time the money expended by him, as secret service money, had not exceeded 3,000*l.* He should wish to know whether the expenditure of this large sum of 53,000*l.* had any thing to do with our recent proceedings with respect to Persia, or with the war we were about entering into in Western India? Some explanation ought to be given to the proprietors of the necessity for this large sum, and the proprietors were interested in seeking for some such explanation, for they might rest assured that if such wasteful expenditure were not checked, our Indian revenues would soon be found insufficient to pay the dividends of the proprietors. He had not risen with the intention of making a speech on this subject, but rather to put a question, and he now begged to ask (on the part of the proprietors, and also on behalf of the natives of India) for some information as to the application of this large sum. They might perhaps be told that this disbursement was under the oaths of the Secret Committee, and that they were not permitted to give the Court any information respecting it; but he was sure such an answer would be far from satisfactory, for the same rule might apply to an outlay of ten times the amount.

A *Proprietor* asked, over what period of time did this expenditure of 53,000*l.* extend?

Sir *C. Forbes.*—Over one year only. In that short space had that immense sum been expended, by direction, no doubt, of the right hon. baronet (Sir J. Hobhouse), who was director-general of the affairs of the Company. He would ask, was this an outlay which the directors should sanction? Why not call the proprietors together, and let them know for what purpose this sum was expended? At all events, he hoped the hon. Chairman would give the Court more information on the subject than a shake of his head. (*A laugh.*)

The *Chairman*.—The hon. baronet is well aware that I am sworn to secrecy, and that it is not in my power to give him the information for which he seeks.

Sir *C. Forbes* repeated his opinion, that that answer would not satisfy the proprietors. He would beg to remind them that they had now a reduced revenue. The profits derived from the opium trade were gone—he sincerely hoped for ever. But let him ask, would the remaining revenue be able to support such large disbursements as this item of 53,000*l.* for secret service money in one year? He was sure it would not; and he should not be at all surprised if the next account of the Company's revenue should shew a deficiency of three or four millions.

The *Chairman*.—I am sorry I can give the hon. baronet no farther information on this subject. He must be aware that this expenditure has been made under the direction of the Secret Committee, pursuant to the authority of an act of parliament.

Sir *H. J. Brydges* said, that he had resided for a few years at the Court of Persia, and for a much longer period at Bagdad. On his way from thence to Europe, he had been thanked by the Sultan for the important services which he had rendered to him in Egypt, who admitted that, but for the assistance which he had afforded, the Turkish army could not have moved from Constantinople. Now it had so happened, that he had never set his foot in Egypt; and the services which he had been enabled to render, consisted in his having caused to be forwarded from Bagdad a million of money for the use of the Turkish troops. The whole of the money which he had expended as secret service during the entire time of his mission abroad, did not, as had been already stated by his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes), exceed 3,000*l.* Yet he had been most unjustly dealt with by the Government of India. As to the amount of the sum which he had paid for secret services, he (as he told the Chairman and Deputy Chairman,) did not care a d—n about it.—(*A laugh.*)

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he now gave notice that at the next Quarterly General Court he would submit a motion for an inquiry into the application of the sum of 53,050*l.* expended as secret service money, as appeared by a document laid before Parliament in July last.

Mr. *Weeding* would not enter into any discussion on the subject of this outlay; but if, as had been stated, the sum had been expended by authority of the President of the Board of Control; and if that right hon. baronet (Sir John Hobhouse) exercised a controlling power over the Directors, it was their fault to submit to it. The Court of Directors had the power to prevent that, if they would only exercise it. They could at any time assemble the Court of Proprietors, and over that Court the President of the Board of Control had no power.

Mr. *Poynder* then gave notice of the following motion for the next Quarterly General Court:—"That, adverting to the despatches of the Court of Directors of the 20th of February 1833, the 22d of February 1837, and the 8th day of August 1838, it does not appear that the proposed object of the first-mentioned despatch, *viz.* the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by England to the idolatrous worship of India, and the relinquishment of the revenue derived therefrom, has yet been accomplished; and therefore that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to take effectual measures for carrying out their original orders of the 20th of February 1833."

The *Chairman* then declared, that the present was one of the Quarterly Courts held under the Company's charter. After which the Court adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The despatch of the steamer, with the Indian mail from Bombay, having been delayed by authority, we have no overland despatch this month, and Mr. Waghorn, in a circular, gives reason to believe that the whole system of overland communication will be suspended by the political measures threatened by the Five Powers.

Advices from China to the 15th June have been received by an American vessel, which reports that, up to that date, the trade was still suspended.

Cape papers of a later date than we have abstracted have reached us. The Bill for "regulating the Duties between Masters and Servants" had passed. The "odious distinction" between persons of colour and other people had been done away with. Information had been received at Port Natal that the expedition which had marched for the Zoola country had declined entering that territory, in consequence of the overtures which Dingaan, the Zoola chief, had made, with the view of concluding a lasting peace. The depredations of the Caffres are again becoming a subject of annoyance, and a long list is given of cattle and effects plundered.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, *Nov.* 30, 1838.

Pandoorung Bullal Pundit, appellant, Balkrishen Hurba-jee Mahajun, respondent.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Bombay.

It appears that, between 1799 and 1809, Govind Row Khandeykus and his son lent money to another branch of the family, amounting to Rs. 4,327, to secure payment of which, the borrowers mortgaged their dwelling-house in Poona for Rs. 3 400, and gave their bond for the remainder. In 1817, the mortgagees fled from the Deccan with the Peshwa, and the mortgagors dying, their two sons became entitled to the interest in the mortgaged house. In 1819, these persons quitted the Deccan, leaving the house in the charge of the appellant. The original mortgagees having died, the interest of the elder in the mortgage vested in Eswant Anund Row Khateykur and Wamun Row Ramchunder, who arrived in Poona, in the absence of the mortgagors, and demanded payment or possession of the house. The appellant communicated this demand to the mortgagors, who, being unable to meet it, wrote to the appellant (in 1823) to take the house himself, as security for making the best arrangement he could with the mortgagees, directing him to endeavour to get them to take 8 as. in the rupee (*i.e.* one-half of their demand); if they would take 4 as., the profit was to be the appellant's; if 12 as., the excess he must give; and they promised to repay his advances with interest: "till this is paid," they say, "we will abstain from all right over the mansion; you may keep this letter as a deed written by our own hands." The appellant, on receipt of this letter, negociated an agreement with the mortgagees, who accepted Rs. 1,101, as a full discharge of the debt, and the title-deeds were delivered to the appellant. The respondent, an inhabitant of the Sudasew-Pet, having some claim on Wasdeo Jenardhun Khandeykur (son of one of the original mortgagors), one of the parties who made the aforegoing agreement with the appellant, commenced a suit against him, and in January 1829, obtained a decree, *ex parte* and an attachment against his property, including the house in question, which the appellant occupied. Before the order of attachment issued, the appellant petitioned the Court, setting forth that Wasdeo Jenardhun Khandeykur was absent from the Deccan, and that the house had been given over to him; but not alleging specifically that he was mortgagee. The Court gave him time to communicate with Wasdeo; but, after some further delay interposed by the appellant, a final order of sale issued in April 1830. The appellant thereupon commenced the present suit, to confirm his title to the premises, as mortgagee, or, in the event of the respondent persisting to take in execution the half-share of the house, to compel him to pay Rs. 1,500, being half of the sum secured upon it. The native commissioner of Poona, in October 1831, held that the house was mortgaged to the appellant, and that the respondent had no right to take it in execution, condemning the defendant in the costs. The respondent appealed to the Zillah Court at Poona, which, in December 1831, reversed the judgment of the native commissioner, on the ground that the respondent (appellant here) had not, in the outset, claimed to be mortgagee, but had acted as agent for the absent owner. The appellant then appealed to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Bombay, which, in June 1833, "not being satisfied that the house had been *bonâ fide* mortgaged to the appellant," affirmed the sentence of the Zillah Court, with costs. From this decree the appellant appealed to this tribunal, contending that, having advanced money necessary to discharge a prior mortgage, he had a specific lien on the premises, and that he had acted under a valid agreement between himself and the mortgagors.

The whole case, in this Court, turned upon the genuineness of the letter from the mortgagors to the appellant, of which there was no evidence, and no record that evidence was tendered; and their lordships, after hearing Mr. *Miller* and Mr. *Wigram*, for the appellant, stopped Mr. *Serj. Spankie* for the respondent.

Mr. *Baron Parke.*—None of their lordships have any doubt of the propriety of the decree of the Sudder Dewanny. The appellant shapes his case as equitable mortgagee from the Khateykurs. He says he paid off the mortgage at their request, and was to stand in their position as if a real mortgage had been made to him. He has given sufficient proof, perhaps, that his was the hand that paid off the money under the original mortgage; but that it was his own money, or that he was to stand in the situation of the original mortgagee, he has not made out. It depends upon the letter; he says it is a genuine letter; that fact is not proved; there is no proof brought forward in favour of it, and his own con-

duct affords a strong argument against him. He made originally a very different case, and never said a word about this mortgage for above a year. There is no proof of that document upon which he now relies.

Lord *Brougham.*—The proof of that letter was a most material point in the case. It was very early made the subject of dispute by the party against whom the claim was made, and whatever may be said as to the informality of these proceedings, you are not to make the want of form on the one side supply the defects on the other side, or make the mere statement that he was ready to move, be taken as proof that he did make the motion. The appeal will be dismissed, without costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 16th October, when Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

George Lloyd Hodges, Esq., late Her Majesty's Consul-General in Servia, is appointed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt; date 1st Oct. 1839.

The London *Gazette* of 25th Oct. contains an order in Council declaring the ports of Dover, Aberdeen, Dundee, Exeter, Poole, Lancaster, Londonderry, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sunderland, and Yarmouth, are fit and proper for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East-India Company's charter.

The French papers state that a considerable enrolment of officers had taken place for service in Persia; that several above the rank of lieutenant had been recently engaged, amongst others, three or four field officers, one of whom was to accompany a large convoy of muskets purchased for the Shah.

The *Portafoglio Maltese*, of the 30th Sept. announces, that Hussein Khan, the Persian Ambassador in Paris and London, arrived in Malta on the 26th, in the French steamer *Mentor*, on his way back to Persia. He was accompanied by twelve French officers of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, all apparelled in their national uniforms.

The *Mediterranée*, another Maltese paper, of October 2d, states, that the French military officers on their way to Persia were intended to replace Colonel Wilbraham and the other English officers who had quitted the service of the Shah.

The East-India Company are fitting out three steam-vessels of war for the protection of trade in the East against pirates, and for any other emergencies. They are about 800 tons each. The *Queen*, intended for Bengal, was built at the same yard whence the *British Queen* was launched, and the *President*, her rival, is building; the *Cleopatra* and *Sesostris*, for Bombay, at Northfleet. The two former have round, and the latter a square stern, and will be armed with very heavy metal.

The merchants of Nantes, interested in the whale fishery, alarmed at the views of Great Britain on New Zealand, assembled on the 15th Oct. to deliberate "on the measures necessary for the preservation of their interests." Several propositions were made, but none appears to have been resolved on; the prevailing opinion was, "to require of the French Government the solemn recognition of the independence of New Zealand, and the despatch of a sufficient force to cause that independence to be respected." If the ministry refuse, the *Capitole* says, "the Nantes merchants will apply to the Chambers." The *Presse* asserts, that "the reflections of the press on the colonization of New Zealand by the English, in contempt of the rights and independence of the country, proclaimed and acknowledged by act of Parliament, have not found our Government insensible. The Minister of Marine has been induced to call for the captain and officers of the sloop *Heroine*; and M. de St. Hilaire, Director of the Colonies, has received instructions to collect from them information relating to those parts of the country they have visited."

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Ens. Geo. Webb, from 64th regt. to be cornet without purch., v. Gray dec. (6 Sept 39.)—Hon. A. A. Harbord to be cornet by purch., v. Webb app. to 10th L. Drags (20 do.)—Lieut.-Col. R. R. Loring, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut.-col., v. G. G. Tuite who exch. (11 Oct.); Maj. C. R. Cureton, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Loring who retires (12 do.)

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet R. B. Prettejohn to be lieut. by purch., v. J. E. Geils who retires; W. K. Fraser to be cornet by purch., v. Prettejohn (both 18 Oct. 39).

15th L. Drags. (on passage to Bombay). Lieut. H. Routh to be paymaster, v. Alex. Campbell replaced on his former h. p. (11 Oct. 39).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet W. S. Mitchell to be lieut., v. Inverarity dec.; Serj.-maj. P. Dynon to be cornet, v. Mitchell (both 4 June 38); Capt.-A. C. Lowe to be major by purch., v. Cureton prom. in 3d L. Drags.; Lieut. Wm. Wilmer to be capt. by purch., v. Lowe; Cornet J. P. Smith to be lieut. by purch., v. Wilmer (all 12 Oct. 39); Cornet H. D. Swetenham to be lieut. by purch., v. Downie who retires (13 do.); Henry Lee to be cornet by purch., v. Smith (12 do.); Arthur Need to be cornet by purch., v. Sweetenham (13 do.)

2d Foot (at Bombay) Ens. D. J. Dickinson to be lieut., v. Sparke dec. (30 Jan. 39); Ens. Thos. Ad-

dison to be lieut., v. Nixon dec. (31 do.); L. J. McPherson to be ens. without purch., v. Dickinson (5 Sept.); Chas. Darby to be ens., v. Addison (6 do.)—Paym. James Moore, from 57th F., to be paymaster, v. Darby dec. (18 Oct. 39).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. S. G. Bunbury, from 63th F., to be Lieut., v. O'Grady who exch. (4 Oct. 39); N. H. Flood to be ens., v. Flood dec. (4 do.)

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. James Keating, from 7th F., to be Lieut., v. Shawe app. to 21st F. (17 Sept. 39).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Brev. Col. W. H. Sewell, from 31st F., to be lieut.-col., v. Powell dec. (17 Sept. 39).

12th Foot (at Mauritius). W. D. Butcher to be ens. by purch., v. Bourne who retires (27 Sept. 39).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. E. H. Cormick to be lieut. by purch., v. Mathews who retires (11 Jan. 39); Ens. J. L. Croker to be lieut. by purch., v. Cormick, whose prom. on 22d Feb. 1839 has been cancelled (18 Oct.); Ens. W. J. Knox to be ens. by purch., v. Croker (18 do.)

18th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. W. Graves, from 1st West India Regt., to be lieut., v. Buchanan prom. (17 Sept. 39).—Lieut. W. A. T. Payne to be capt. by purch., v. Haly who retires; Ens. G. F. Call to be lieut. by purch., v. Payne; 2d Lieut. W. P. Cockburn, from 60th F., to be ens., v. Call (all 20 Sept. 39).—Maj. H. Pratt to be lieut.-col.; Brev. Maj. R. Hamnill to be major, v. Pratt; and Lieut. T. Moyle to be capt. v. Hamnill (all 22 Oct.). —*To be Lieuts. without purchase:* Lieuts. C. Dunbar, from 31st F.; W. T. Bruce, from 2d W. I. Regt.; Chas. Bentley, from 1st W. I. Regt.; Christ. Foss, from 2d W. I. Regt.; and W. H. O'Toole, from 1st W. I. Regt. (all 22 do.); Ensigns, W. A. Gwynne, from 28th F.; J. J. Wood, from 24th F.; Wm. Coates, from 69th F.; and George Hilliard, from 28th F. (all 23 do.); 2d-Lieut. A. Murray, from 87th F. (23 do.); Ens. F. Swinburne, v. Moyle (24 do.).—*To be Ensign without purchase*: H. D. Burrell, v. Swinburne (24 do.)

21st Foot (in Bengal). Capt. G. W. Nicolls, from 67th F., to be capt., v. Mackenzie who exch. (30 Aug. 39).—Lieut. A. G. Shawe, from 4th F., to be lieut., v. Armstrong dec. (17 Sept. 39).—Lieut. B. Faunce to be adj., v. MacGregor who resigns the adjutancy only (20 Sept.)

27th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Assist. Surg. G. B. Fry, M.D., from Staff, to be assist. surg., v. O'Callaghan app. to 4th Dr. Gu. (20th Sept.)

31st Foot (in Bengal). D. S. Robertson to be ens. by purch., v. Douglas prom. in 93d F. (30 Aug. 39).—Brev. Maj. H. C. Van Cortlandt to be major, v. Sewell prom. in 6th F.; Lieut. D. B. T. Dodgin to be capt., v. Van Cortlandt (both 17 Sept.)

35th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. W. H. Carrol to be lieut. by purch., v. Forrest who retires; W. T. Harris to be ens. by purch., v. Carrol (both 27 Sept. 39).—Ens. and Adj. H. Wheatstone to have rank of lieut. (11 Oct. 39).

39th Foot (at Madras). Maj. T. Wright to be lieut.-col., v. Poole dec.; Brev. Lieut.-Col. D. Urquhart to be major v. Wright; and Lieut. H. F. Stokes to be capt., v. Urquhart (all 24 April 39).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. A. Sadlier to be lieut. by purch., v. Dorvall who retires; and Ens. Alex. Stewart, from 98th F., to be ens., v. Sadlier (both 30 Aug. 39).

49th Foot (in Bengal) Ens. James Brockman to be lieut., v. Sheil dec. (23 July 39); C. Faunt to be ens., v. Brockman (17 Sept.)—Ens. McAdam to be lieut. by purch., v. Seymour who retires; W. H. C. Baddeley to be ens. by purch., v. McAdam (both 11 Oct.)

54th Foot (at Madras) Capt. J. B. Creagh, from h. p. unattached, to be capt. v. Pryce Clark who exchanges, rec. dif. (20 Sept. 39).

55th Foot (at Madras) Lieut. L. Wynne, from h. p. 45th F., to be lieut., v. Macquarie prom. (27 Sept. 39); Ens. Edm. Pitman to be lieut. by purch. v. Wynne who retires (28 do.); T. O. G. Rogers to be ens. by purch., v. Pitman (28 do).

58th Foot. Lieut. A. M. Hay, from 78th F., to be lieut., v. J. H. Rowan who retires upon h. p. unattached (31 Aug. 39).—Lieut. G. P. Hume to be capt. by purch., v. Bell who retires; Ens. M. King to be lieut. by purch., v. Hume; and M. L. Westropp to be ens. by purch., v. King (all 20 Sept.)

61st Foot. Assist. Surg. F. C. Annesley, from the staff, to be assist.-surgeon, v. Molyneux dec. (4 Oct. 39).

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. T. G. Walker to be lieut. by purch., v. Ellis who retires; E. J. Dickson to be ens. by purch., v. Walker (both 27 Sept. 39).

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. A. D. W. Best to be lieut. by purch., v. Pack who retires; J. C. Hay to be ens. by purch., v. Best (both 4 Oct. 39).

87th Foot (at Mauritius). 2d-Lieut. C. W. D. Staveley to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Middlemore who retires; and Henry Moore to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Staveley (both 4 Oct. 39).

91st Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). P. L. G. Cloete to be ens. without purch. v. McDonald who resigns (17 Sept. 39).

94th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. D. F. Longworth to be capt. by purch., v. McDonald who retires (27 Sept. 39.); Ens. and Adj. G. A. K. D'Arcy to have rank of lieut. (26 do.); Ens. W. H. Dore to be lieut. by purch., v. Longworth (27 do.); T. H. Ashton to be ens. by purch., v. Dore (27 do.)—Maj. Charles Gascoyne. to be lieut.-col.; Brev. Maj. G. T. Lindsay to be major, v. Gascoyne; and Lieut. Wm. Spiller to be capt., v. Lindsay (all 22 Oct. 39).—*To be Lieuts. without purchase*: Lieuts. Thomas Burke, from 4th F.; E. S. Mercer, from 31st F.; V. Murray from 2d W. I. Regt.; Albert Frend, from 55th F.; Adam Campbell, from 1st W. I. Regt.; and H. C. Cardew, from 57th F. (all 22 do.); Ensigns, R. T. Farren from 47th F.; and J. E. Thackwell, from 90th F. (both 23 do.); Ens. J. S. Menzies, v. Spiller (24 do.)—*To be Ensign without purchase*: Ens. Alex. Maclean, from 2d W. I. Regt., v. Menzies (24 do.)

Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Fred. May to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Ruxton app. to 89th F. (26 Sept. 39).

Cape Mounted Riflemen. Ens. C. H. Somerset to be lieut., v. Donovas app. adj.; Lieut. T. Donovan to be adj., v. Rishton prom. (both 20 Sept. 39). —C. B. Crause to be ens., v. Somerset (27 do.)

Unattached. Brev. Maj. H. H. Jacob, from 80th F., to be major without purch. (17 Sept 89).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., to have local rank of general in East Indies only (18 Oct. 39).

The following detachments have embarked from Gravesend for India during the preceding month:—3d Sept., 3 officers, 189 rank and file, 8 women, and 9 children, in the *Exmouth*, for Calcutta; 11th Sept. 4 officers, 223 rank and file, 6 women, and 5 children, in the *Thomas Grenville*, for Madras; 12th Sept., 3 officers, 223 rank and file, and 1 woman, in the *Mountstuart Elphinstone* for Bengal; 17th Sept., 1 officer, 69 rank and file, and 3 women, in the *Marion*, for Madras; 26th Sept., 4 officers, 208 rank and file, 2 women, and 1 child, in the *Magistrate*, for Bombay; 28th Sept. 3 officers, 96 rank and file, 4 women, and 5 children, in the *Walmer Castle* for Bengal.—*United Service Gaz., Oct. 5.*

The General Commanding-in-chief has granted permission to Capt. T. W. McMahon, 6th Dragoons, to accompany his father, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. McMahon, the new Commander-in-Chief, to Bombay.

HON. COMPANY'S MARINE.

THE NEW STEAMERS.

The following officers have been appointed to the Hon. Company's new steamers, the *Queen* and the *Cleopatra*, on the outward voyage to India:

Queen, for Bengal.—Commander, Walter Warden, Esq., of the Bengal Pilot Service; 1st officer, Mr. A. P. Wall, of the Bengal Pilot Service; 2d officer, Mr. J. Sercombe; 3d officer, Mr. H. Garratt, Pilot Service; Midshipmen, Messrs. Cumberland, Ireland, Pennington, and Mussared, volunteer pilots; Surgeon, Mr. Crawford.

Cleopatra, for Bombay.—Commander, Lieut. Saunders, I.N.; 1st officer, Mr. Curling; 2d officer, Mr. Pullen; 3d officer, Mr. Pixley; Midshipmen, Messrs. Sandeman, Chitty, Giles, and Fergusson, volunteers for the Indian Navy; Surgeon, Mr. Campbell.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 28. *Rosalind*, Crouch, from China (Macao) 15th May; off Portland.—30. *Enterprize*, Fearon, from Cape 20th July; off Dover.—OCT. 1. *Iris*, Fisher, from Mauritius 27th June; off Hastings.—2. *Cheviot*, Young, from V. D. Land 1st June; and *William de Eerste*, Poppen, from Batavia 12th June; both off Lymington.—*Isabella*, Dunning, from Batavia 9th June; at Plymouth.—*Anna Crichton*, Campbell, from Bombay 8th June; off Liverpool.—3. *Minerva*, Matzen, from Batavia; off Portsmouth.—*Gazelle*, Hillyer, from Madagascar 2d July; off Falmouth.—*Palembang*, Vander Hutch, from Batavia 15th June; at Cowes.—4. *Colonist*, Cowman, from N. S. Wale 7th May, and Bahia; at Liverpool.—7. *Caroline*, Rodd, from N. S. Wales 5th May, Cape Horn 8th July, and St. Jago 30th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—15. *Woodmanstern*, Hindewell, from Mauritius 18th June; and *Folkstone*, Bliss, from South Seas; both at Deal.—16. *Barbara*, Davidson, from Bombay 17th June; off Holyhead.—17. *Premier*, Ware, from China (Whampoa) 15th May; off the Wight.—*William Wise*, Ellis, from V. D. Land 18th June; off Hastings.—*Thomas Lowry*, Graham, from Bengal 11th June; and *Lawrence*, Shaw, from Bengal 17th May; both off Liverpool.—*Anthony*, Klomp, from Batavia 28th May; off Portsmouth.—18. *Boyne*, Richardson, from Bombay 5th June, Simon's Bay 3d Aug., and St. Michael's 1st Oct; off Portsmouth.—*Columbine*, Reid, from Cape 28th July; off Falmouth.—*Ingleborough*, Buckle, from China (Whampoa) 15th May; at Bristol.—*Statesman*, Quiller, from N. S. Wales; off Liverpool.—19. *Jane Cumming*, Cumming, from Cape (Simon's Bay) 3d Aug.; off Dover.—*Charles*, Hamner, from South Seas; off Margate.—*Dolphin*, Le Cheminant, from Cape 10th Aug.; at Deal.—21. *Isabella*, Thorp, from Manilla; in St. Katherine's Docks.—*Persian*, Eglington, from Bengal 8th May; at Liverpool.—22. *Amwell*, Hesse, from Cape 13th Aug.; off Dover.—*William Sharples*, McCleland, from Bombay 13th July, Cape (passed) 21st Aug., and Ascension 17th Sept.; and *Osprey*, Kirk, from Bombay 21st May; both off Liverpool.—23. *Yarmouth*, Forsayth, from Cape 13th Aug.; off Cork.—24. H.M.S. *Scout*, Cragie, from Simon's Bay 29th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—*John McLellan*, McDonald, from Bengal 19th May; off Brighton.—*James Morvan*, Ferguson, from Batavia 23d June; at Cowes.—25. *Charles Carter*, Broad, from Cape 17th Aug.; in the River.—*John Renwick*, Byron, from Manilla 4th May; off Dover.—*Favorite*, Williamson, from Cape 30th Aug.; at Cork.—26. *Henry*, Bunney, from N. S. Wales 10th May, and Bahia; at Deal.—*Bengal Packet*, Steward, from Madras 15th June, and Mauritius 24th July; off Brighton.—*Orixa*, Ager, from China (Macao) 24th May; at Cork.—*Frances*, Johnstone, from Bengal 31st May; off Liverpool.—*Sea Witch*, Redknap, from Bengal 30th April; in the London Docks.—*Isabella*, Robertson, from China 12th May; off Cork (bound to Leith).—28. *Claudine*, Brewer, from Madras 5th July; off Falmouth.—*Prince George*, Young, from Bombay 18th June; off the Wight.—*Risk*, Thomas, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Gannymede*, Miller, from Batavia 18th May, and Cape 25th July; off Dartmouth.—*Speedy*, Stewart, from Cape 9th Aug.; off Lymington.—29. *Lloyds*, Garrett, from Bengal 24th May, and Madras 21st June; off Penzance.—*Tigris*. Titherton, from China 18th May; off Tuskar.

Departures.

SEPT. 21. *Meanwell*, Duck, for N. S. Wales; and *Richard Bell*, Millman, for Bengal; both from Torbay.—26. *Marion*, Pope, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras; from Deal.—27. *James Matheson*, Milward, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—28. *Bland*, Callan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—29. *Courier*, Dixon, for Cape and Swan River; *Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Cape; and *Symimetry*, Mackwood, for Ceylon; all from Deal.—*Alfred*, Flint, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—30. *Wilmot*, Miller, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Fortescue*, Hall, for China; and *Lord Eldon*, Worsell, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—OCT. 1. H.M. ships *Erebus*, Ross, and *Terror*, Crozier, on a Southern Voyage of Discovery; from Deal.—*Repulse*, Beckford, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—*Chelydra*, Small, for N. S. Wales, from Bristol.—*Lily*, Deare, for Cape; from Plymouth.—*Matilda*, Rowe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Union*, Webster, for N. S. Wales; and *Walmer Castle*, Close, for Bengal (with troops); both from Portsmouth.—4. *Heart of Oak*, MacDonald, for Madeira and Mauritius; and *Allerton*, Chatterton, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—5. *Warrior*, Cowcy, for Cape; and *Duke of Roxburghe*, Thompson, for New Zealand (with 120 emigrants); both from Plymouth.—*Rainbow*, Bulman, for Cape: *Henry*, Walmsley, for N. S. Wales; and *Viscount Melbourne*, McKerlie, for Bengal (with troops); all from Deal.—*Henry Porcher*, Hart, for N. S. Wales (in ballast); from Liverpool.—*Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Stewart, for Bombay; from Clyde.—6. *Indus*, McFarlane, for Port Philip and South Australia; from Leith.—7. *Berkshire*, Clarkson, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*John Bull*, Ormond, for Port Philip and South Australia; from Plymouth.—*India*, Campbell, for N. S. Wales; from Clyde (arrived 23d at Cork).—8. *Sovereign*, Campbell, for V. D. Land; and *Arkwright*, Dambrill, for N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—10. *Arab*, Mearns, for Hamburgh and Cape; from Gravesend.—11. *Cacique*, Flight, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—12. *Woodbridge*, Dobson, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Sheerness.—13. *Hope*, Coombs, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Harvest Home*, Todd, for South Australia; from Dundee.—*City of Poonah*, Wilson, for Bombay; and *Cumberland*, Osborne, for N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—16. *Helen Symers*, Japp, for Cape and Hayti; from Liverpool.—17. *Crescent*, Goldie, for Hobart Town and N. Wales (with convicts); and *Nautilus*, Marshall, for N. S. Wales (with do.); both from Kingston.—18. *Lady Rowena*, Clayton, from Llanelly for Bombay; from Milford.—*Laura*, Day, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—19. *Magistrate*, Allan, for Bombay (with troops); from Plymouth.—*Competitor*, Prichard, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Duke of Buccleuch*, McLeod, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Sophia*, Johns, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Hindoo*, Mawson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Catherine Jamieson*, Cuthbertson, for Cape; from Shields.—21. *John King*, Pynon, for Mauritius; from Southampton.—22. *St. Helena*, Long, for Cape; from Liverpool.—*Britannia*, Leith, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Columbian*, Wakeman, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—23. *Mor*, Young, for China (with despatches); from Plymouth.—*Arab*, Hedges, for Launceston and Port Philip; from Deal.—*Glenbervie*, Black, for New Zealand; from Deal (arrived 24th at Plymouth leaky.)—*Bencoolen*, Stamp, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Malay*, Galbreath, for Mauritius; and *Argyra*, Reed, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—24. *Mary Eliza*, Paterson, for Port Philip and Launceston; *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, for Mauritius; *Parland*, Talte, for Bombay (with troops); and *West Indian*, MacArthur, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—25. *Jessie Mitchell*, Thompson, for Cape; from Greenock.—26. *New Thomas*, Adams, for Cape; from Liverpool.—27. *Rajasthan*, Ritchie, for South Australia and Port Philip; *Ann*, M'Alpine, for Hobart Town; *Cherub*, Matthews, for Cape, Batavia, and Manilla; *Fairy Queen*, Cousins, for Ceylon and Bombay; and *Hindostan*, Redman, for Madras (with troops); all from Deal.—*Clifton*, Cox, for Bombay (with troops); from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Boyne, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for Sept. p. 63.)—Ens. C. Grey, 8th N.I., died at sea.

Per John M'Lellan, from Bengal: Mrs. Cowan; two Misses Porteous: Miss West: Mr. Gourlay; four children; three servants.

Per Premier, from China: Joseph Cragg, Esq.

Per Abel Gower, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Pierremont; Mr. Wilson, late master of the *Mary Ann*.

Per Caroline, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Foster and daughter; Mrs. Suthers; Mr. O'Brien; Mr. Harris.

Per Colonist, from N. S. Wales: Messrs. Broughton, J. Yates, J. McCann, N. Dixon, and Mellish.

Per Statesman, from N. S. Wales: Capt. G. W. Cole, late of the *Avon*; Mrs. Cleland.

Per William Wise, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Innes; Mr. Flaxman; Capt. Gibson; Capt. Bull; Messrs. Harris, Cheine, and Tippler.

Per Cheviot, from V. D. Land: Mr. Young; Masters T. and E. Kelly.

Per Henry, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Bunney, and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys; Mr. Hopkins; three steerage passengers.

Expected.

Per Duchess of Kent, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. E. Terry, and servant; Mrs. Newby and daughter; T. Galloway, A. Kellie, W. Lee, and J. Browne, Esqrs.; two Mr. Irelands; Master Jarrett.

Per Platina, from Batavia: Capt. and Mrs Boadle, of the late ship *Siam*; Capt. and Mrs. Macfee, of the late ship *Aliquis*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Repulse, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Lushington; Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Smith; Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds; Lieut. Shortreed; Mr. Eaton; Mr. Pryce; 400 troops.

Per Viscount Melbourne, for Bengal: Capt. L'Estrange, H.M. 21st regt., in charge of troops; Ensigns Menzies and Lyster, H.M. 94th regt.; Assist. Surg. Wrightson; Mr. Innes; detachments from H.M. 19th, 44th, and 94th regts.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Haworth; Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, 53d N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and party, for Madeira; Mr. Hutchinson; Assist. Surg. Sherlock; Messrs. Bateman, Hudson, Simeon, and Cripps; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Mr. J. Royce.

Per Harrison, for Madras: Lieut. Lewis, Ens. Mahon, and Ens. Esterick, all of H.M. 94th Foot; detachment of troops.

Per Persia, for Madras and Ceylon: Brev. Maj. Lindsay, Capt. Cotton, Lieut. Dore, Ens. Bruce, and Assist. Surg. Moore, all of H.M. 94th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. McNab; Messrs. H. and C. Read; Rev. Mr. Palm; Lieut. May; detachment of troops.

Per Fairy Queen, for Ceylon; Miss McLean; Miss Curgenven; Mr. Elliott; two servants.

Per Berkshire, for Ceylon and Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Hale, 22d Bombay N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Manesty, 8th do.; Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart, 14th do.; Mrs. Duncan; Mrs. Elliott and family; Misses Halkett, Morgan, and Williamson; Lieut. Sparrow, 13th Bombay N.I.; Messrs. Anderson, Evans, Francis, Hodgson, and Nixon.

Per Clifton, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Grattan, Ensigns Swinburne, Cochrane, Cockburn, Armstrong, and Hewitt, and Assist. Surg. Baker, all of H.M. 18th (or Royal Irish) regt.

Per Exmouth, for Bengal (sailed 20th Sept.): Major J. Picton Becte, and 2d-Lieut. Holland, both of H.M. 21st Foot; detachment of troops.

Per Parland, for Bombay: Capt. Wigston; Lieut. Joddrell; Ens. Meason, &c.; detachment of troops.

Per H.M. troop-ship *Rattlesnake*, for Ceylon: Brev. Maj. J. Gordon, Royal Artillery; 2d Capts. W. Stokes and W. L. Kayes, ditto; 1st Lieuts. F. S. Hamilton, C. R. Wynne, John Travers, and R. S. Allen, ditto; 2d Lieuts. Laurence and M. C. Dixon, ditto; Assist. Surg. J. A. Davis, ditto; 2 companies of 3d bat. artillery; also a detachment of infantry.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras *(corrected list)*: Col. and Mrs. C. Lethbridge; Mrs. Gen. Pearse; Col. M. Riddell; Mr. and Mrs. Reid and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knox; Mr. Lascelles and family; Mrs. Madden; Misses Ellis, White, Attey, Young, and Hutchinson; Lieuts. Codd and Greentree; Messrs. Wieland, Taylor, and Riddell; detachment of troops.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal *(corrected list)*: Mrs. Campbell and two children; Mrs. Seccombe; Mrs. Ellis; Mrs. and Miss Dick; Miss Daunt; two Misses Shervill; Mrs. Bourhill. Capt. Campbell, H.M. 9th regt.; Messrs. Dent, Bailey, Hickey, Parker, Ellis, and Dick.

Per Walmer Castle, for Bengal *(corrected list)*: Mrs. Lloyd and daughter; Capt. and Mrs. Halford, 41st N.I.; Dr. and Mrs. Tweddell, med. estab.; Mr. and Mrs. Lamb; Misses Nicholls, Graham, Gibbs, and Batten; Capt. Scott, H.M. 31st F., in command of troops; Capt. Hunt, 22d. N.I.; Surg. E. Mitchell, Bengal estab.; Dr. Ayre; Ensign Toole, H.M. 49th regt.; Mr. Loughnan; Assist. Surg. A. Morton, Bengal estab.; detachment of troops.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Siam*, Boadle, from Liverpool to Singapore and Manilla, got on shore near Java Head 8th May, and immediately filled with water: crew saved.

The *Annie*, late Paton, from Llanelly to Mocha, was wrecked near Aden (S.W. coast of Arabia) 26th June; crew saved.

The *Admiral Cockburn*, Lawrence, from a South Sea whaling voyage, to London, is totally lost in False Bay, Cape of Good Hope: crew (except one) saved; also 1,000 barrels of oil.

The *Francis Freelin*, Matterson, from Sydney to Port Philip, went on shore near Port Stephens 10th June, and became a total wreck.

The *Denmark Hill*, from Newcastle to Sydney, N. S. Wales, has been towed into Broken Bay, in a sinking state, and put on the beach.

The *David Witton*, having run ashore a little to the southward of Holdfast Bay, South Australia, became a total wreck.

The *Hero of Malown*, Grundy, got upon Battery Point, at Sydney, N.S. Wales, on the night of the 29th May last, in a heavy squall, but got off without damage, and sailed 6th June for Batavia.

The French ship *Denise*, Thibout, has been treacherously attacked and plundered by a body of Malays at the port of Soosoo, West Coast of Sumatra: captain slain.

Mr. Street (owner) and the other persons belonging to the late ship *Despatch* (See last vol. p. 340) arrived at Sydney on the evening of the 30th March.

The *William Nicol*, Potter, from Calcutta to London, *Gerard*, Donker, from Canton to New York, and the *Aigle*, from Calcutta to Havre, have put into Mauritius leaky; the two latter must discharge.

The *Hero*, Cloyde, sailed from Table Bay 11th June for Algoa Bay, and has not since been heard of.

The *Maria*, Kidson, which arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th Aug. from the Mauritius, experienced a heavy gale on the 3d, had her decks swept, and was thrown on her beam ends.

The *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Bombay to Liverpool, has put into the Mauritius leaky, and discharged her cargo. She will be hove down, and new coppered.

The *Orixa*, from Canton, encountered a typhon 30th May; lost topmast, sails, jibboom, quarterboat, &c.

The *Magistrate*, Allan, from London to Bombay (with troops), put into Plymouth 6th Oct. leaky, with pumps choked, ballast shifted, and cargo all adrift: she sailed again on the 19th.

The *Glen Huntley*, Buchanan, from Greenock to Sydney, N. S. Wales, struck on a sunken rock in the Sound of Trenara, but was got off on the flood, and brought to anchor in Oban Bay. She will put back to Greenock to repair.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. At Somerset-house, Cheltenham, the lady of Major Roberts, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

24. At Keynshambury-house, Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. D. R. Newall, of a son.

26. At Spring-hill, near Stockport, the wife of Colonel Thomas, C.B. and M.P., of the 20th regt., of a son.

27. At the Rectory, Curry Malet, the lady of Frederick Cardew, of the Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

Oct. 7. At the Buett, Guernsey, the wife of J. G. F. Pigott, Esq. (late H.C.S.), of a son, which died on the 10th Oct.

8. At the Willows, Upper Tooting, the wife of Colonel Strover, of a son.

10. At Devonport, the lady of Capt. W. H. Jackson, Hon. E.I.C.S., of a son.

15. At Bayswater, the lady of Robert Hudleston, Esq., of a son.

17. In Portland Place, the lady of James Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Myton-house, Warwickshire, the lady of Charles M. Caldecott, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Stanstead Bury, Herts, the lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, of a son.

21. In Clarendon-place, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Philip Melvill, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Slough, the lady of Sir John Herchel, Bart., of a daughter.

23. At Wimbleton, the lady of Maj. Gen. Hogg, of a son.

Lately. At Balgarvie, the lady of Maj. Gen. Webster, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Trinity Church, Brompton, John Dangerfield, Esq., of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall-east, and of Connaught-square, to Frances Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., of Netherwitton hall, Northumberland, and grand-daughter of the late Sir George Trevelyan, Bart.

Sept. 21. At Pinner, Middlesex, George Russell Nixon, Esq., to Rosalie Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late John Dougan, Esq.

24. At Bodmin, Capt. Harry H. Watts, of the 26th regt. Madras Infantry, eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Watts, to Charlotte, third daughter of James Kempthorne, Esq., of Windsor Cottage, Bodmin, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Kempthorne.

Oct. 5. At St. Olave's, R. F. Hall, Esq., to Janet, only daughter of the late Wm. M. W. Wallace, Esq., of Penang, Prince of Wales' Island,

15. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Richard Croft, youngest son of the late Sir Richard Croft, Bart., to Charlotte Leonora, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. H. Russell, of the Madras Cavalry.

18. At Tonbridge Wells, Mr. Martin Stapley, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Onions, Esq., of St. Helena.

21. At St. Marylebone Church, Major General Cleiland, to Sarah Elizabeth Ward, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Presant.

Lately. Mr. J. Maitland, late H.C.S., to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Col. Arthur Disney, of Dublin.

— At Bromley, in Kent, Capt. Vidal, R.N., to Sarah Antoinette, daughter of Henry Veitch, Esq., of Madeira, and niece of Co lonel ad Mrs. Tweedy, of Bromley-house.

DEATHS.

May 29. At sea, on board the *Moira*, on the passage from Bengal, Brev. Capt. T. Sandes, of H.M. 9th Regt. of Foot.

July 1. At sea, on board the *Boyne*, on the voyage home from India, Charles Grey, Esq., ensign 8th Bombay N.I., eldest son of the late Doctor Grey, Bishop of Hereford, and nephew of Earl Grey.

30. At sea, on board the *Moira*, on the passage from Calcutta, Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Stevenson, K.C.B., colonel of the 1st Regt. Bengal N.I.

Aug. 29. At Ampthill, Beds, Edward Robert, aged 11 years, youngest son of the late Dr. C. W. Welchman, of the Bengal military service.

Sept. 23. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gen. Terrot, of the Royal Artillery, in his 82d year. He served his country faithfully for fifty years in Europe, Asia, and America.

26. At Margate, W. H. L. Bird, Esq., of the 12th Regt. Bengal N.I., in his 27th year.

29. At Dublin, suddenly, aged 55, Brevet Major Keappock, of H.M. 22d Regt., in which corps he had served fully 33 years. He was engaged at the capture of the Mauritius in 1810.

Oct. 1. Suddenly, Mr. Luke Springbett, for many years auctioneer to the Hon. East-India Company, aged 60.

2. At Villanuova, James G. Cochrane, Esq., second son of the late James Cochrane, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

6. At 25, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh, Major William Yule, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

7. At Pitferrane, Fife, Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Bart., G.C.H., aged 74.

8. At his brother's residence, Wigmore-street, Capt. John Freeman, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 61.

10. In London, Mr. Edward S. Ferraby, late of N. S. Wales, and son of the late Rev. J. Ferraby, of Welford, Northamptonshire.

— At his seat, Holbrook Grange, Warwickshire, John Caldecott, Esq., in his 68th year.

11. At Mount Vernon, near Douglas, Isle of Man, Helen Wemyss Watson, relict of the late Dr. Alexander Watson, M.D., and only sister of the present Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Hon. E. I. Company's service.

12. At Rotterdam, Alexander Loudon, Esq., late of Java, aged 50 years.]

13. At his residence, Prospect Hill, Reading, Henry Owen, Esq., late in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 51st year.

14. In Fitzroy-square, in her 78th year, Mary, widow of George Saltwell, Esq., late of Upper Gower-street, formerly a Commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

15. At Southampton, in his 71st year, Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Warren, K.C.B., K.C.H.

— At Brentwood, Miss Eliza Greenhill, only daughter of the late Joseph Greenhill, Esq., many years in the civil service of the Hon. E. I. Company at Madras.

16. At his house in Portland Place, Maj. Gen. Sir William Blackburne, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment, in the 76th year of his age. Sir William Blackburne went to India in 1782, and after an honourable and active career through the subordinate ranks of his profession, he was selected, at a peculiar period of difficulty, to fill the station of Resident at the Court of Tanjore. After 40 years spent in the service of the Company, and having received the repeated thanks of the different governments in India, he returned to his native land.

— At Worthing, Lucy, relict of the late John Burford, Esq., of the East India House, aged 78.

— At Great Baddow, Essex, Maj. Gen. Sir Nicholas Trant, aged 70.

23. In Brompton-square, aged 28, Frances, wife of Capt. W. H. Walker, East India service, and daughter of the late Richard Bathurst, Esq., of Sittingbourne, Kent.

25. At Highgate, aged 7 years, Julia Medora, eldest daughter of Henry Garrard, Esq., of Maitland, New South Wales.

Lately. On his passage from Bombay to Calcutta, Lieut. E. A. Lucas, of H.M. 3d L. Drags., aged 25.

— On her way to Cheltenham, the Lady Jane Wraxall, relict of the late Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart., of Wraxall, Somersetshire, daughter of the late Peter Laseelles, Esq., of Mask Hall, Northallerton, Yorkshire, and of Knight's House, South Mimms, an East-India Director, and banker of London.

— The Rev. Thomas Wetherhead, chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, late of Leeds.

— At Corstorphine, Selina, wife of Major G. N. C. Campbell, Bengal Artillery.

— At Beyrout, M. Deval, the French consul at that place. He died after an illness of three days, from the effects of a *coup de soliel*.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 *oz.* 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, June 15, 1839.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	20 0
Bottles	100 10	8 —	11 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 8	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 0	—	34 4
—— Brasiers' ..... do.	34 6	—	34 12
—— Ingot ..... do.	31 0	—	31 6
—— Old Gross ..... do.	32 0	—	32 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	35 0	—	36 0
—— Tile ..... do.	31 0	—	31 4
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	50 0	—	55 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	——		——
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	2 7	—	2 9
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3 12	—	6 0
—— Muslins ..... do.	1 0	—	2 10
—— Yarn 20 to 140 ..... mos.	0 3¾	—	0 6¼
Cutlery	——		——
Glass Ware	25 D.		——
Ironmongery	15 D.		——
Hosiery, cotton	30 D.		——
Ditto, silk	25		——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. . Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 6	@	5 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	5 7	—	5 9
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 12	—	3 14
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 12	—	3 15
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 12		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 4	—	5 14
—— Nails ..... cwt.	14 0	—	16 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	4 14	—	5 6
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	6 14	—	7 0
—— unstamped ..... do.	6 10	—	6 12
Millinery	35 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 4	—	8 5
Stationery	25 A.	—	30 A.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14	—	6 0
—— Swedish ..... do.	7 14	—	8 0
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxs	18 0	—	19 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 12	—	5 0
—— —— coarse and middling	0 13	—	3 8
—— Flannel fine	1 0	—	1 6

BOMBAY, July 27, 1839.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	12	@	20
Bottles, quart ..... doz.	1.12		——
Coals ..... ton	6	—	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	57		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's .. do.	60		——
—— Plate bottoms ..... do.	62		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0.7	—	0.12
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.18		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Earthenware	60 A.		——
Glass Ware	40 D.		——
Hardware	P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	57	@	——
—— English ..... do.	33		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6.8		——
—— Nails ..... do.	10	—	12
—— Sheet ..... do.	8		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	57		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	47		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	11.8		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	13		——
Millinery	25 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	15		16
Spelter ..... do.	12.8		——
Stationery	40 D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12		——
Tin Plates ..... box	16		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6.10		——
—— —— coarse	2		——
—— Flannel, fine	1.8		——

CANTON, May 25, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3½	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Handkerchiefs ..... do.	1.25	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 52 ..... pecul	24	—	39
Iron, Bar ..... do.	3½	—	4
—— Rod ..... do.	4½	—	5
Lead, Pig ..... do.	6½		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	40	@	55
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	reduc. stock		
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.35	—	1.45
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	0.90	—	2.80
—— Camlets, at Whampoa ..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. at Lintin ..... do.	——		——
—— Long Ells ..... do.	10½	—	10¾
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	——		——
Tin Plates ..... box	8½	—	9

SINGAPORE, May 23, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles 100	4		——
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	34		——
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. .. 33-36 pcs.	2	—	2¼
—— Ditto ..... 24 ..... 40-44 do.	2½	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	5
—— —— —— do. do. .... 40-43 do.	4½	—	5
—— —— —— do. do. ..... 45-60 do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	4¼
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours* do.	2	—	3¼
—— —— —— *two colours* .. .. do.	2½	—	3
—— —— —— Turkey reds ..... do.	6	—	8½
—— —— —— fancies ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pcs.	1¼	—	2¼
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 .. 45 .... do.	1¾	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 42 .... do.	1	—	1¼

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. .. corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2¾
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	32	—	42
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers .. do.	——		——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 .. do.	85	—	100
Cutlery	saleable.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	4¼	—	4¾
—— English ..... do.	3	—	——
—— Nail, rod ..... do.	3¼	—	3¾
Lead, Pig ..... do.	7	—	7¼
—— Sheet ..... do.	7	—	7½
Spelter ..... pecu	6½	—	7
Steel ..... tub	4½	—	5
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	6	—	8½
—— Camblets ..... do.	20	—	29
—— Bombazetts ..... do.	4¼	—	5

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, July 15, 1839.—Sales of Mulc Twist to the extent of 440 bales have been effected since our last, but at low prices: the present state of the market, and the rates at which large parcels are now selling, will prevent the prices from improving for some time to come. A sale of Turkey Red English Dyed Yarn has been effected at our last quotation. Sales of all descriptions of Chintzes continue to be effected at steady prices. Importations of Turkey Red Twilled Cloth have been large, and sales to a great extent continue to be effected but at rather low prices. Sales of Long Cloth, Cambrics, Jaconets, and low quality of Book Muslins have been effected to a considerable extent; no less than 82,400 ps. of Books have been sold during the past week, but at low prices; Checks and Lappets are neglected, there being no demand for them. There are few enquiries for Woollens, but the prices offered are too low to encourage sales. The Copper market is still inactive in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces, and prices have given way throughout the assortments. Our market for Iron has remained without action during the past week, and prices without alteration. Sheet Lead without sale; Pig has been sold at a reduction in price. There is no demand for Spelter from the Upper Provinces, and the sudden rise of 6 *a* 7 As. per md., is attributable to some speculative measures on the spot. Tin Plates remain as last quoted. Quicksilver has slightly improved in price. Beer has also slightly improved in price.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, July 17, 1839.—Although the market may be said to be amply supplied with Europe goods of every description, there are few wholesales of any consequence to report.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay July 27, 1839.—The transactions of the past week in Piece Goods have been upon a limited scale.—Metals: the market has been quiet during the week, and the only transaction reported is 330 candies of Swedish Iron at Rs.57 per candy, which is a decline of about Rs. 2 per candy on previous prices.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, May 23, 1839.—Cotton Goods, Plain, Printed, and Coloured, no importations since our last. Stocks generally are heavy, but the demand continues pretty good, and as the supplies may be expected to be moderate for some time, some improvement in the prices of Plain Goods may be looked for. At present, however, prices both of Plain and Fancy Goods are very low.—Grey Mule Twist, stock still continues very large, and demand dull. Coloured Twist is in some request. Turkey Red, Nos. 44 and 40, have been sold at Sp. Dols. 85 and 93 per pecul.—Woollens: Camblets inquired for, and a small importation, suitably assorted, would bring quotations; Long Ells continue almost without inquiry.—Metals; Iron, English, 709 pcls. of Flat Bar, and 170 pcls. Nail Rod, have been sold at Sp. Drs. 3, and 200 pcls. Flat Bar at Sp. Drs. 3 per pcl.; stock of Flat Bar large, and demand rather dull. Nail Rod is in good demand at quotations. Round, Square, and Sheet, seldom wanted. Hoop, small sizes, inquired for. Swedish Flat Bar, market heavily supplied; last sale, Sp. Drs. 13, but an importation of 50 tons would not likely bring over Sp. Drs. 12 per pcul. Lead, Pig and Sheet, a small supply wanted. Spelter, retailing slowly at quotations. Steel, small sizes, saleable.—Earthenware, stock large, and no demand.

Penang, June 15, 1839.—Cotton Manufactures: moderate imports, *via* Singapore, during the week. There continues a fair demand for suitable descriptions of plain cottons.—Metals: English Bar Iron, imports *via* Singapore, and the market is heavily supplied.—Beer, Wines, and Spirits: market heavily supplied. 200 gallons French Brandy have been sold at 45 cents per gallon.—*Pr. Cur.*

Canton, May 25, 1839.—Extensive sales of British Goods have been made during the past week at about the rates quoted in our last, the prices having been maintained, notwithstanding the large quantities thrown on the market by an increasing belief on the part of the Chinese that foreigners are really preparing to quit Canton after completion of the loading of the few ships now remaining in the port. —*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 15, 1839.

Government Securities.

		Buy. Sa. Rs.	Sell. Rs.
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. prem.	10 0 per cent.	11 0
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to Number to buy pm.	1 0	0 0
	to sell	0 0	2 8
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	prem.	2 0	2 6
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs.	6 0	6 4

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,100 *a* 2,125
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) New 320 *a* 330

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; to sell, 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, July 17, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—¼ to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4¾ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4¼ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—8½ disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 1*s.* 2½ .; to sell, 1*s.* 11¼*d.* per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, July 27, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2*s.* 1¼*d.* to 2*s.* 1½*d.* per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23——Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 per do.
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 105 to 105.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.4 to 99.12 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 115 to 115.8 Bom. Rs.—nominal.

Singapore, May 23, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4*s.* 6*d.* per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 9*d.* per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4*s.* 8*d.* per do.

Canton, May 25, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 to 222 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 222 to 224 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, October 25, 1839.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3	10	0	@	4	8	0
—— Samarang	3	0	0	—	3	7	0
—— Cheribon							
—— Sumatra	2	0	0	—	2	14	0
—— Ceylon	3	10	0	—	5	9	0
—— Mocha	4	12	0	—	6	15	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Madras	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal	0	0	5	—	0	0	5½
—— Bourbon							
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica .....cwt.	4	0	0	—	14	10	0
Anniseeds, Star	3	5	0	—	3	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Unrefined	2	10	0	—	2	18	0
Camphire, in tubs	14	0	0	—	14	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	4	—	0	3	0
—— Ceylon	0	0	11	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds .....cwt.	3	18	0	—	4	18	0
—— Lignea	2	19	0	—	3	7	0
Castor Oil .....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	9½
China Root.....cwt.	19	0	0	—	26	0	0
Cubebs.....	2	6	0	—	2	10	0
Dragon's Blood.	3	0	0	—	20	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	9	10	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic	1	7	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	2	0	0	—	8	10	0
—— Benjamin	5	0	0	—	40	0	0
—— Animi.....	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium.....	5	10	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Olibanum	1	1	0	—	2	16	0
Kino.....	6	10	0	—	11	10	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
—— Dye.....	0	3	3	—	0	4	0
—— Shell .....cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Stick	1	7	0	—	3	15	0
Musk, China .....oz.	0	15	0	—	2	0	0
Nux Vomica .....cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	8	0
Oil, Cassia .....oz.	0	6	3	—	0	7	6
—— Cinnamon.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	9
—— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2	1	0	—	2	4	0
—— Cajaputa .....oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	6
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3½
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	4
Opium.....	none						
Rhubarb.....	0	4	0	—	0	6	6
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	2	5	0	—	2	12	0
Senna .....lb	0	0	2	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	12	0
—— Bengal	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
—— China.....							
Galls, in Sorts							
—, Blue	3	14	0	—	4	0	0
Hides, Buffalo .....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6½
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	10
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0	9	3	—	0	9	8
—— Fine Purple.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Fine Red Violet.....	0	8	9	—	0	9	0
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	6	—	0	8	9
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Good Red Violet	0	8	6	—	0	8	9
—— Good Violet and Copper	0	7	6	—	0	7	8
—— Mid. and ord. do.	0	6	3	—	0	7	6
—— Low consuming do. ..	0	5	6	—	0	6	3
—— Trash and low dust..	0	2	0	—	0	4	6
—— Madras.....	0	3	1	—	0	7	4
—— Oude.....	0	3	3	—	0	6	11

October Sale's Prices.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0	@	4	0	0
Nankeens .....piece	0	2	0	—	0	5	4
Rattans 100	0	2	0	—	0	3	4
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	14	6
—— Patna.....	0	16	6	—	0	18	6
—— Java.....	0	9	0	—	0	13	6
Safflower.....	3	0	0	—	8	10	0
Sago	16	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Pearl	18	6	0	—	23	0	0
Saltpetre.....	23	0	0	—	26	6	0
Silk, Bengal Novi .....lb	0	14	0	—	1	2	6
—— Orgauzine							
—— China Tsatlee	1	2	6	—	1	8	0
—— Tayaam	0	19	6	—	1	1	6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	3	6	—	0	7	9
—— Cloves	0	1	0	—	0	2	1
—— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	6	8
—— Nutmegs	0	3	4	—	0	5	0
—— Ginger .....cwt.	14	6	0	—	21	0	0
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	4½
—— —— White	0	0	10	—	0	1	9
Sugar, Bengal .....cwt.	3	4	0	—	3	10	0
—— Siam and China	1	2	0	—	1	8	6
—— Mauritius	2	12	0	—	3	6	6
—— Manilla and Java	0	19	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bohea .....lb	0	2	2	—	0	2	5
—— Congou	0	1	10	—	0	2	10
—— Souchong	0	1	9	—	0	3	9
—— Caper.....	0	1	9	—	0	2	4
—— Campoi	0	1	7	—	0	3	1
—— Twankay	0	1	10	—	0	2	3
—— Pekoe	0	1	9	—	0	4	1
—— Hyson Skin	0	1	7	—	0	2	3
—— Hyson.....	0	2	8	—	0	5	7
—— Young Hyson	0	2	8	—	0	3	4½
—— Imperial.....	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Gunpowder	0	3	6	—	0	6	1
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	17	0				
Tortoiseshell .....lb	0	14	0	—	1	10	0
Vermillion .....lb	0	5	3	—	0	5	6
Wax .....cwt.	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	7	0	0	—	9	10	0
—— Ebony							
—— Sapan.....	7	10	0	—	13	10	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
Oil, Fish.....tun	26	0	0	—	30	0	0
Whalebone .....ton	145	0	0	—	150	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Combing .....lb	0	1	1	—	0	2	7
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Combing	0	1	1	—	0	2	7
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Aloes.....cwt.	2	8	0	—	3	0	0
Ostrich Feathers, und ....lb							
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry .....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
—— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
Oil, Palm .....cwt.	1	16	0	—	1	18	0
Raisins							
Wax	7	10	6	—	9	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best ··pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wool..... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0

PRICES OF SHARES, October 26, 1839.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India ....(Stock)....	106	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	—
London .....(Stock).....	64	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	107	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	par	4½ p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	99½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	44	0 15 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian).....	65	8 p. cent.	5,000	—	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9	——	10,000	100	17½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—This afternoon there was little inclination manifested to do business. In East India, the colonry descriptions of Bengal have been less in request by the home trade. Manilla has been taken sparingly by private contract, but lower prices have been refused. In Siam and Java the transactions have been trivial, but prices remain firm.

Coffee.—In the East India market there has not been much life this week, but prices remain firm. This afternoon there was no improvement in the demand for consumption.

Tea.—The trade evinced little inclination to buy any description of tea in the early part of the week, and the transactions were on a small scale by private contract; but yesterday, in consequence of the merchants having submitted to rather lower prices for common descriptions of black and green, which are now the most wanted, occasioned the operations to be on a more extended scale. The market on the whole is far from active. —Accounts have come to hand from Canton up to the 15th of June, stating that all English residents had left, and that trade was still at a stand. Three vessels have arrived off the coast laden with about 33,000 pkgs.

Spices.—For cassia lignea there has been a much better demand, and prices have improved. Black pepper has been less in request, but holders have refused to submit to lower rates. Nutmegs are in steady request by the home trade at previous rates. Mace unaltered in value.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 8th, and closed on the 17th October:

"The quantity declared for sale was 6,844 chests, which presented the following assortment:—400 chests fine shipping quality, 660 good ditto, 1,210 middling shippers, 1,329 fine consumers and ordinary shippers, 1,120 middling to fine consumers, 970 ordinary and low ditto, 200 very low and trash, 165 Oude, 381 Madras, 140 Kurpah, 27 Bimlipatam, 149 Manilla, 84 Bombay. Previous to the opening, and during the progress of the sale, 826 chests were withdrawn by the proprietors. From the beginning of the sale, the biddings were brisk for all the shipping qualities and the best descriptions of consumers, at an advance of 6d. on the prices of the July sale, and 6d. to 8d. when the quality was very desirable; the ordinary and low sorts, however, were comparatively neglected at, from last sale's prices, to 4d. advance. At those rates the sale proceeded very steadily, requiring but little support on the part of proprietors, till the close of the fourth day, when, out of the 3,400 chests which had passed the sale, only 700 were bought in. On the fifth and the two last days, some of the proprietors appeared unwilling to sell, and withdrew and bought in, more than half of the quantity left for sale, without, however, producing any improvement on the proportion which was sold. The marks brought in in former sales, and put up again in this, sold, as it has been the case of late, with less spirit, and at prices decidedly lower than those obtained for new goods. The demand for Kurpahs was very brisk for export; the quality was generally good, and prices were fully equal to those of Bengal descriptions. The regular Madras, with the exception of a few lots of good and fine sort, was of ordinary and very mixed quality, and sold very irregularly at about last sale's prices. The total quantity bought in by the proprietors is about 1,800 chests, leaving 4,200 actually sold, of which about 3,000 are for export, and 1,200 for home consumption.

East India is held for the advanced rates previously established, but the demand has been on a small scale, and has been confined to small parcels to execute immediate orders principally for shipping. The quantity disposed of since the quarterly sales amount to 250 chests. The ships on their passage from Calcutta have 2,500 chests indigo.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from Sept. 26 to Oct. 25, inclusive.*

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	Shut	Shut	90⅜ 90⅝	Shut	98 98⅛	Shut	—	90¾ 90⅞	6p	1 2p
27	—	—	90⅛ 90⅜	—	97⅝ 97⅞	—	248 49	90⅛ 90¾	2p 1d	2d pa
28	—	—	89⅞ 90	—	97⅜ 97½	—	—	90⅛ 90⅜	2d par	3p 1d
30	—	—	90⅛ 90⅜	—	97½ 97¾	—	—	90⅛ 90⅜	4p 2d	6p 1d
Oct.										
1	—	—	90 90¼	—	97⅜ 97⅝	—	248½	90⅛ 90½	6 3p	5p 3d
2	—	—	90 90¼	—	97⅜ 97⅝	—	—	90⅜ 90½	3p	4p 1d
3	—	—	89⅞ 90¼	—	97⅜ 97⅝	—	—	90⅛ 90½	par	3d pa
4	—	—	90⅜ 90½	—	97¾ 97⅞	—	—	90⅜ 90¼	3d pa	3d pa
5	—	—	90⅛ 90⅜	—	97¾ 97⅞	—	—	90¼	—	5p 1d
7	—	—	90½ 90⅝	—	97⅞ 98	—	—	90⅝ 90¾	1 1	4p 2d
8	—	—	90⅛ 90¾	—	97⅞ 98⅛	—	—	90¾	—	4d
9	—	—	90⅜ 90⅞	—	98⅛ 98½	—	—	90¾ 90⅞	—	3p 1d
10	—	—	90⅛ 90⅞	—	98⅜ 98½	—	—	90⅜ 90⅞	—	3p 1d
11	181 182½	89⅜ 89⅞	90⅜ 90⅝	97⅛ 97⅜	98⅜ 98½	131⅜ 17⅞	—	90⅞	—	2d pa
12	181	89⅜ 89⅞	90⅜ 90⅜	97⅛ 97⅜	98⅛ 98⅜	—	246 47	90⅞	—	2d pa
14	181 182	89⅞ 90	90⅛ 91	97⅛ 97⅜	98⅝ 98¾	131⅜ 13⅞	—	90⅞ 91	2d	2d pa
15	—	89⅛ 89⅞	90⅛ 90⅞	97⅛ 97⅜	98⅜ 98⅝	131⅜ 13⅞	—	91⅛ 91⅛	2d 2p	2d pa
16	179½ 180	89⅛ 89⅞	90⅛ 90¾	97⅛ 97½	98½ 98¾	131⅜ 13⅞	—	91 91⅜	2p	3d pa
17	180	89⅛ 89⅜	90⅛ 90⅜	96⅞ 97⅛	98⅛ 98½	13¾ 13⅞	246	90⅜ 90⅞	2d pa	4p 1d
18	179	89⅛ 89½	90¼ 90⅜	97 97⅛	98¼ 98⅜	13¾ 13⅜	—	90⅞	1p	4p 2d
19	177½ 178	87⅛ 89⅛	89⅞ 90⅛	96⅝ 97	98 98⅛	13⅛ 13⅞	—	90½ 90¾	—	4p 2d
21	177 178½	89 89¼	90⅛ 90¼	96¾ 97	98 98⅜	13⅝ 13¾	—	90½ 90¾	2d 1p	3p 1d
22	178 179½	89⅜ 89½	90⅜ 90⅝	97⅛ 97¾	98⅜ 98½	13⅛ 13⅞	245 46	90⅜ 91	—	3p 1d
23	178½ 179½	89¼ 89½	90⅛ 90½	96⅞ 97⅛	98¼ 98⅛	13⅜ 13⅞	—	90⅝ 90⅞	2d pa	3p 1d
24	179 179¾	89⅜ 89½	90⅛ 90⅛	97 97⅛	98⅛ 98⅜	13⅜ 13⅛	245½ 6½	90¼ 90⅜	—	3p 1d
25	179½ 180	90⅜ 89⅝	90⅜ 90⅜	97⅛ 97¼	98⅜ 98⅝	13⅛ 13¾	246¾	90⅞ 91	2d	3p 1d

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.				
Felicity	300 tons.	Small	Nov. 1.	
Advocate	400	Wilkinson	Nov. 12.	
Queen (H.C. steamer)	765	Warden, B.P.E.	About Nov.6.	E.I.Docks.
FOR MADRAS.				
Victor	338	Ridley	Nov. 2.	
FOR BOMBAY.				
Catherine (troops)	600	Evans	Nov. 2.	
Abel Gower	315	Henderson	Nov. 13.	
Earl of Durham	460	Tindall	Nov. 15.	
Cleopatra (H.C. steamer)	765	Saunders, I.N.	About Nov.9.	E.I.Docks.
Sesostris (H.C. steamer)	876	Moresby, I.N.	Dec.	E.I.Docks.
FOR MAURITIUS.				
Juverna	300	Grandy	Nov. 2.	
Gazelle	200	Whithycombe	Nov. 2.	
Jane	300	Langley	Nov. 5.	
FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				
Patriot	200	Lewis	Nov. 15.	
FOR CAPE AND ALGOA BAY.				
George	350	Donaldson	Nov. 1.	
Fame	150	Geare	Nov. 3.	
FOR ST. HELENA.				
John	250	Woodward	Nov. 1.	
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.				
Mangles (convicts)	594	Carr	Nov. 5.	
Thomas Bold	631	Croughan	Nov. 5.	
Globe	438	Barlow	Nov. —	
Crest	350	Warton	Nov. —	
Mexborough	376	Livingston	Nov. 15.	
Rajah	400	Ferguson	Nov. 15.	
Alexander	523	Ramsay	Nov. 15.	
William Money	834	Green	Nov. 30.	
Broxbornebury	750	Burnett	Jan. — 1840.	
FOR PORT PHILIP AND N.S.WALES.				
Louisa Campbell	350	Buckley	Nov. 5.	
*China**	658	——	Nov. 25.	Plymouth.
*Coromandel**	1000	Loader	Dec. 29.	Gravesend.
FOR LAUNCESTON.				
Atlantic	366	MacTaggart	Nov. —	
FOR HOBART TOWN.				
Gilbert Henderson (convicts)	430	Tweedie	Nov. 5.	Woolwich.
Runnymede (convicts)	389	Forward	Nov. 10.	Sheerness.
Hygeia	400	Hannah	Nov. 8.	
Cheviot	260	Young	Nov. 10.	
Sir George Arthur	370	Curry	Nov. 15.	
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
Warrior	479	Beckett	Nov. 15.	Plymouth.
FOR NEW ZEALAND.				
Bolton	540	——	Nov. 5.	

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on Monday, the 4th of November.

For the present, a Mail will be made up for India, *vid Falmouth*, on Saturday, the 23d of November, and Letters intended for that conveyance must be specially addressed by that route.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

FOR NOVEMBER 1839.

OVERLAND advices from Bombay to the 13th of September bring the following important intelligence:—

On the 21st July, the force under his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, being joined by the camps of Shah Shooja and Maj. Gen. Willshire, with the Bombay troops, marched to Ghuzni, twelve miles, over a fine plain. Large bodies of the enemy were moving on each side of the line of march. On coming in sight of the fortress, "I was surprised," Sir John Keane says, "to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a scarped mound, about thirty-five feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a fausse braye and a wet ditch, whilst the height of the citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the hills from the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this, screen walls had been built before the gates, the ditch was filled with water and unfordable, and an outwork built on the right bank of the river, so as to command the bed of it." Upon the force appearing within the range of the guns of the citadel and fortress, a sharp cannonade was opened on our leading column, together with a heavy fire of musketry from behind garden walls, and temporary fieldworks thrown up, as well as the strong outwork alluded to, which commanded the bed of the river from all but the outwork. The enemy were driven in under the walls of the forts in a spirited manner by parties thrown forward of the 16th and 48th Bengal N. I., and H. M.'s 13th light infantry, under Brigadier Sale. Three troops of horse artillery, the camel battery, and one foot battery, opened upon the citadel and fortress, by throwing sharpnell shells, to make the enemy show their strength in guns. Being satisfied on the point of their strength, in half an hour the Commander-in-chief ordered the fire to cease, and placed the troops in bivouac. A close reconnoissance of the place all round was then undertaken by Capt. Thomson, the chief engineer, and Capt. Peat, of the Bombay engineers. Capt. Thomson found the fortifications equally strong all round. Notwithstanding the march the troops had performed in the morning, and their having been a considerable time engaged with the enemy, Sir John ordered the whole to move across the river (which runs close under the fort-wall), in columns to the right and left of the town. He had information that a night attack upon the camp was intended from without. Mahomed Ubzul Khan, eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, had been sent by his father with a strong body of troops from Cabool to the brother's assistance at Ghuzni, and was encamped outside the walls, but on our approach, retired a few miles. Two rebel chiefs of the Ghilzie tribe, men of great influence, had joined him with 1,500 horse, and also a body of about 3,000 fanatics, who had been assembled on the cry of a religious war. In short, our troops were in all directions surrounded by enemies. The last came down the hills on the 22d, and attacked the camp of Shah Shooja, but were driven back with considerable loss, and banners taken. At daylight on the 22d, the Commander-in-chief reconnoitered Ghuzni in person, for the purpose of making all arrangements for carrying the place by storm. Instead of the tedious process of breaching, Capt. Thomson undertook, with the assistance of the Bengal and Bombay engineers, to blow in the Cabool gate, and plans for the assault were immediately laid down, and the orders given. At twelve that night, the troops for the assault took up their positions. The explosion, which fully succeeded, took place about the three in the morning, when the artillery, under Brigadier Stevenson (consisting of Capt. Grant's troop of Bengal horse artillery, the camel battery, under Capt. Abbott, both superintended by Capt. Pew), Captains Martin and Cotgrave's troops of Bombay horse artillery, and Capt. Lloyd's battery of Bombay foot artillery, all opened a terrific fire upon the citadel and ramparts of the fort. Under the guidance of Capt. Thomson, Bengal engineers, Col. Dennie, H. M. 13th Lt. Inf., commanding the advance (consisting of the light companies of H. M. 2d and 17th regts. of Foot, and of the Bengal Europ. regt., with one company of H. M. 13th Lt. Inf.), proceeded to the gate, and with great difficulty, from the rubbish thrown down and the determined opposition offered by the enemy, effected an entrance, and established themselves within the gateway, closely followed by the main columns, led by Brigadier Sale, commanding the storming party, consisting (with the advance above-mentioned) of H. M. 2d Foot, under Major Carruthers, the Bengal European regt., under Lieut. Col. Orchard, followed by H. M. 13th Lt. Inf., under Major Thomson, and H. M. 17th regt., under Lieut. Col. Croker. The struggle within the fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the heavy fire kept

up, our troops were assailed by the enemy sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols, &c.; but British courage, perseverance, and fortitude overcame all opposition, and the fire of the enemy in the lower area, on the fort, being nearly silenced, Brigadier Sale turned towards the citadel, from which could now be seen men abandoning the guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, endeavouring to make their escape; and on reaching the gate with H.M. 17th, under Lieut. Col. Croker, followed by the 13th, forced it open at five o'clock in the morning. The colours of H.M. 13th and 17th were planted on the citadel of Ghuzni, amidst the cheers of all ranks. Instant protection was granted to the women found in the citadel (among whom were those of Mahomed Hyder, the governor), and sentries placed over the magazine for its security. Thus, a fortress so strong as to be reputed impregnable, and which had been strengthened annually for the last thirty years, garrisoned by 3,500 Afghan soldiers, commanded by Prince Mahomed Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, with a commanding number of guns and abundance of ammunition, stores, provisions, &c. for a regular siege, was taken, by British science and British valour, in less than two hours from the time the attack was made, the whole, including the governor and garrison, falling into our hands. It is characterized by Sir John Keane as "one of the most brilliant acts it has ever been my lot to witness during my service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe."

His Exc. conducted Shah Shooja round the citadel and fortress, and his Majesty testified surprise and delight at the result. Mahomed Hyder Khan, the governor (a prisoner, under the surveillance of Sir A. Burnes), made his submission to the king, who informed him, that "although he and his family had been rebels, yet he was willing to forget and forgive all."

His. Exc. mentions a long list of names of officers who had distinguished themselves. Our loss is wonderfully small, two hundred in killed and wounded; that of the enemy is said to be immense. The names of the officers wounded (none being killed) on the 21st and 23d are as follows:—Capt. Graves, 16th Bengal N. I., severely; Lieut. Vanhomrigh, 48th Bengal N.I., slightly; Brigadier Sale, H. M.'s 13th L.I., slightly; Major Parsons, Dep. Comm. General, ditto. Second Lieut. Marriott, Bombay Engineers, slightly. H.M. 2d (or Queen's Royals): Capt. Raitt, slightly; Capt. Robinson, severely; Lieut. Younge, ditto; Lieut. Stisted, slightly; Adj. Simmons, ditto; Quarter-Master Hadley, ditto. Bengal European Regt.: Lieut.-Col. Orchard, slightly; Major Warren, severely; Captains Hay and Taylor, slightly; Lieut. Broadfoot, slightly; Lieut. Haslewood, severely; Lieuts. Fagan and Magnay, slightly; Ensign Jacob, ditto.

Further despatches from the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, and from the envoy to the Court of Shah Shooja communicate the further progress of the army. It marched from Ghuzni on the 30th and 31st July. On the arrival of the first column at Hyde Khail on the 1st August, information was received that Dost Mahomed, with his army and artillery, were advancing from Cabool, and would probably take up a position at Urghundee or Midan. Upon this it was arranged that his Majesty, with the second column under Major-Gen. Willshire, should join the first column, and advance together to attack Dost Mahomed, whose son, Mahomed Akhbar, had been recalled from Jellalabad with the troops guarding the Khyber pass, and had formed a junction with his father, their joint forces amounting to about thirteen thousand men. In the course of the night, messengers arrived, and next morning a great many chiefs and their followers, announcing the dissolution of Dost Mahomed's army, by the refusal of a great part to advance against us with him, and that he had in consequence fled with a party of three hundred horsemen in the direction of Bameean, leaving his guns behind him in position at Urghundee. Shah Shooja sent forward a confidential officer, with Major Cureton, and a party of two hundred men, to take possession of those guns, twenty-eight in number, which was done. A strong party was detached in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, the army continuing its march to Cabool, which it reached on 7th August. The king, who was joined by every person of rank and influence, immediately entered his capital, accompanied by the British envoy (Mr. Macnaghten), Sir John Keane, and their suites, and escorted by a squadron of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, and one of H.M. 16th Lancers, with Capt. Martin's troop of Horse Artillery His majesty had expressed a wish that British troops should be present on the occasion, and a very small party only of his own Hindoostance and Afghan troops. After the animating scene of traversing the streets and reaching the palace in the Bala Hissar, a royal salute was fired, and an additional salvo in the Afghan style, from jingalls, carried on camels. His majesty was heartily congratuled on being in possession of the throne and kingdom of his ancestors. The great bulk of Dost Mahomed's army has tendered its allegiance to Shah Shooja, who will take most of them into pay. The ex-chief was

not accompanied by any person of consequence, and his followers are said to have been reduced to below the number of one hundred on the day of his departure. The party in pursuit of Dost Mahomed is led by Hajee Khan Kakur, who revolted to the Shah at Candahar. This individual was formerly a partisan of Dost Mahomed.

Our army is now very well off for provisions; grain is cheap and abundant. The country is highly cultivated and the climate fine. The latest dated despatch is August.

The Commander of the forces reports of the conduct of the army, both European and native, that "it has been admirable throughout, and, notwithstanding the severe marching and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuzni of meeting and conquering their enemy has added greatly to their good spirits.

Letters from Lahore, state that advices had been received from Gen. Ventura, dated Camp, d'Atcheni, 4th July, whence it appeared that every thing was tranquil in the camp. The day before the news of the death of the maharajah reached, the general assembled a council, composed of the highest officers, and addressed them in a speech which was much applauded. His opinions and advice were approved by all. When the assembly broke up, they went in a body to No Nehal Singh (son of Kurruck Singh, then the prince regent, and now king), and required of him to remain quiet, and to address a petition to his father, in which he bound himself by an oath always to comport himself as an obedient son and faithful subject. All his generals made themselves responsible for the sincerity of the sentiments of the prince, by a letter which they addressed to Kurruck Singh, in which they told him that if ever the prince should perjure himself, he would be abandoned by them all. Thus, nothing was apprehended in the camp, and it was expected that, through the good management of the prime minister, who seems to be extolled by all, affairs would go on prosperously.

Intelligence had been received at Ferozepore, to the effect that Sheer Singh, son of Runjeet, was murdered at Umritzer. "It is supposed," says the writer of the letter, "that Dhian Singh, the chief mooktah at the Lahore Court, was the instigator of this deed;" but of course, all suppositions of this sort are vague, and not founded upon any particular facts implicating the suspected party.

Col. Wade has had a sharp engagement with a body of Khuebureea, in which the two companies of the 20th regt. N. I. with him, suffered severely, having had several men killed. The two companies of the 21st, also with him, escaped with one wounded.

The stories which have appeared in the newspapers, of the Sikhs having abandoned Col. Wade at Peshawur, are wholly without foundation; in fact, Koonwer No Nehal Singh had remained honourably at his post in Peshawur, notwithstanding many inducements which were held out after the death of his grandfather, to call him to Lahore. The aid afforded by the Sikh troops, particularly their Mohamedan contingents, have been most cordial and effective.

Joudpore is positively to be invested, whatever concession the rajah may make; but the Governor-general has prudently determined to receive Maun Singh's submission with a force at his gates. A demonstration, under the direction of Brigadier Reid, is immediately to be made against the town of Meertu, from which an important effect was expected. Majors Dixon, Foster, and Maling, are to support Brigadier Reid by a simultaneous movement from different quarters on Meertu, without, however, forming a junction with him.

The following troops from Bellary were preparing to move against Kurnool, about the 1st September — a troop of native horse artillery; right wing H.M. 13th Dragoons; 7th regt. light cavalry; a company of foot artillery; H.M. 39th foot; 39th regt. N.I. An extensive park goes also from Bellary, consisting of four 18-pounders and four 12-pounders, with 250 rounds of ammunition per man of the entire strength of the force, which will further be increased by the 3d light, and 51st N.I., with a mortar battery from Secunderabad; three companies of sappers and miners, and the 34th Lt. Inf., from Bangalore, and the 16th from Cuddapah. The corps will rendezvous either at Adoni or Peddah Cherroo, when Major Gen. Wilson, C.B., will assume the command of the whole force. Extensive preparations are going on in all departments at Bellary, and the most fiery zeal and desire for action are displayed by every one concerned. The force will require about 3,000 bullocks. The best of the nabob's troops are stationed at Purbut, a strong hill-fort some distance from Kurnool.

The D.O. for the movement of the force against Kurnool issued to the troops in the Ceded Districts, on the 17th August, infused new life and spirit into all ranks, both European and native. It was feared, however, that the campaign would not be a very glorious one, for it is supposed that the Nawaub of Kurnool will never have the madness to offer resistance to the overwhelming force assembling, with the insignificant means

at his disposal—a mere rabble, indifferently armed, and quite undisciplined.

The discoveries lately made at Hydrabad so implicated the Kurnool nawaub, as, when added to his former, and indeed continued, very equivocal demeanour, to leave the Madras Government no alternative but that of dispossessing him of his territories.

A commission, composed of Capt. Malcolm, assistant resident, Major Armstrong, late commissariat, Secunderabad, and Capt. Hutton, assistant adjutant general at Secunderabad, is sitting to investigate into a conspiracy, similar to the recent affair at Poonah.

A letter from Chittoor states, that a most outrageous assault was lately committed in that zillah, on a missionary of the London Missionary Society, by a number of brahmins. The reverend gentleman was preaching to some Soodras, when the brahmins attacked and threw him on the ground, doing their best to strangle him by placing a stick across his throat, and he was only saved by the exertions of his catechist.

A field force has been directed to assemble, composed of troops on the Bengal Establishment, to rendezvous at Nusseerabad, for the purpose of attacking Joudpore. It consists of four squadrons of native cavalry, one troop of horse, and two and a-half companies of foot artillery, with six regiments of N. I., and two companies of sappers and miners: the whole being commanded by Major-Gen. R. Hopton.

Mr. Hodgson, the Nepal Resident, in a private letter, speaks very decidedly of the hostility of the Nepalese, and their determination to attack us after the Teraee is passable.

A Proclamation from the President in Council, dated 31st July, directs Upper Assam to be united to Bengal.

Every account received from Rangoon bespeaks preparations for war upon a large scale, and of the confidence of Tharawaddie as to the result.

The orders which have been issued to the General Service Corps in Bengal, as well as the detention of the *Jupiter* and H.M.'s 61st regiment in Ceylon, induce a belief that the Supreme Government intends to take the first favourable opportunity for chastising the insolence of the Burmese monarch.

The *Bombay Times* of September 11, announces the dethronement of the Raja of Sattara. A little before day-break on the 4th, the time allowed him for the acceptance of the terms having expired without his compliance, the Resident, supported by the 8th regt. N.I., one company of H.M. 41st foot, and the flank companies of the 21st and 25th regts. of N.I. proceeded to the palace of the raja and arrested his highness, who surrendered himself at once, and was sent under an escort of 150 irregular horse and some sepoys, to the village of Nimbgaum, about seven miles from Sattara; and about eight o'clock the same morning, Appa Sahib, the ex-raja's brother, was proclaimed his successor, under the style and title of 'Shreemunt Maharaj Shajee Raja Chutterputty of Sattara." Bala Sahib, a member of the royal family, and about twenty adherents, followed the palankeen of the dethroned prince from Sattara: it is intended that he should reside at Benares, though some mention Malligaum. The present raja has no children, and is not to be permitted to adopt; so that the Sattara territory will, at his death, be annexed to the dominions of the East-India Company.

In consequence of the recent treaty with the Ameers, a corps of local horse is to be raised in Scinde. This would indicate a steady military occupation of the country, and by affording protection to persons and property, must tend to the advancement of trade, and give encouragement to merchants and others to try their fortunes on the banks of the Indus. Kurachee also is to be retained.

The *Bombay Times*, Sept. 4th, says, "The system adopted at the Accountant General's office, with respect to the sale of government bills on Bengal, does not appear to work well, either for the government or the public. Among the mercantile community it has excited very general dissatisfaction. At the sale on the 10th ult. tenders were invited for bills on Calcutta to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000, *the whole of which was disposed of*, at rates varying from *par* to 1½ per cent. premium, yielding an average of about 100¾: while, on Saturday last, although the tenders were more numerous than on the previous occasion, all those below *one per cent. premium* were rejected, and, we believe, little more than half a lac, out of the five advertised, was appropriated. The market price for private bills on Calcutta at thirty days' sight, during the two weeks immediately preceding and including that in which the tenders were invited and accepted on the first occasion, was, we find by the Bombay price current, 2 *a* 2½ per cent. premium, while during the interval between the two operations, the quotation was ¼ to 1 per cent. premium."

Some advices had been received at Bombay from China, whence it appeared that all the opium had been actually burnt, under express orders from Peking; that the British merchants, under the sage advice of Capt. Elliot, had withdrawn from Canton to Macao, and that the American houses, which still continued to transact business at Canton, were

deriving great advantage from the transshipment of British goods in American vessels.

The Bombay papers state, that shipments of opium both there and at Calcutta were going on; that two ships at the latter port were nearly full, and that shipments of Malwa were also in progress from Bombay. "It is matter of regret," they add, "that a pause should not be put to shipments of opium to China, at least for the present, until it is seen what the two Governments will do as to the past; besides the probability of much bloodshed ensuing in consequence, there is strong reason to apprehend that her Majesty's government will be too ready to make a handle of such proceedings to ward off all claim to compensation of any kind, however ingeniously put."

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

Fort William, July 29, 1839.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of one regiment of European infantry, of ten companies, at each presidency, composed of—1 colonel, 2 lieut. colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, and 920 non-commissioned and rank and file.

The present European regiment at each presidency is to be placed on the establishment of non-commissioned and rank and file, as above specified.

Agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Court, the promotion arrangements will bear date, at all the presidencies, from the expiration of three months from the date of receipt of the despatch authorizing the measure, thus allowing time for the arrival of a supply of recruits, and also for the establishment of one uniform system upon which the promotion arrangements shall be made at each of the presidencies.

The despatch having been received by the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India on the 8th July, the additional regiment will be brought on the establishment of each presidency from the 8th Oct. next.

Fort William, July 31, 1839. — The Hon. the President in Council having resolved, in the Secret and Separate Department, that an additional, or ninth, company of the present strength, as stated in the margin,* be raised for each infantry regiment of the line of the native army of the three presidencies, the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in Bengal, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 5, 1839. — The Commander of the Forces is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of a body of troops under orders for field service:

To be Brigadiers of the 2d Class.—Lieut. Col. R. Rich, 22d N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, 30th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. C. Graham, C.B., 1st brigade horse artillery.

To be Deputy Assist. Adj. General.—Brev. Maj. W. H. Earle, 39th N.I.

To be Majors of Brigade.—1st-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 1st brigade horse artillery, and Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C.

The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st proximo, by which date, or as soon after as may be practicable, the force is to be assembled at Nusseerabad; routes will be furnished by the quarter-master-general of the army.

The officer commanding the force will forward to head-quarters the names of two non-commissioned officers; one to fill the office of deputy provost marshal, the other of assistant baggage-master.

The force is to be organized, formed into brigades, and staff officers attached, in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

General Staff.—Major Gen. R. Hampton, to command.

Lieut. W. C. Campbell, 30th N.I., aide-de-camp.

Brev. Maj. W. H. Earle, 39th regt. N.I., deputy assist. adj. general.

The Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-general of the Rajpootana field force.

The Assistant Commissary-general of the Rajpootanah field force.

Capt. E. J. Smith, engineers, to be field engineer.

The Superintending Surgeon of the western circle to proceed with the force, to organize and superintend a field hospital.

——— ———, Medical store-keeper.

Cavalry.—Col. J. Kennedy, C.B., 5th L.C., brigadier; and Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C., brigade-major; 2 squadrons 1st regt. L.C.; 2 squadrons 9th regt. L.C.

* 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 drummers, and 100 privates.

Artillery.—Lieut.Col. C. Graham, C.B., brigadier; 1st Lieut. J. Le C. Richardson, artillery, brigade-major; and ——, commissary of ordnance; 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery; 1st compt. 2d bat. artillery; a detail of 50 gunners, with a due proportion of non-commissioned officers and gun lascars, from the 3d comp. 4th bat. artillery; 4th comp. 4th bat. artillery.

Sappers and Miners. — Capt. B. Y. Reilly, engineers, to command; and Lieut. C. B. Young, engineers, adjutant; head quarters and 2 companies of sappers and miners.

Infantry.—1st Brigade. Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, brigadier; and the officiating major of brigade, Meywar field force; 30th regt. N.I.; 39th regt. N.I.; 49th regt. N.I.

2d Brigade.—Lieut. Col. R. Rich, brigadier; and the Major of Brigade, Rajpootanah field force; 22d regt. N.I.; 52d regt. N.I.; 74th regt. N.I.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(By the Governor-General).

July 9.—Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N.I., to be adj. of Assam Sebundy Corps.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons to be superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar, v. Maj. J. G. Burns resigned.

July 30.—Capt. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I., to command Bhopal Contingent.

Aug. 2.—Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N.I., 2d in command, to be commandant of 3d Local Horse, v. Crommelin resigned.

(By the President in Council).

July 15.—*39th N.I.* Ens. Thos. Pownall to be lieut., from 1st July 1839, v. Lieut. James Oatley (under suspension) dec.

July 22.—*61st N.I.* Lieut. James Skinner to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. M. Becher to be lieut., from 16th July 1839, in suc. to Capt. R. A. McNaghten retired.

Aug. 5.—*3d N.I.* Capt. G. N. Prole to be major, Lieut. C. Rogers to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Metcalf to be lieut., from 8th July 1839, in suc. to Maj. J. G. Burns retired.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddell to be surgeon, from 16th April 1839, v. Surg. Wm. Bell retired.

65th N.I. Capt. R. W. Wilson to be major, Lieut and Brev. Capt. R. H. de Montmorency to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. M. Baker to be lieut., from 1st Aug. 1839, in suc. to Maj. G. J. B. Johnston retired.

Aug. 12.—*Cavalry* Maj. J. B. Hearsey to be lieut. col., from 5th Aug. 1839, in suc. to Lieut. Col. G. J. Shadwell invalided.

6th L.C. Capt. and Brev. Maj. R. L. Anstruther to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edw. Watt to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. R. H. Christie to be lieut., ditto ditto.

70th N.I. Ens. A. W. Baillie to be lieut., v. Lieut. F. Jeffreys dec., with rank from 1st July 1839, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Hill prom.

73d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. McNair to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm. Richardson to be lieut., from 2d Aug. 1839, in suc. to Brev. Maj. H. R. Murray retired.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th N.I., to be 2d in command of Lower Assam Sebundy Corps.

(By Commander of the Forces).

July 5.—*13th N.I.* Lieut. W. McCulloch to be interp. and qu. master.

July 6.—*3d N.I.* Lieut. T. Wallace to be adj., v. Hicks prom.

July 22.—Capt. P. P. Turner, 61st N.I., to be 2d in command to Hurrianah Light Infantry bat., and directed to join.

July 19.—Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73d N.I., to be adj. to Assam L. Inf., v. Lieut. Bigge app. to a civil situation.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—June 24. Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, 11th N.I. Aug. 5. Lieut.-Col. G. J. Shadwell, 7th L.C.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Aug. 5. Maj. J. B. Johnston, 65th N.I. — 12. Brev. Maj. H. R. Murray, 73d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 24. Capt. John Hamilton, 9th L.C.—July 15. Ens. Wm. Hooper, 12th N.I., for health. — 22. Maj. Gen. H. Bowen, C.B., Col. of 55th N.I., for health.—Ens. T. C. Blagrave, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I., on private affairs (embarking from Bombay).—Lieut. J. F. Egerton, artillery, for health. — 31. Ens. R. M. Franklin, 40th N.I., for health. Aug. 5. Lieut. Isaac Jones, 58th N.I., for health. — 12. Lieut. D. Downes, 30th N.I., for health.—July 30. Cornet H. R. Grindlay, 6th L.C., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JULY 17. *Marquis Camden*, from London and Madras.—18. *Triton*, from Newcastle and Cape.—19. *Earl of Lonsdale*, from Liverpool; *Tweed*, from London and Cape.—21. *Forth*, from Leith. 22. *Hallyards*, from Glasgow; *Osprey*, from Colombo.—27. *Shepherdess*, from Mauritius; *Wm. Lee*, from Hull; *Thames*, from London and Madras.—29. *Stal-*

kart, from Bombay.—30. *Larkins*, from London.—31. *Malcolm*, from London and Madras.—Aug. 2. *Thomas Worthington*, from London, Llanelly, and Bombay.—3. *Chieftain*, from London and Cape.—6. *William Shand*, from Greenock; *Colombo*, from Suez; *Mary Sharp*, from Greenock.—14. *Margaret Parker*, from London.—16. *Rosalind*, from Liverpool.—17. *Agostina*, from London and Mauritius.

DEATHS.

May 23. At Soobathoo, Lieut. J. Rogers, of artillery.—*June* 4. At Benares, David Ferrier, Esq.—7. At Mussooric, Edward Minto, third son of Major P. Gwatkin.—12. At Nuldelpore, Commercolly, B. J. McWhir, Esq., M.D., late of Edinburgh.—27. At Calcutta, Mary, lady of E. J. Emin, Esq.—28. At Entally, Eleanor, relict of the late Daniel Templeton, Esq.—30. At Agra, of fever, Lieut. J. Oatley, 30th N.I.—*July* 15. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Hodgson, third officer of the *Abercrombie Robinson*.—17. At Barrackpore, Ens. F. K. Darling, fourth son of Maj. Gen. Darling.—19. At Calcutta, Wm. Godfrey Smith, Esq.—19. On his way to Dacca, R. H. Williams, Esq.—23. At Chinsurah, Catherine Caroline, second wife of the Rev. W. Morton.—25. At Calcutta, William Ewen, Esq., branch pilot.—30. At Saugor, Central India, Ens. R. G. George, interp. and quarter master 11th N.I.—*Aug.* 1. At Calcutta, Thomas Clarke, Esq., senior branch pilot, H.C. Marine.—At Calcutta, Timoleon De la Combe, Esq.—5. At Bamundee, Sarah, wife of A. McArthur, Esq.—8. At Calcutta, Capt. Richard H. Cockerill, R.N., aged 40.—10. At Calcutta, Mary Eleanor, wife of Capt. E. D O. Eales.—14. At Calcutta, of fever, H. Warwick, Esq.—15. At Calcutta, Charles Herd, Esq., superintendent of the Western Chowkies.—19. At Calcutta, R. H. Bain, Esq., M.D., police surgeon.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George, Aug, 20, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, on the occasion of a force being about to assemble for field service at Adoni:

Artillery.—Major Bond, to be commanding officer of artillery. Lieut. Balfour, to be brigade major.

Engineers. Capt. Pears, commanding sappers and miners, to be commanding officer.

Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. A. T. Maclean, of H.M. 13th Dragoons, to command the cavalry brigade, to which the troop of artillery is to be attached.

Brigadier John Bell, commanding the garrison of Bellary, to command the first brigade of infantry.

Lieut. Col. Dyce, 34th L. Inf., to command the second brigade of infantry.

Capt. Geils of the artillery, commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, is appointed commissary of ordnance to the field force, and the major general commanding the Mysore division will detail an artillery officer to the charge of the Bangalore arsenal during the employment of Capt. Geils on field service.

In consequence of the serious illness of Lieut. and Adj. Rundall of the Sappers and Miners, Lieut. Fast is ordered to join the field force.

The following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and are directed to give over their respective charges, and to join forthwith at Adoni:—Major Montgomerie, 7th L.C., Secretary to the Clothing Board; Capt. Cumberlege, cantonment adjutant, Arcot; Lieut. Lawford, civil engineer 3d division; 2d Lieut. Ouchterlony, engineers; 2d Lieut. Tombs, 2d assistant civil engineer 4th division; Capt. Grant, 16th N.I., deputy assist. adj. gen. of the army; Brev. Capt. Ottley, 39th N.I., fort adjutant at Vellore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George. Aug. 2, 1839.—27th N.I. Ens. A. Studdy, to be lieut., v. Smythe, dec.; date 25th July.

Aug. 16.—*Artillery.* 2d Lieut. George Selby, to be 1st lieut., v. Beadnell dec.: date 8th Aug.

Aug. 20.—*Cavalry.* Maj. Arch. Kerr, from 7th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Smythe dec.; date of com. 7th Aug. 1839.

7th L.C. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) D. Montgomerie to be major, Lieut. W. D. Erskine to be capt., and Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellow to be lieut., in suc. to Kerr prom.; date do.

7th L.C. Lieut. R. Hunter to be adjutant.

11th N.I. Ens. C. F. F. Halstead to be qu. mast. and interp.

Aug. 23.—*42d N.I.* Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Wakeman to be capt., and Lieut. W. H. Tanner to take rank from 11th April, v. Zouch retired.—Ens. H. J. Mundell to be lieut., v. Freeman dec.; date 19th June.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Aug. 6. Cornet R. G. G. Cumming, 4th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — July 23. Assist. Surg. John Lovell, for health.—Aug. 23. Lieut. Col. J. Hanson, quarter mast. gen., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 25. *Malcolm*, from London.—AUG. 1. *Essex*, from London.—10. *Hero of Malown*, from Sydney.—19. *Elizabeth*, from Cape and Mauritius.—20. *Owen Glendower*, from London; *Equitable*, from Mauritius.—22 *Patriot*, from Mauritius.—23. *Roxburgh Castle*, from Port Jackson.

DEATHS.

July 18. At Cochin, Alex. Allardyce, Esq., assist. surgeon.—18. At Arcot, Frances, wife of W. H. Wormsley, Esq., vet. surg. 8th L.C.—24. At Waltair, Sa[illegible] wife of Maj. Gen. James Welsh, commanding N. D. of Army.—25. At Ellore, Lieut. J. G. Smythe, 27th N.I.—30. At Kamptee, Capt. Edward Simpson, M.E. Re[illegible]t Tanjore, Lieut. H. J. Willins, [illegible]—*Aug.* 8. At Secunderabad, [illegible]fred Beadnell, adj. 1st bat. ar[illegible]—17. At Madras, Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe, 17th L.C.—20. At Bellary, Lieut. Robert Bullock, 44th N.I.—*Lately.* Mr. Ashmead Pruen, coroner of Madras.

Contradicted.—The death of Mr. H. Frere, of the civil service.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Pombay Castle[illegible]39. — *7th N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. C[illegible]H. Stockley to be capt., and Ens. H. M. Blake to be lieut., in suc. to Gordon dec.

Aug. 16.—Capt. G. K. Erskine to be commandant of Poona Auxiliary Horse, and Lieut. W. Loch, 1st L.C., to be 2d in command of same.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 7. Lieut. Welland, artillery, for health.—27. Surg. T. H. Graham, 5th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

AUG. 10. *Buteshire*, from Greenock.—16. *Kingston*, from. Llanelly.—20, *Grenada*, from Liverpool.—23. *Lintin*, from Liverpool.

Freight to England (Sept. 12).—£3 per ton, at which there is a want of shippers.

The Government have notified that a steamer would leave Bombay for Suez on the 7th of October.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

DEATHS.

July 5. In the Fort, Ann Mary, relict of the late Capt. W. McDonald, I.N.—23. At Ootacamund, Capt. Gordon, 7th N.I., commandant of the 3d regt. Nizam's cavalry.—30. At Bombay, Jane, wife of P. M. Dalzell, Esq.—30. At Bombay, Arch. McAslam, Esq.—*Aug.* 17. At Muktul, Assist. Surg. H. M. Felix, Bombay establishment, attached to the army of H.H. the Nizam.—*Lately.* At Bangalore, Capt. Chambers, of H.M. 4th regt.—Appa Saheb, the chief of Nepanee; his jahagere reverts to the Government.—At Penang, Catherine, wife of J. F. Carnegy, Esq.—At Batavia, Dr. E. O. Fritze, director general of the medical department in Netherlands India.—At Belgaum, the lady of Brigadier England, of H.M. 41st regt.—In Nepaul, Beem Seen, who administered the government of that country for more than thirty years.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXIV.

THE hasty abstract given in the Supplement to the last Journal contained the substance of the important intelligence brought by the overland despatch. The official details, as well as further particulars, appear in this month's Journal, and they are most satisfactory. The campaign is at an end, closed by an exploit which is characterized by the commander of the forces, a soldier of the Wellington school, as "one of the most brilliant acts it has ever been his lot to witness during a service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe." Its moral effects have already been discerned, and will continue to be felt from Persia to Burmah.

The march of the troops from Candahar was delayed for nearly a fortnight for want of supplies, the collecting of which was seriously impeded by the Ghilzies, the native population, a plundering tribe, whose forays extended to the very gates of Candahar. The Commander-in-chief, with the cavalry division, and the first brigade of Bengal infantry, who was to have moved on the 15th June, could not commence his march till the 27th. The roads were bad, the heat was fearful, and distressing to the troops; but no enemy appeared, save the Ghilzies, who were expected to make a formidable stand at a fort called Khelat-i-Ghilzie. Preparations were accordingly made, and the troops burned for an opportunity to chastize these marauders, who had, however, sagacity enough to perceive that they could not cope with an organized body so little resembling the loose and incoherent bands they were in the habit of assaulting.

On the 21st, after crossing a spacious plain, in battle array, large bodies of the enemy moving on each side of the line of march, the fortress of Ghuzni appeared, in much greater strength than Sir John Keane had been prepared to expect. On reconnoitering, it was found to be a really formidable place, especially to an attacking army without battering guns, which had been left at Candahar. The garrison was strong, and apparently full of spirit; a sharp cannonade commenced, which the Affghans managed with unexpected precision. No time was lost; arrangements were made for carrying the place by storm. Instead of escalading, to which the breadth of the ditch, and, it is said, the want of ladders, offered insurmountable obstacles, Capt. Thomson, the chief engineer, undertook to blow open the gate, on Col. Pasley's plan; and about three o'clock in the morning of the 23d, on the explosion taking place (which brought down masses of the walls along with the gate), the storming party, under Brigadier Sale, rushed forward, and the first gleam of dawn showed the British flag flying on the citadel of Ghuzni. In less than two hours from the commencement of the assault, a fortress, once the capital of an empire reaching from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Jaxartes to the Persian Gulf, so strong as to be reputed impregnable, and which had been strengthened annually for the

last thirty years, garrisoned by 3,500 Affghan soldiers, commanded by a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, with guns, ammunition, stores, provisions, &c. for a regular siege, fell, after a desperate resistance, with the governor and garrison, into our hands, at a trivial sacrifice on the part of the British army.

Meanwhile, Dost Mahomed Khan, placing, probably, some reliance upon the strength of this fortress, and calculating upon the chances of an untoward accident to the invading army, collected a large force, which, however, deserted him, and he was compelled to fly with a few hundred personal followers across the Hindoo Coosh, to Balkh. A party of Affghans under Dost Mahomed's old partizan, Hajji Khan Kakur (now his professed enemy), accompanied by some British officers, pursued the fugitive; but he escaped, either through the inability or the disinclination of Hajji Khan's party to press him closer. This chief remarked, that it was not improbable that his own men would join Dost Mahomed, and turn upon our party; a reason at least as valid for not commencing the pursuit as for abandoning it when its object was nearly attained.

The access to Cabul was now open, and Shah Shooja entered his capital after an absence of thirty years. The sentiments of the people,—especially an Asiatic people,—with respect to their old monarch, can scarcely yet be interpreted with certainty. One of the letters from Cabul declares, in very decided terms, that the Shah is certainly popular; that Dost Mahomed Khan was a tyrant and oppressor, in good odour only with a certain proportion of his army, and with those upon whom he lavished his wealth. The desertion of him by an army of twelve thousand men, when his power and even life were in jeopardy, lends a strong confirmation to the latter statement, notwithstanding the very confident terms in which Sir A. Burnes has spoken of the talents and high character of this chief amongst all classes of the people for equity and liberality. On the other hand, a later statement reports that the Shah's reputed popularity is a misapprehension, and that he can be maintained upon his throne only by British bayonets.

Preparations were making to retire the British army from Cabul, leaving a force, consisting of a Queen's regiment and two Bengal regiments, behind with Shah Shooja. Some British officers were also to remain to perfect the discipline of the Shah's own troops. The Bengal army, under Sir John Keane, was to return by the Khybur Pass and the Punjaub into Upper India, when Sir John would resign his command, and embark for Europe. The Bombay force, under General Willshire, was to return by the Bolan Pass and Quettah, into Upper Scinde.

A discussion of painful interest, connected with this assault, has sprung up in the journals of India, in consequence of a statement (p. 287) which appeared in the *Agra Ukhbar*, purporting to come from an officer of the army of the Indus, at Ghuzni, directly charging Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten with sanctioning the massacre of some of the prisoners taken in the fort in cold blood. This statement, it must be recollected, is anonymous; and although it be true that if any enormity of the kind were

committed, no officer would choose to run the risks attending the openly preferring of such a charge against his chief officer; yet, on the other hand, it is notorious that, ever since the commencement of the campaign, the India newspapers have teemed with slanderous assertions or insinuations, contained in letters from different divisions of the army, respecting its commanders. The charge having been made must, of course, be noticed in some way, and then the facts will appear. In the mean time, we would observe that the laws of war authorize acts which, at first sight, are strangely repugnant to humanity. War itself—an evil that must be tolerated till society is differently constituted—is in the abstract an inhuman practice; but it is practically an expedient to lessen the shedding of blood, which would flow more copiously if nation were to encounter nation till one exterminated the other. The rules or laws of war are founded upon the same principle, authorizing the shedding of blood, under certain circumstances, to prevent a greater effusion. Thus the rule which sanctions the putting a garrison to the sword, that should protract resistance after the place defended is notoriously untenable, is consistent with humanity, because it tends to check an unnecessary expenditure of life. Supposing, therefore, the bare fact above alluded to be true, it is necessary to wait until all the circumstances are known before it can be pronounced "a barbarous atrocity," which is to "condemn to eternal infamy all concerned in it." Military readers remember how much these rules of war were discussed in 1819, when a similar charge was brought against Sir Thomas Hislop, for putting to death the killadar of Talneir, and its Arab garrison, for imputed treachery, in February 1818.

Another charge brought against Sir John Keane, one *primâ facie* better founded, is "the utter absence of candour and generosity, which he has manifested in slurring over the services of the Company's army, and prominently setting forth those of the Queen's, in the very teeth of the fact, that the Company's European regiment suffered far more severely than any other regiment engaged in the capture of the place." This is by no means adapted to lessen the jealousy which subsists between the two services.

The intentions of the courts of Ava and Catmandoo are as doubtful as ever; but, as we have already hinted, the successful termination of the campaign in Cabul, upon which the eyes of all the malcontent states were fixed, will either infuse new sentiments into these Courts, or render it an easy office for our Indian Government to instil into them a salutary lesson. The political condition of Nepaul (p. 274) appears to be hastening to disorganization. Affairs in the Punjaub continue to be in a state which betokens no present difference amongst the sons of Runjeet. Col. Wade, in conjunction with the Sikh auxiliaries, seem (p. 289) to have had some success in the Khyber Pass: the reports of his having been abandoned by the Sikhs turn out to be untrue. The Ameers of Scinde have been constrained to ratisfy the treaty as revised by the Governor-General. Jodpore and Kurnool are objects of two expeditions, under Major-Gen. Hampton and Major-Gen. Wilson, the results of which, we

suppose, will be further accretions of territory to our already overgrown empire in the East.

The Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction (p. 273) states, as the result of the experience of another year, a conviction of the expediency of introducing "throughout all the seminaries under their control (which are not dedicated to the classical literatures of the Hindoos and Moslems), of a general system, whereby English literature, and the science of Europe, will be the prominent objects of study; but not so as to preclude the efficient cultivation of the vernacular dialects." The Committee admit, however, that in some places, particularly in Western India, their system of education has not yet attained the popularity which it enjoys in the Bengal provinces." But they add, "there is an indication of a change of feeling at some places where indifference and jealousy were most prevalent." Mr. H. T. Prinsep, a member of the Committee, dissents from the conclusion of the Report and denies that there is any efficient cultivation of vernacular study; "the majority of the Committee have consentively ordered the separate vernacular classes to be abolished; and that a little vernacular only shall be taught as an adjunct to instruction in the rudiments of English reading." In short, the system of the Committee, as is openly proclaimed in other quarters, has entirely failed!

The mission to Bootan, of the infelicitous result of which some account has previously been given, has revealed the nakedness of the land. According to Dr. Griffiths' narrative (p. 275), this country, which, seen through "the spectacles of books," is redolent of beauty and attractiveness, "a rich country and a civilized people," is really poor, miserable and dirty, the chief towns are wretched collections of paltry huts swarming with every kind of vermin, the people low, even in the scale of barbarous tribes, whilst the negociations were "one mass of intrigue, duplicity, and lying."

Three several instances are mentioned (p. 292) of applications to the police magistrates of Calcutta in behalf of Hindu converts to Christianity, who had been carried off and secreted by their friends.

A well written sketch of the Indian career of the late Lord William Bentinck, extracted from the *Friend of India*, is given in p. 279. It brings into prominent relief those really bright parts of his character which the hostility of his numerous enemies endeavours to conceal or obscure. We regret to say that this justly-deserved eulogium is almost a solitary exception to the rancorous tirades and bitter invectives against his policy and character, with which the news of Lord William's death loaded the Indian papers.

The intelligence from Bombay is of considerable importance. The dethronement of the Raja of Sattara seems to be connected with extensive dissatisfaction prevailing in the Deccan and the southern Mahratta country. We have given (pp. 295—297) as fair an epitome as we can of the conflicting reports as to the causes and circumstances of this strong measure, as well as such fragments of information as we can collect respecting the

Deccan conspiracy. A few remarks upon this subject will be found in another part of this month's Journal. In the peculiar circumstances of our rule, we must concur in the reasoning of the *Bombay Times*:—"The Raja of Sattara is either guilty or innocent of having plotted against the British Government, that government whose creature he is—which rescued him from a prison to place him upon a throne. If innocent, if the victim of a Braminical conspiracy, he ought to be immediately reinstated in all his original favour and all his original possessions; any thing short of this were, in such a case, sheer injustice. If, on the contrary, he is guilty, though but in design—if he has even tampered with treason against the power that made him what he is, he should be at once dethroned and remanded to his original obscurity. In such cases, all vacillation, all compromise, is a fatal error. That should now be British, which once was Roman policy. To spare the submissive and battle down the contumacious, is the only true maxim of empire or of national honour."

A copious and careful digest of the proceedings in China on the subject of the opium trade is given in p. 305. The reply which has been given by her Majesty's Government to the applicants for indemnification, namely, that the government has no funds applicable to such an object and that ministers do not intend to make any appeal to Parliament, will place the owners of the opium, and Capt. Elliot, the *purchaser*, in an embarrassing position. Three courses are now open to the former: they may sit down content with their loss; or may bring actions at common law against the British superintendent for the three millions sterling; or may petition Parliament for relief. The latter will probably be chosen, and it so clearly appears that the East-India Company were the virtual smugglers of the opium into China,—seeing that the drug could not have been smuggled there if it had not been grown in India,—that the Company's Government is debtor in account with the actual smugglers, who were merely the passive and innocent instruments of the Company; and after the zemindar of Nozeed Act, there cannot be the smallest obstacle to passing a bill for indemnifying the unoffending exporters of opium to China out of the plethoric Indian revenues. Meanwhile, the opium *scrip* (p. 292), as the certificates of surrender are called, have become a marketable commodity at Calcutta, and the trade is still forced on the north-east coast of China.

The latest advices from Persia represent that the shah is desirous of renewing friendly relations with us, which is an important fact, if there is any foundation for the report that a large Russian army is on its march to that country.

Under "Dutch India" will be found a long article from a Singapore paper upon the proceedings of the Hollanders in Sumatra, of which island, or the maritime parts of it, they appear in a fair way of gaining complete possession. This proceeding, which threatens to prejudice the trade of the British settlements in the eastward, is, consequently, the subject of deep complaints. We confess we see no reason why the Dutch should not enlarge their eastern acquisitions as well as we ours, and

although the result may, at the beginning, divert some portion of our trade into a less profitable channel, the civilization, or progress towards civilization, of the population of a country so large and promising as Sumatra, offers a redeeming prospect, which will reconcile us to the terrors of Dutch ambition.

Siam appears to be emulating China in hostility to the opium traffic. It would be well if this hostility were contagious, and the traffic were universally proscribed in the East. Dr. Richardson, respecting whom some fears were entertained, seems to be prosecuting his objects safely in Siam.

From the other parts of the East, Australasia and South Africa, there is no intelligence this month of peculiar interest.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

A letter from Bombay, states, that Sir James Carnac, having seen in the *Asiatic Journal* a Petition from the Civil Service of Bombay to the Court of Directors, has instituted an inquiry into the real situation of that service, and found that servants on the Bombay establishment are many years behind (in promotion) the servants of Bengal, whilst the duties of the two services remain the same; that men of eighteen and twenty years' standing are not on a footing with servants of ten years' standing, and that few, if any, have, after twenty years' service in Bombay, arrived at the head of any department, but remain as assistants.

The Correspondent who sends us this information observes:—"It is hoped, now that the affairs of India are about to assume a favourable prospect, that the Court of Directors will take some steps to relieve a faithful and assiduous service of so great a grievance, and permit the multitude of superfluous pensions or annuities to be handed down and accepted by any servants that may feel inclined to leave the service, commencing at the top of the list and descending to all who have served twelve years. A step of this nature would cause the Government no expense, for the annuities have become superfluous. The service are unable to take them, as their salaries have been so much reduced, that they have not the means of paying the premium required by the Court, and the service has consequently become stagnated, and hence has arisen much dissatisfaction. There are at this moment about eighteen superfluous annuities in Bombay belonging to the Civil Service. Should the Court adopt the plan proposed, it is possible that there may be a dozen servants of above twelve years' standing inclined to retire, which would afford considerable relief to the service, and actually cost the Court nothing; for, according to their *own* calculation, an annuity when it became due would have been paid for, so that the Government have for the last fourteen years been deriving a great income from the annuities, which the service have been unable to take, on account of the reduction made in their salaries, *since* the Court made the calculation of the amount of premium to be paid. It is said, Sir James has proposed a plan to the Court for granting some relief to the service."

THE WOMEN OF HINDOSTAN.

No. VI.

Women alone can fully appreciate the feelings of women, and judge fairly of the evils and advantages of their condition, as affected by their natural propensities. Male travellers lament and sigh over the miserable lot of the poor women of Hindostan: the women of Hindostan are not only content with their destinies, but are, forsooth, continually given to compassionate the women of other countries for their less happy circumstances. In viewing, however, the real position of women in civil society, their endowments, their accomplishments, and the nature of their influence upon the condition of men, the men themselves may doubtless claim to be the best judges. Then, having in the foregoing sketches placed chief importance upon the lights exhibited by the women themselves in all matters wherein their state is affected by their relation with man, it is proposed to take a rapid survey of the reverse, commencing with a glance at their graces of mind and person—or, to speak more technically, their beauties, intellectual and material—both natural and acquired. A few remarks upon the personal beauty of the Hindostani women, and the means adopted by them of enhancing it, will naturally lead to the more important consideration.

The reader will be pleased to understand that the word "beauty" is herein intended to be received as descriptive, not of that strict unalterable principle of perfection which is to be discovered and appreciated only by refinement, but of that peculiar union of qualities, however various and fluctuating, which most readily excites emotions of pleasure in the majority of those to whom the object is presented; including, of course, all those states of the admirable which are not easily susceptible of definition or description. Nature's chief and distinctive gifts to man are strength and fortitude; to woman, delicacy and beauty. Nature, moreover, has kindly so constituted man's heart, that these simple qualities of beauty and delicacy immediately recommend woman to his admiration, while man is rendered naturally acceptable to woman by the maintenance and protection which, helpless herself, she obtains from his strength and fortitude. Gaining thus by nature's aid an important place in the estimation of woman, a thousand means of improving his vantage-ground, and of establishing himself in the citadel of her heart, suggest themselves to man, and of these his character permits him to avail himself with all openness and confidence; whereas woman, no less ready in expedient, may venture to convey herself into man's affection only by secret insinuation, by methods the most covert and disguised, for if her design be discovered, if her mask be dropped, her object may be at once defeated; the very attempt would be regarded as a proof of unseemly boldness, and as indicating a want of that modesty which the unvitiated have ever esteemed to be the gem of highest price in woman's casket. It would seem that all nations agree in admitting that woman is of all creatures the most perfect in beauty. Not that there is any thing very astonishing in this fact; birds, beasts, and fishes, very possibly behold the same sort of super-excellent beauty in the females of their kind. It is the writer's good fortune to possess the friendship and confidence of an aged Mentor, an extraordinary oracle of wisdom, and the very model of elegance in mind and manners, "all of the olden time." The polished wit and ingenuity of this most excellent old English gentleman are a continual inducement to his friends to reserve for his ready solution all the enigmas touching

the secrets of nature and anthroposophy which may from time to time occur to them. On a recent occasion, a young and beautiful lady propounded to him the question,—Why Nature should have bestowed upon most males of the animal kingdom a beauty so superior to that of the females, as in the lion and the deer among quadrupeds, and the peacock, &c. among birds? "My dear madam," said he, "the question has frequently suggested itself to my mind, and has invariably been met by this spontaneous answer, the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty which I have been able to discover. In viewing attentively the whole scheme of Nature's works, we discover a wonderful equilibrium and uniformity pervading every province of her mysteries; now here, you would say, is a departure from the usual order in this respect; and yet, I conceive, that from this very principle sprung the apparent anomaly to which we refer. I would suggest that, after the creation of the human race, Nature discovered that the beauty of the female was so eminently transcendant over that of the male, that in distributing what she had left of this precious boon, she found it necessary to heap it all into the opposite scale, ere she could restore the equipoise."

The men of Hindostan are for the most part a remarkably handsome race; the women are still handsomer; and it may fairly be doubted if there be any region under the sun (save especially, and of course, dear old England) which can boast of a more beautiful race of women. In dear old England, all, all without exception and without doubt, are incomparably beautiful, perfect; but in most other countries, beauty is more scarce than wealth. It is common for the uninitiated to talk of the women of India as black women; and who would ever allow that a black woman could be handsome or lovely? It is saying a great deal for the women of Hindostan (but by no means too much), to assert that the majority of them, while young, are both handsome and lovely. It would be, of course, an endless task to attempt a description of the varieties in style of person so obvious in the different provinces of wide-spread India. The peculiarities of each district are marked, and susceptible of close delineation; but in these pages the broad characteristics of the whole race can alone be considered. In figure, the women are for the most part faultless; erect, but remarkably graceful; somewhat too slight, perhaps, but exquisitely rounded; every line full of softness and beauty; every limb in fine symmetry, supple and delicate to a wonderful degree. In stature they are something diminutive, yet the carriage is commanding, the action dignified, free, and speakingly expressive. Their hands and feet are incomparably small and beautifully formed. The head also is peculiarly small and elegant; the face oval, and generally Grecian, possessing that exquisite "sweetness of curve" (to be technical) from the ear to the chin, which falls within the first studies of the sculptor. The features are small and finely chiselled, with the exception of the mouth, which is commonly deficient in beauty, being either too wide and straight, or, if small, pursed and rigid. But the eyes!

> Long while I sought to what I might compare
> Those powerful eyes, which lighten the dark spriht;
> Yet found I nought on earth to which I dare
> Resemble the image of their goodly light;—

large, lustrous, wild, yet soft, gazelle-like, love-infusing eyes; the glance whereof would, in a second, have reduced Zeno himself to the miserable condition of a jealous lover. The eyebrows are much arched, and very finely pencilled; the lashes very long and full; the hair of the head abundant, glossy,

and full of natural waves. The complexion varies from what would be called *fair* among ladies of the Hebrew nation in England, through all the lovely tints of saffron, snuff-colour, copper-colour, mahogany, and Spanish liquorice, with a few specimens here and there of olive and bronze. Badinage apart, some of the fine, rich, warm browns, which fall within the copper-colour, mahogany, and diluted Spanish liquorice, are oft-times full of charm; the bronze, too, are sometimes not to be regarded without admiration. The natives themselves highly prize a fair complexion, and for this reason they esteem the English women to be the most beautiful on earth; but the fairest of the women in India are perhaps the least attractive to Europeans, inasmuch as their skin is usually suffused with a sickly yellow hue (one of the saffrons), and is invariably devoid of that brilliant transparency which forms the peculiar excellence of the complexion of British belles. On the other hand, the brunette beauties are remarkable for a fine, clear, healthy skin, exquisitely delicate and soft; and these last truly fascinating qualities are most apparent in the darkest specimens. Lastly, the expression of the countenance, notwithstanding the deduction of an ugly mouth, is, in nine cases out of ten, exceedingly soft, good-natured, and intelligent. A slight glimmering of curiosity may, for an instant perhaps, be detected, by the marvellously penetrating judge, lurking about the corners of the eyes, and it is just possible for the imaginative critic to conceive that a slight dash of determination is mingled with the good humour which plays around the mouth.

The claims to excellent beauty here set up in behalf of the women of Hindostan are not drawn from the mere conceit or idle rhapsody of the writer; most oriental authors, even those who have vehemently denied their possession of any thing appertaining to moral beauty, have admitted and recounted their wonderful fascinations of person. Orme, in his *Historical Fragments*, has the following remark: "Nature seems to have showered beauty on the fairer sex through Indostan with a more lavish hand than in most other countries. Segregated from the other sex, and strangers to the ideas of attracting attention, they are only the handsomer for this ignorance, as we see in them beauty in the noble simplicity of nature. Hints have already been given of their physiognomy; their skins are of a polish and softness beyond that of all their rivals on the globe; a statuary would not succeed better in Greece itself in his pursuit of the Grecian form; and although in the men he would find nothing to furnish the ideas of the Farnesian Hercules, he would behold in the women the finest hints in the Medicean Venus." Sousa, in fewer words, has a still higher compliment. He writes—"The women are well shaped, fair, and beautiful. Though beautiful, they are chaste; two qualifications that seldom go together." That they are aware of the power of beauty, and have, like most other women, a wonderful aptitude in exerting its full force, let no man doubt. The old author last quoted, having related an anecdote pointedly illustrative of this fact (too long for insertion in this place), concludes with this reflection: "Who could resist a resolute beauty? Had it been to draw on mankind another universal sin, he must have been an Adam to that Eve." Bernier, too, after descanting on the thousand charms of "the Indies' goodly women," and of the abundant stores of pleasure every where to be met with in the country, says: "And 'tis this affluence of all those good things necessary for life, joined to the beauty and good humour of the women natives, that hath occasioned this proverb among the Portuguese, English, and Hollanders, *viz.* 'That there are a hundred open gates to enter into the kingdom of Bengal, and not one to come away again.'" In another place, this most entertaining

writer has, in all simplicity of heart, written an anecdote of himself, which fully testifies how sensibly he was impressed by the charms of the native beauties. "The women," says he, "especially, are very beautiful, and therefore all strangers that are new comers to the court of the Mogol are furnished from thence, that so they may have children whiter than the Gentoos, and which by this means may pass for true Mogols. And certainly, if one may judge of the beauty of the retired women by that of the common people met with in the streets, and seen up and down in the shops, we must believe that there are very handsome ones. At Lahor, where they have the repute of being proper and slender, and the handsomest of the brown lassies of the Indies (as they really are), I used an art which is ordinary among the Mogols, which is, to follow some elephants, especially those that are richly harnessed; for as soon as those women hear the two bells hanging on the sides of those beasts, they all put their heads out of the windows. The same trick I used here; and I made also use of another, in which I succeeded very well; it was devised by an old and famous master of a school, whom I had taken to help me to understand a Persian poet. He made me buy store of comfits, and he being known and welcome every where, carried me into above fifteen houses, telling them that I was his kinsman newly come out of Persia, that I was rich, and to be married. As soon as we came into a house, he distributed comfits to the children, and presently all came about us, great and small, to have their share, or perchance 'twas sometimes to be seen and to see the stranger."

A thousand and one new nights of entertainment, in as many romantic tales, might easily be drawn from the archives of oriental history, to exhibit the irresistible sway which beauty has always held over the destinies of Hindostan; as, however, woman's influence is never complete through material beauty alone, examples shall only be cited to display their combined powers. Of this anon.

The native women arrive at maturity at a very early age. At ten or eleven they are marriageable; and it is no uncommon thing to behold a pretty little girl, twelve years old or under, with her infant upon her hip.* As they arrive speedily at womanhood, so their beauty decays very early. Their prime of life is from sixteen to eighteen years of age, and at thirty or thirty-five a woman is aged, and is commonly addressed by the term *buria* (old woman). Among the highest castes, from care and quiet, being never exposed to climate or the fatigue of household duties, they would perhaps enjoy a longer noon of life, were they not addicted to the excessive use of enervating luxuries, especially to the immoderate use of the hot bath, in which they sometimes indulge even twice or thrice daily. When aged, the women of India retain no traces of their former beauty; they are the most revolting specimens of hag-like unsightliness and unearthly ugliness which it is possible to conceive. In his wanderings through the East, the only exception to this rule, which the writer can remember, was in the person of the celebrated Begum Sumroo, then upwards of four-score, a wonderful instance of longevity, and still retaining decided vestiges of her once eminent beauty. In Europe, the ladies continually exhibit remains of their youthful charms, even at a still more advanced age; but in India, one half the term is generally sufficient to have transformed the most bewitching maiden into the most withered, disgusting impersonations of decre-

* The common mode of carrying their children, adopted by the Indian women, is to place them astride of the hip, as soon as they are able to hold themselves erect, supporting them by passing the arm round their waists. In this posture the mother bends a little on the opposite side in walking, in order to give the child a firmer seat; but it is wonderful to behold how little of her ease and activity is lost by this mode of carriage.

pitude and offensive deformity in which the most horror-fraught imagination might array the "secret, black, and midnight hags" of Shakespeare.

Abundantly conscious of the influence of their charms, and equally alive to their evanescence, the native women take great pains to heighten and improve them, in order that they may make the utmost advantage of the short season of sunshine; "the arts of nature and the arts of art," are alike pressed into their service; but, alas! they soon disclose that they possess not that master secret which would make all the art employed assume as closely as possible the appearance of nature. There are some few of their practices in the toilette, however, which will be seen to possess a decided advantage over the fashions of Europe. Tight lacing is fortunately unknown among them; their substitute for the original, patent, double-action, Archimedian-screw-power, excruciating corsets, so universally admired and extensively patronized in England and France, being a simple bodice of fine elastic web, or net-work, which just supports the figure without shackling or distorting it. It is called the *anggia*, and is made of silk, having small studs or other ornaments of gold or silver, sometimes even pearls and gems, interwoven with it. This is worn both by the Mussulmanis and the Hindoois. Above this, the former wear a pretty little spencer or jacket, carefully fitted to the shape, and having short tight sleeves. This is called the *koorti*, and is generally made of bright-coloured cloth or silk, ornamented with fringe and buttons of gold or silver. The trowsers, or *paijama*, are made very large and loose, so much so, as to appear almost like a petticoat; they are of cotton or silk or gold cloth, according to the rank and opulence of the wearer; a short petticoat, descending in a thousand folds by reason of its vast volume, is sometimes worn over the trowsers, being adopted from the Persian *peshwajh*. Over the upper part of the figure they throw a thin scarf, of ample proportions, which, as occasion requires, being drawn over the head, answers the purpose of a veil. The arms, hands, feet, neck, head, ears, and all available members of the person, are loaded with jewelled ornaments; even the nose is decorated with a large ring, and the rims of the ears, besides the lobes, are pierced, sometimes in a dozen places, for studs and rings. The costume of the Hindoo women varies from that of the Mussulmanis. Over the *anggia*, the only garment is often a single piece of gauze or fine muslin, from twenty to thirty yards in length, enveloping the whole person in a most incomprehensible but graceful elaboration of folds, round the waist, adown the legs, over the shoulders, across the bosom, over the head; yet every limb is at liberty, and the shape and graces of the figure are rather displayed than concealed. Besides trinkets, as profusely numerous as those of the Mussulmanis, they also paint certain ornaments and signs upon their foreheads. All oriental women are addicted to a most lavish use of highly-scented oils and essences, which impregnate all the air around with a fulsome combination of odours. They also have a practice of heightening and extending the arch of their naturally beautiful eyebrows by the use of a black dye prepared from antimony, called *missi*, or *soorma*; the edges of the eyelids are tinctured with the same; and by these tricks, the voluptuous languishing expression natural to their eyes is certainly enhanced. Staining the tips of the fingers and the soles of the feet rose-colour, with the juice of a shrub called *mehndi*, is also an universal practice amongst them; in short, no art, except the *change of fashion*, is left untried to magnify the fascination of their natural charms. The good traveller Terry has laid much stress upon this their exemption from change of fashion, and holds them up as an example in this respect to all the world, but more especially to

the women of old England. He writes with warmth on this subject, after comparing the modest costume and demeanour of the Hindostani women with the "gay and changeful vanities, trickings and trimmings," of his country-women.

Before quitting this subject, if it should be asked in what other particular, beside the one instance already mentioned, the native Indian women have the advantage of the British in the customs of the toilette, let it be answered, in the absence of beauty-murdering bonnets and tight shoes, and exemption from the bondage of shoulder-straps, &c. But after all, these matters have to do with a small and the least worthy part of the grand empire of beauty. A young Hindoo author, educated at the Hindoo College in Calcutta, thus writes: "Women are the most valuable jewels of society, and those who look to them as mere showy things, placed on the surface of the earth only for ornament, have, it must be acknowledged by all civilized men, a very imperfect idea of that sex. It is said that, 'like sweet flowers, women are placed here to heighten the complexion of nature.' This is very true; true it is that women are designed to charm the eyes of men; but that is not the end of their being. Their graceful air, their charming eyes, their ruby lips, their sweet and tender voices, entirely captivate the hearts of men; and if to that learning were added, their power would be still greater and more lasting. Without women, truly, the creation would have been altogether imperfect, for men are naturally rough, austere, and fierce, but women are of a soft and mild disposition; and it is, therefore, in the company of each other that the evil dispositions natural to the one are corrected by the good dispositions natural to the other, and being thus blended, they improve the happiness of each other." Now, if this be not very profound, it at least exhibits a power of just discrimination.

It is not intended to claim for the native women generally any excellence of intellectual attainment, for it must be acknowledged that, with few exceptions, their minds are devoid of all culture, save that which is to fit them for the domestic duties of a wife and mother. Yet there is good evidence in their history, and in their every-day life, that in natural capacity and susceptibility of education they are equal to the ladies of any other nation. The best proofs of this fact may be seen in almost every instance where they have enjoyed the opportunity of a trial; and although in ordinary cases they are untaught in letters, they are full of intelligence and information. Nothing can be more false than the judgments or the language which have denounced them as narrow-minded, ignorant, and senseless. One writer has not hesitated to declare, that "women in India are in a state of ignorance and degradation which has no parallel in the history of tribes the most savage and barbarous;" another as boldly asserts that, "it would be difficult to conceive a being more debased in her understanding, or contracted in her views, than are Hindoo women in general." Others without number might be quoted to the same effect, but they can refer only to the very lowest specimens of the very lowest castes, from whom alone it is possible that these authors have drawn their knowledge of the native character. The want of opportunities of Mr. Ward for describing the character of the Hindoos, is well exposed by Mr. Shore, who compares his facilities with that which a foreigner, placed in the purlieus of Wapping, enjoys for depicting the national and social qualities of the English. If genuine authorities are sought, they may be found in such writers as Sir Thos. Munro and Lieut. Col. Tod, who had access to the purest specimens of the Hindoos. The latter, in particular, by his position, could draw an accurate

portrait of the Hindoo character, male and female, as seen amongst a people uncontaminated by those acquired exotic vices, which superficial observers mistake for real traits. "Most erroneous ideas," he observes, "have been formed of the Hindoo female from the pictures drawn by those who never left the banks of the Ganges. They are represented as degraded beings, and that not one in many thousands can even read. I would ask such travellers whether they know the name of Rajpoot; for there are few of the lowest chieftains whose daughters are not instructed both to read and write. But of their intellect and knowledge of mankind, whoever has had to converse with a Rajpootni guardian of her son's rights must draw a very different conclusion. The influence of women on Rajpoot society is marked in every page of Hindoo history." An antidote to the poisonous calumnies may be found in the following extract from the "Observations" of a lady, who resided many years in a native family: "The ladies' society is by no means insipid or without interest; they are naturally gifted with good sense and politeness, fond of conversation, shrewd in their remarks, and their language is both correct and refined. This at first was an enigma to me, considering that their lives were spent in seclusion, and that their education was not conducted on European principles; the mystery, however, has passed away, upon an intimate acquaintance with the domestic habits of the people. The men with whom genteel women converse are generally well educated, and from the naturally inquisitive disposition of the females, not a word escapes the lips of a father, husband, or brother, without an inquiry as to its meaning, which, having been once ascertained, is never forgotten, because their attention is not diverted by a variety of pursuits and vain amusements. * * * In general, I have observed that those females of the Mussulman population who have any claim to genteel life, and whose habits are guided by religious principles, evince such traits of character as would constitute the virtuous and thoroughly obedient wife in any country; and many whom I have had the honour to know personally would do credit to the most enlightened people in the world." The intelligence of the native women is frequently displayed in the variety of ingenious modes by which they atone for their deficiency in writing and arithmetic. They will frequently, by their own invention, contrive means for conducting even an extensive business in trade, without the aid of clerk or accountant; and they are reputed to be shrewder and more successful speculators than are the men themselves. One of the principal corn-dealers in the bazaar at Benares was an old woman, who has frequently measured with her own hands the grain supplied for the writer's horses. She commenced the world, as she assured the writer, without a pice; but by ingenuity, perseverence, and the labour of her own hands, she then contrived to keep her husband in affluence. She lately died worth three *lakhs* of rupees (£30,000). The higher classes of the Hindoos, more particularly those whose lot has been cast in the courts of great princes, are often far from illiterate. Some have been celebrated as moralists, poets, historians, and even as legislators; their genius for diplomacy and tactics is proverbial. The common reason assigned by the Hindoos for denying the use of letters to their females is, that the exercise of the accomplishment would supply them with notions of romance, and afford them a new facility for intrigue, which would be likely to estrange their minds from their domestic duties; and here it must be remembered that the labours which fall within the province of a housewife in the East (except those of distinction) are far more fatiguing and onerous than in the occidental world.

It has been no unfrequent remark of female biographers, that women, highly

distinguished for their learning, have been too frequently remarkable for levity of conduct; and the explanation suggested has commonly been that the taste for reading was early acquired in works of romance, gallantry, and intrigue; and the imagination being thus turned into an unwholesome channel, the mind became filled with a class of ideas exhaled from the stagnant deep into which it flowed. The orientals insist that the doctrine is correct, and fully exemplified by the superior purity of mind possessed by their own women compared with those of Europe. As, for instance, they will ask, what Hindoo woman of respectability would brook that a stranger should grasp her hand or even behold her face—would she not die of shame? As among the Hindoo women there have been those who have rendered their names illustrious in literature and in the arts of warfare and government (of which the history of almost every province will furnish examples), so have the Mussulmanis frequently displayed high qualifications of a similar order, while their good fortune and exalted power has frequently supplied them with the means of rendering their names famous throughout the world—an advantage which the Hindoo women have seldom possessed, and do not appear to have covetted. To quote the words of a modern oriental scholar, "Into what hidden region of the globe has not the wonderful fame of the illustrious and supremely beautiful Neur Jehan penetrated—the architect of her own matchless splendour and power, the ruler of him who governed half the habitable world? Is there one ear in the civilized nations to which the marvellous charms, the policy, and skill of the renowned Jehanarai Begum remain still unrecounted?" True, the celebrity of these extraordinary women has gone forth into all the world; their histories are often quoted, and are familiar to most persons. But on the page of oriental history are many other female names which, though almost unknown in Europe, have been rendered immortal in Asia by an exquisite combination of beauties, intellectual, moral, and material. The thirteenth century was especially remarkable as having produced a long list of beautiful and illustrious women, the glowing recitals of whose charms and glorious deeds, in the works of a thousand historians, should alone have established the almost superlative excellence of the women of Hindostan. Foremost in renown at that day, was the wonderful Princess Malleki Doran Sultana Rizia, of whom it was written by her accomplished vizier, Mallek Junedi, that "the splendour of her countenance was such that, by her presence, the young corn was suddenly ripened, while by her glance she could re-animate her dying friends, and as easily slay her most powerful enemies." The elegant historian Ferishta has also desired to convey some knowledge of her excellence down the current of time. He records of her that she "was adorned by every qualification required by the ablest kings; and the strictest scrutineers of her actions could find in her no fault, but that she was a woman. In the life-time of her father even, she entered deeply into the administration of government; a taste which he encouraged, because she possessed a supernatural talent. In that year wherein he took the fort of Gwalior by storm, he appointed her regent of the empire in his absence. When questioned by the nobles of his court and by his prime minister why, having so many sons, he should have conferred this imperial power upon his daughter, he replied that, although his sons were devoted to the worship of the wind (to flattery), they could never convince him but that the government would be too weighty for their shoulders to support, yet that Rizia, though slender and delicate in person, was infinitely powerful in mind, and better than twenty sons both in strength and judgment." There was also the Princess Kumladi, Rani of Guzerat, whose extraordinary beauty, wit, and wis-

dom are the theme of song and story in various parts of India to the present day. Of the same era also was the lovely, accomplished, and heroic Padshahi Khatun, whose fame will never die; but to enumerate them all were to compile a volume; these will suffice as fair specimens of those women who, through high intellectual attainments, aided by exquisite personal beauty, exalted themselves to immortal honour, having directed with brilliant ability the destinies of the then mighty empire of Hindostan. Other examples, with sketches of some of their most splendid acts, will appear in treating of their heroism—the next subject for consideration, and one in which the women of Hindostan will appear to peculiar advantage.

THE AFGHAN LANGUAGE.

Lieut. Leach, of the Bombay Engineers, has compiled and forwarded to the Bengal Government a grammar of the Pashtoo or Afghán language.

This language is called Afghánee, or Avghánee, by Persians and other foreigners, and Pashtoo, Pukhtoo, and Pastoo by the Afghans of Candahar, Peshawar, Teerai, and by the Afreedees, Khybeerees, &c. It is, Lieut. Leach says, decidedly of Sanscrit complexion, from the frequent recurrence of the ष *jh* and ध *ĝh*; indeed, these two letters, with the ड compose the peculiarity of the language. The difference between the Peshawar and Candahar dialects is, that, in the former, the Persian ز is used, when in the latter the Sanscrit ष occurs. The Candaharee is reckoned the purest dialect, and when correctly spoken, resembles in the plaintiveness of its tones the peculiar dialect of Ireland. The alphabet consists of thirty-nine letters.

The same story is told of the Afghán language that the Mahrattas tell of the Canarese, namely, that a certain king sent his vizier to collect all the vocabularies and dialects of the earth. On the vizier's return, he proceeded to quote specimens before his royal master. When he came to speak of the Afghánee, he stopped, and producing a tin pot, containing a stone, began to rattle it. The king, in surprise, asked the meaning of this proceeding; the vizier said that he had failed to get a knowlege of the Afghánee tongue, and could only describe it by rattling a stone in a tin pot. It is also said, that Mohammed, the Arabian prophet, gave it as his opinion, that the Afghánee was to be the language of the infernal regions, as Arabic was to be that of heaven.

In the comparison of languages, in which Arabic is called *science*, Turkish *accomplishment*, Persian *sugar*, Hindustanee *salt*, the Afghánee is assimilated to *the braying of an ass.*

Meteorological Register for the Month of May 1839.

Days of the Month.	Phases of the Moon.	Temperature in the Shade.												Winds.		Appearance of the Atmosphere.
		Sunrise.			9 A.M.			2 P.M.			Sunset.			Directions.	Force.	
		Dry Bulb.	Moist Bulb.	Difference.	Dry Bulb.	Moist Bulb.	Difference.	Dry Bulb.	Moist Bulb.	Difference.	Dry Bulb.	Moist Bulb.	Difference.			
1		79	78	1	84	80	4	97	83	14	88	83	5	Westerly.	Strong.	A.M. cumuli. P.M. atmosphere loaded with fine dust, but sky clear.
2		78	77	1	85	79	6	98	85	13	90	85	5	Westerly.	Strong.	A.M. cleared fine. P.M. ditto and dusty. Nights cool.
3		80	78	2	90	86	4	100	88	12	89	84	5	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cirro-cumuli. P.M. cirri; generally clear.
4		80	78	2	86	81	5	99	87	12	85	80	5	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. stratus. P.M. clear. Mornings and evenings pleasant.
5		78	76	2	85	83	2	96	83	13	84	80	4	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cirri. P.M. clear.
6	L.Q.	79	78	1	85	82	3	102	85	17	86	82	4	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cumuli. P.M. clear; atmosphere loaded with dust.
7		83	80	3	90	81	9	101	83	18	90	83	7	Westerly.	Very strong	A.M. and P.M. cumuli; atmosphere loaded with fine dust.
8		80	80	0	91	82	9	96	84	12	88	85	3	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. and P.M. cumuli; dust. Evening and morning pleasant.
9		84	80	4	92	82	10	96	84	12	88	86	2	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cirro-cumuli. P.M. cumuli; pleasant.
10		88	87	1	90	84	6	97	84	13	89	81	8	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cumulo-strati. P.M. cumuli.
11		81	79	2	90	81	9	96	85	11	90	86	4	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cirri. P.M. cumuli. Mornings and evenings cool.
12		81	78	3	84	81	3	98	95	3	89	85	4	Westerly.	Light.	A.M. cumuli. P.M. cirri and generally clear; temperate.
13	N.M.	80	79	1	86	84	2	94	82	12	89	86	3	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cumulo-strati; generally cloudy and pleasant weather.
14		80	79	1	93	84	9	97	85	12	92	89	3	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. and P.M. cumuli. Night, strong and cold wind following.
15		84	83	1	93	86	7	95	84	11	91	88	3	S.W.	Moderate.	A.M. cumuli. P.M. cumulo-strati.
16		83	82	1	92	88	4	97	89	8	90	86	4	S.W.	Moderate.	A.M. cirri. P M. clear and fine.
17		80	78	2	90	87	3	94	89	5	90	86	4	S.W.	Moderate.	A.M. strati. P.M. clear and cool. Fresh breezes morning and evening.
18		83	80	3	88	82	6	96	86	10	91	88	3	Southerly.	Light.	A.M. cirri. P.M. cumuli.
19		88	83	5	91	85	6	98	87	11	93	86	7	N.W.	Moderate.	A.M. cumuli. P.M. clear. Night warm.
20	F.Q.	88	84	4	92	86	6	98	86	12	92	88	4	Northerly.	Light.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. wind variable; cirri. Night hot.
21		87	83	4	92	82	10	97	83	14	90	86	4	Easterly.	Light.	A.M. hazy and cloudy. P.M. hot wind. Night warm.
22		86	84	2	90	84	6	95	85	10	92	88	4	Westerly.	Variable.	A.M. cumuli and nimbi; slight rain. P.M. clear and fine.
23		88	86	2	93	81	12	98	83	15	93	85	8	Easterly.	Light.	Hazy; wind hot; day oppressive. Night windy, wind light.

24		89	82	7	92	83	9	97	85	12	94	88	6	Easterly.	Light.	Morning very cloudy. Day hazy; wind hot. Night warm.
25		88	83	5	91	85	6	96	86	10	91	88	3	Easterly.	Moderate.	Generally cloudy and hazy; wind hot, somewhat oppressive.
26		86	84	2	89	85	4	95	86	9	92	88	4	Southerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cumuli. P.M. strati; cooler and finer weather.
27		86	84	2	91	86	5	98	83	15	95	85	10	Southerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. wind variable and hot. Night, westerly cool breezes.
28	F.M.	89	83	6	93	85	8	97	86	11	93	88	5	S.W.	Moderate.	Generally cloudy throughout. Night cool. Before sunrise, hot and close.
29		88	84	4	91	86	5	95	88	7	92	89	3	Westerly.	Mild.	Morning pleasant. P.M. clear. Night warm, with a strong wind.
30		86	81	5	90	83	7	94	84	10	90	86	4	Westerly.	Strong.	A.M. cumulo-strati. P.M. cirri and clear.
31		84	81	3	88	83	5	93	86	7	90	87	3	Westerly.	Moderate.	A.M. cloudy throughout. P.M. strati to westward. Night cool.

Results, with Remarks.

Mean temperature	88°	68	Extreme depression of moist bulb	15° 0
Mean maximum	90	7	Average heat in the sun at two P.M.	118 0
Mean minimum	86	6	Days on which rain fell	One.
Mean daily variation	14	1	Quantity of rain	Very trifling.
Extreme maximum	102	0	Prevailing winds	Westerly.
Extreme minimum	78	0	Latitude and Longitude of Tatta	24° 44′ N. 68° 17′ E.
Mean depression of moist bulb	6	2		

The past month of May has, with the exception of four days, when an easterly wind blew, been remarkably pleasant, when compared with India at this season of the year. The only annoyance was the atmosphere being occasionally loaded with fine dust. The nights were almost uniformly cool, and the mornings and evenings, except when specified, cool and pleasant.

Until the 27th of May, diarrhœa was the chief disease, having its origin from the water in the wells, which, becoming nearly exhausted, was brackish; but when the river Indus filled the different water-courses, which it did on the 28th, this disease almost ceased. Few cases of fever have occurred; occasionally, a slight precipitate of dew, as observed.

During the first half of the month, the thermometers were in a single-poled tent; during the last half, in an open verandah of a house.

Camp near Tatta, 1st June 1839.

DUFF'S "INDIA AND INDIA MISSIONS."*

"EVERY man," observes Sir Thomas Browne, "is not a proper champion for truth, nor fit to take up the gauntlet in the cause of verity: many, from ignorance of this maxim, and an inconsiderate zeal unto truth, have too rashly charged the troops of Error, and remain as trophies unto the enemies of truth."† We have oftentimes been struck with the soundness of this reflection, and never more so than whilst reading the work before us. Dr. Duff, though a man of learning and ability, though connected with a distinguished mission, remarkable for the general wisdom of its proceedings, has shown, in our opinion, that he is not "a proper champion for truth, nor fit to take up the gauntlet in the cause of verity;" that he is disqualified partly by what the author of *Religio Medici* calls "an inconsiderate zeal unto truth," and partly by what we are obliged, for want of a more appropriate term, to denominate prejudice—that is, an aptitude to form, on this subject, a judgment without calm examination, and from false, though natural and pardonable, prepossessions.

When a Christian minister, who, from a long study of the Bible and meditation upon its contents, has formed an abstract idea of what human nature ought to be, even in its present corrupt state, is transported amongst a nation of idolators, he is shocked at their gross aberrations from the standard he had prescribed. Unless he be a man of great coolness and discretion, the probability is, that his judgment never recovers the shock, and that he sees persons and things through a darkened medium. His religious feelings and principles join in a conspiracy to deceive and betray him. The moral stains, which Christian nations exhibit in common with pagans, acquire, in his estimation, a depth and intensity of tinge in the latter, from their supposed affinity with idolatry and superstition. His memory is crowded with the fearful denunciations which Divine vengeance directed against the worshippers of false gods in the Old Testament, which he applies to those about him, without considering how different are their respective circumstances, or that what was an audacious contempt of the Almighty in one case, might be rather a misfortune than a crime, the fruit of ignorance, not of presumption, in the other. In short, he becomes prejudiced—without meaning to deceive, and with no object in view but to serve the cause of truth and religion, he is an unfit instrument for either.

Dr. Duff appears to be one of many who are in this predicament. From the beginning to the end of his book, his draughts of the Hindu character are dark, dark, dark. Some few light or warm tints might have been expected in his picture of an ancient people, whose literature still attracts the devotions of Western scholars, some of whose arts, at least, may stand a competition with those of refined Europe, and whose morals, according to the estimate of one who knew them well, would be exchanged

* India and India Missions; including Sketches of the Gigantic System of Hinduism, both in Theory and Practice: also Notices of some of the principal Agencies employed in conducting the Process of Indian Evangelization, &c. &c. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, D.D., Church of Scotland Mission, Calcutta. Edinburgh, 1839. Johnstone.

† *Religio Medici*, &c. 6.

for ours with more benefit to us than to them. But no; the curse of idolatry blights and withers every virtue. Dr. Duff seems to think that it would be inconsistent with the dispensations of Providence, that an idolatrous nation should reveal a single quality in its literature, arts, morals, or institutions, deserving of admiration. Others attribute the moral degradation of the Hindus to various political causes; Dr. Duff boldly ascribes "the hideous scars on their mind and heart" to "false religion." That religion, even in its primitive state, he divests of all pretension to the purity claimed for it, as founded on the acknowledged belief of one great universal, self-existing spirit, the origin of the world and of all other beings. This spirit Dr. Duff shows to be "an infinite negation—an infinite nothing." The Sanscrit language, with which no other tongue can compare in all the attributes which mark the intellect of its inventors, is dismissed with a kind of sneer. The literature of the Hindus, vast, profound, of which Western scholars are not yet in a condition to form a better judgment, as a whole, than the blind man who grasped the trunk of the elephant could form of the bulk and proportions of that animal, is studiously and elaborately depreciated. The mythology and allegory of India—not more, if not less, absurd or corrupt than those of Greece and Rome, which are amongst the first lessons imbibed in the schools of Christendom, and still supposed to throw a graceful vesture around our poetry—are exposed to the most unmerciful contrast with the Christian system, which deals with facts alone—they are, in truth, judged of not as mythological and allegorical theories, but as enunciations of truths. Then all the enormities which have been generated by ignorance, misgovernment, and a diseased state of society in India, are unscrupulously identified with the national religion, and made a national reproach. The "horrors" of Juggernaut, the inhuman scenes at Gunga Sagor, the mummeries of the Charak pooja—nay, even Thuggee, are all made to appear part and parcel of genuine Hinduism, for which its religion alone is responsible. The remedy for all these evils, and for the social and political degradation of the Hindus, is—the Gospel, the Gospel alone. It is true, Dr. Duff does not think we ought "to discourage or discountenance any direct attempts to better the temporal condition of the people of India, by repairing their municipal and other civil institutions, drawing forth the natural resources of their soil, or increasing the amount of their general intelligence,"—he does not think it expedient to *discountenance* or *discourage* these measures; "such *endeavours*," he says, "may be prosecuted cotemporaneously with the evangelizing process." But the latter is supreme—the diminution of taxation, the introduction of an enlightened system of commerce, the skilful development of the internal resources of the country, increased facilities for communication and exchange —these, he says, are all good enough as far as they go; "but, in the present circumstances of India, is not such a scheme of economical reform," he asks, "equally with that of political reform—when proposed as the primary antecedent measure—obnoxious to the grand objection of beginning at the end instead of the beginning?" Dr. Duff is for a more expeditious

process: let us, he says, convert the whole of India to the Gospel, first and foremost;—"all ameliorating schemes of mere human devising must, in the issue, prove abortive; and even if success should attend them up to their full measure of capacity of effecting good, they must still prove but poor, weak, and insufficient;" we must "at once betake ourselves to that only effective scheme, which is announced and developed in the blessed Volume of Inspiration."

We believe that this is an accurate representation of the principles upon which Dr. Duff desires that the missionary work should be carried on in India—we have certainly not intended to misrepresent them; and if there was reason to believe that all Indian missionaries were imbued with the same feelings, and had adopted the same views, as Dr. Duff, we should entertain grave doubts of the wisdom of suffering them to act upon such views and feelings in the country; we should entertain still graver doubts whether any thing less than a miracle could reconcile the Hindus to the lessons of men who thus openly insult their national pride, feelings, and prejudices. But we have some grounds for thinking that this unruly and indiscreet zeal is confined to a few, and we are rather confirmed in this opinion by considering the very different tone and language in which Dr. Bryce, a member of the same church as Dr. Duff, a labourer in the same vineyard, the first clergyman of the Church of Scotland in India, a man of much greater experience, probably of greater learning—certainly of greater Eastern learning—than Dr. Duff, has discussed this very subject, in a work which we lately introduced to the notice of our readers.* In that work, Dr. Duff's talents, indefatigable zeal, and "singleness of heart and purpose," are expatiated upon by Dr. Bryce with a warmth of eulogy which does credit to both, and precludes all idea of jealousy or rivalry. So far, however, is Dr. Bryce from believing that precipitation ought to be the governing principle of missionary labours in India, that he justifies the Church of Scotland for its caution and slowness in engaging in the work of Indian missions. "It is apprehended," he observes, "that errors, the most seriously affecting every attempt to enlighten and convert the Hindus are but too prevalent over the Christian world; and it is obviously of the greatest moment that right apprehensions of the nature of those materials on which we have to work should be entertained." The evils with which the Hindus have to contend are not attributed by him to "false religion," which nothing but the Gospel, in the first instance, and "at once," can cure, but to "an ignorance which, by a judicious system of education, we may remove." This education is to be administered without shocking their religious tenets. "In the General Assembly's schools and mission," Dr. Bryce says, "it is tempered and guided by a judgment and discretion, as regards their religious prejudices, which the Hindus are well able to understand." Of the Indian literature Dr. Bryce speaks like a man of sense, who had some knowledge of the subject. The ridicule which Dr. Duff pours with so little compunction upon the cosmogony and chronology of the

*A Sketch of Native Education in India, under the Superintendence of the Church of Scotland. 1839.

Hindus is counteracted by the sensible remark of Dr. Bryce, that our notions of the absurd periods of their chronology are the result of our own ignorance; and that "the more Hindu chronology is divested of all that is clearly allegorical, and brought within the limits of legitimate criticism, the more does it confirm our faith in the account given by Moses in the sacred writings." "Even the mytho-historical legends of the Hindus," he remarks, "if properly studied and employed, may prove instruments of no mean utility in the hands of the Christian missionary to recommend his faith to the natives of India, instead of being found those impediments in his way which they have too frequently been esteemed." In the *Vedanta*, he says, "doctrines of a very sublime character, as regards God and his attributes, are to be discovered;" nay, he detects "some of the great doctrines of Christianity," and even that of the Trinity, in these Hindu writings, which the "prejudice" of Dr. Duff has visited with sovereign contempt. Well may Dr. Bryce exclaim: "How little do they know of the literature, whether philosophical or theological, of the Hindus, who assert, that even in the simple department which records the events and transactions of the past, for the benefit of future generations, they are so very far behind the nations of the West, or altogether so unworthy of notice, as they have been painted!" Again; with respect to the character of the modern Hindus, no contrast can be stronger than is presented by the estimates of the two Scottish doctors. Dr. Bryce has furnished a key to the erroneous descriptions of the Hindus by missionaries, when he observes, with regard to the earliest, that they were more attracted by the latent vices of the *few*, with whom they came in contact, than with the quiet and unobtruding habits of the *many*, of whom they remained ignorant; "and perhaps we may say, without any breach of charity, that these good and excellent men delighted more to depict the immoralities of the Hindu character, than to dwell upon such amiable features as it possessed." As to such atrocities as Thuggee being fastened upon the religious system of the Hindus, and made a national vice, Dr. Bryce justly observes, "The religion of the Hindus has been charged, but charged unfairly, with the enormities of the Thug and Phansigar systems; for though the aid of religion has been enlisted in the fearful vocation, it is the social disorganization of those parts of India where it is carried on which has given rise to it."

But it is unnecessary to pursue the contrast further. A complete refutation of Dr. Duff's book, in all its objectionable parts, may be found in that of his co-labourer Dr. Bryce; and why the former should not have taken some notice of a publication which exhibits the subject in so different a point of view, is a question we cannot readily solve. False, however, as is the picture which it gives of India and of India missions, we doubt not that Dr. Duff's work will be popular; it is precisely that kind of writing which the vitiated appetite of certain classes of readers craves for. The simple aliment of truth, though more wholesome, is less grateful, than provocatives, and there is unhappily a party (if we must so call them) who, believing that the end sanctifies the means, are apparently more intent upon

stimulating the minds of the people of England with vivid and glaring pictures of the country and people of India, in order to attract attention to their alleged wants, than disposed to wait the slow but sure and salutary effects which can flow from truth alone.

AWAKINGS.

A SERIES OF PICTURES.

THIRD COLLECTION.

CONTENTS:

The magical operations of Memory; the revival of scenes in a dark room; Milton musing upon Nature; and Columbus recollecting his romantic discoveries.

PENSIVE in the parlour gloom,
A voice speaks to us from the tomb;
The dearly prized, the lost appear;
The sister, brother, friend, are here.
Time wears no shadow on its wing,
And life seems flowering into spring.
Then, while each solemn thought returns,
The flame of sacred rapture burns;
And prayers—ambrosial incense—roll
Up from the altar of the soul!

Or lit by Meditation's gleam,
We muse along each haunted stream
Of antique learning, and explore
The graves upon Time's lonely shore.
Here Fame has reared the marble bust
Above the slumbering hero's dust;
There Admiration's gentler eye
For Beauty's death is never dry.

The wave of each smooth-gliding hour
Brings up some jewel, from the dower
Of Genius, in Time's stormy sea,
Wreck'd with its costly treasury;
Some pearl from poet's radiant crown,
Or golden temple of renown;
Some stone more brilliant than the shell
On which the Indian sunlight fell,
Along the palmy island-sand;—
These, with a fond and reverend hand,
The student gathers up, to bind
Into some workmanship of mind.

The vision changes; and we hear*
The linnet welcoming the year;

* "I remember that, about the age of fourteen, it was a source of great amusement to myself, if I had been viewing any interesting object in the course of the day—such as a romantic ruin, a fine seat, or a review of a body of troops—as soon as evening came on, if I had occasion to go into a dark room, the whole scene was brought before my eyes, with a brilliancy equal to what it had possessed in daylight, and remained visible for several minutes."—*Hibbert's Philosophy of Apparitions.*

See also some interesting remarks by Dr. Abercomby, in his treatise upon the Intellectual Faculties.

We breathe the dewy air of morn;
We see the moonlight on the corn;
The mossy bridge, the ruin'd hall;
The darkling owl appears to call
Down the dim copse; and up the dell
The bee hums in its twilight cell;
Or lark sings, glittering, in the sky;
Or gray cathedral charms the eye,
With solemn aisle and turret old,
Illumined by a flood of gold:—
So Memory weaves the mystic chain,
Till all the landscape lives again.

Then, tenderest poet of the heart,
Whom Nature taught the rules of art,
With thee our lingering footsteps roam,
Through the green vallies of thy home;
In every lane we find a charm—
Thy Mary hanging on thine arm!
And oft upon thy favourite hill,*
We pause to trace the sparkling rill;
The herdsman's hut with elms before;
The plain with cattle sprinkled o'er;
The blooming hedge-row, labouring team—
All move upon our summer dream;
And evening's fading rays expire
On pleasant Olney's tapering spire.

But brighter scenes of verdure flow
Round him, upon whose face the glow
Of Cintra's orange-bower has play'd;
Or green Collares'† chestnut shade;
Rich paths that glisten through the trees,
Burnished like the Hesperides;
Empurpled orchards, gardens red,
Upon his darkened chamber spread;
And beautiful the rich grapes fall,
From sunny vineyards down the wall.

II.

Thy silent room was always dark,
O mightiest minstrel of our isle;‡
But ever carolled there the lark;
There April shone with tearful smile.

The scythe that glimmer'd in the grass;
The step that rustled by the sheaves;
The rose that peep'd through cottage glass;
The mellow Autumn's kindling leaves:

* See the celebrated passage in the *Task*.

† See a charming letter by Mr. Beckford, in which he describes the scenery of Portugal with a felicity of imagery, and a flush of language, that poetry has rarely attained. "The valley of Collares," he says, "affords me a source of perpetual amusement. I have discovered a variety of paths which lead through chestnut copses and orchards to irregular green spots, where self-sown bays and citron bushes hang wild over the rocky margin of a little river, and drop their fruit and blossoms into the stream. You may ride for miles along the banks of this delightful water, catching endless perspectives of flowery thickets, between the stems of poplar and walnut. The scenery is truly Elysian, and exactly such as poets assign for the resort of happy spirits."

‡ Milton.

All glimmer'd, rustled, kindled round,
By Memory's magic pencil drawn;
The green leaves played upon the ground;
The dew-drop sparkled on the fawn.

And many an eastern landscape glow'd;
The palm-tree, and the long array
Of pilgrims toiling up the road,
Or Arabs thundering on their prey.

How blackly o'er thine inward eye
The solemn cedar branches closed,
And crimson clouds rolled through the sky,
And Angels in the shade reposed!

And, though to thee the azure day
In vain with golden splendour burn'd,
In vain thine own voluptuous May,
With all her pomp of bloom, return'd.

To wood, and fount, and sunset blind;
Yet, felt thy quickening blood along,
And through each swelling vein of mind,
The summer stirr'd thee into song.

The cloud, that weaker souls oppress,
Thy voice of music seem'd to nurse;
To cast soft shadows o'er thy breast,
Thou Nightingale of Verse!

What gardens from the distant deep
Columbus! o'er thy darkness bloomed!
What mighty forests, still as sleep,
The dying form of day entombed!

In the lone watches of the night,
By thee the dripping oar was heard;
And rivers flashed upon thy sight,
By keel of gilded galley stirr'd.

O worthy of the costliest crown,
The hand of glory ever twined;
Who lighted Spain with thy renown,—
And in a Spanish dungeon pined!

Not Venus clothed in all her charms,
Throned upon radiant car impearl'd;
Not Poet's dream of heavenly arms;
Shines like the Waking of a World.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD.

No. VII.—Attempts of Foreigners to open Relations with Japan.

When Christianity was finally extirpated throughout Japan, and the remnant of trade with Europe committed to the Dutch factory at Dezima, the resolute seclusion of the insular empire was long respected and left undisturbed by other nations. The slight attempt made by the English under Charles II., which the Dutch foiled by proclaiming the English queen to be a Portuguese princess, can hardly be called an exception.

This abstinence from any endeavours to transgress the prohibitory laws of Japan, allowed the strong feelings in which they originated to die away; and towards the close of the last century, the continuance of the system appears to have proceeded rather from indifference to foreign trade and respect for existing customs, than from hatred or fear. Whilst the public mind of Japan remained in this easy state, although no trade, no unnecessary intercourse with foreigners, was permitted, foreign ships, in distress for provisions or other necessaries, were freely suffered to approach the coast, and their wants were cheerfully relieved. Captain Broughton, when exploring the Japanese seas in the years 1795-6-7, was, perhaps, the last English sailor who thus benefited by unsuspicious Japanese hospitality. Since that period, attempts have been made and accidents have happened, the effects of which are represented by the Dutch to have been the revival of their alienation from foreigners in all its original inveteracy. Siebold, however, rather questions this resuscitation; and thinks that, if it did take place, the feeling has again died away.

The first aggression upon the Japanese prohibitory code was made by the Americans, and originated in the war between England and Holland, during the subjection of the latter to France. It has already been intimated,* that the Dutch authorities at Batavia, when they durst not expose their own merchantmen to capture by British cruizers in the Indian seas, engaged neutrals to carry on their trade with Japan. The first North-American ship thus hired was the *Eliza* of New York, Capt. Stewart, in 1797; and her appearance at once aroused Japanese suspicion.†

A vessel, bearing the Dutch flag, but of which the crew spoke English, not Dutch, was an anomaly that struck the Nagasaki authorities with consternation. It cost the president of the factory some trouble to convince the Governor of Nagasaki that these English were not the real English, but "English of the second chop," as the Americans are, it seems, designated in China; living in a distant country, and governed by a different king. All this, however, even when believed, was of no avail; the main point was, to prove that the Americans had nothing to do with the trade, being only employed by the Dutch as carriers, on account of the war. The governor was at length satisfied that the American was no interloper, the employment of neutrals being, under existing circumstances, unavoidable; and he consented to consider the *Eliza* as a Dutch ship.

Upon his second voyage, the following year, Capt. Stewart met with the accident mentioned in the last paper; and it seems not unlikely that his increased intercourse with the Japanese, during the attempts to raise his ship and her repairs, gave birth to his project of establishing a connexion with

* See No. VI. † Doeff.

them, independent of his employers, the Dutch. His scheme and his measures do not, however, very distinctly appear in Doeff's narrative, either because the Dutch factory president is perplexed by his eagerness to identify them with English encroachment, or because the successful foiling of Capt. Stewart's hopes prevented the clear development of his intended proceedings.

When repaired and reloaded, the *Eliza* sailed, but was dismasted in a storm, and returned again to refit. All this occasioned such delay, that the American substitute for the Dutchman of 1799 arrived, and had nearly completed her loading for Batavia, when Capt. Stewart was at length ready to prosecute the voyage that should have been completed in the preceding year, 1798. For this consort he obstinately refused to wait, and sailed early in November 1799. The following year Capt. Stewart again made his appearance, but in a different vessel and under a different character. He had still not reached Batavia, and told a piteous tale of shipwreck, of the loss of his own all, as well as of his whole Dutch cargo, ending with his having been kindly enabled by a friend at Manilla to buy and freight the brig, in which he was now come for the purpose of discharging, by the sale of her cargo, his own property, his debt to the Dutch factory, incurred on account of the *Eliza's* repairs.

But in the interval, an able and energetic president had succeeded to a very inefficient one. Heer Wardenaar saw, in this visit of the American, an insidious attempt to gain a commercial footing, for himself individually, if not for his country, at Nagasaki; and his suspicions of the veracity of Capt. Stewart's story were further awakened by the recognition in the Manilla brig of some articles that had belonged to the *Eliza*, from the wreck of which it was averred that nothing whatever had been saved. He took his measures accordingly. He caused Capt. Stewart's cargo to be sold in the usual manner, and his debts to be paid from the proceeds; but he procured no return cargo for the brig, and sent the captain in the Dutch ships of that year to Batavia, to be there tried for the loss of the *Eliza's* cargo.

Pending the investigation of his conduct at Batavia, Capt. Stewart made his escape from the Dutch settlement, and for a year or two was not heard of. But in 1803 he again appeared in Nagasaki Bay, this time more openly declaring his purpose. He now presented himself under the American flag, brought a cargo, avowedly American property, from Bengal and Canton, and solicited permission to trade, as also to supply himself with fresh water and with oil. The first request was positively refused, the second granted; and when his wants were gratuitously supplied, he was compelled to depart. Capt. Stewart now gave up his interloping scheme as hopeless; he returned no more, and the only American ship subsequently mentioned is one in 1807, which, professedly in distress between Canton and the western coast of America, prayed for wood and water, with which, at Doeff's solicitation, she was supplied, and, as Capt. Stewart had been, gratuitously. Whether she was really in distress, or was thus prevented from endeavouring to trade, the factory did not ascertain.

One very recent attempt of a mixed commercial and missionary character has, however, been made by American merchants from Macao. A vessel, with a missionary at once clerical and medical, and that able oriental linguist, the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, sailed from Macao in July 1837, professedly to carry home some shipwrecked Japanese sailors. She steered for the Bay of Yedo, where not even the boats of Japanese dependencies are admitted, and after a short intercourse with boats, which the missionaries thought promising, the ship was fired upon. She made her escape to sea, and next anchored in the Bay of Kago-sima, in the principality of Satzuma, where she experienced a pre-

cisely similar repulse. And now, indignant at what the reverend physician, Dr. Parker, in his Narrative, calls the treachery of the Japanese, the missionary adventurers determined to return to Macao, without visiting the only port—to wit, Nagasaki—where they had a chance of being permitted even to land their Japanese *protegés*. Whether this blunder or omission were the consequence of ignorance, or of their ascribing to Dutch intrigue the uniform repulse of all their predecessors, does not appear. The shipwrecked Japanese accompanied them back to Macao.

The next foreign attempts to be noticed were made by the Russians; and it almost looks as if they had once had a chance of success. But if it were so, opportunity was not seized by the forelock, and it never recurred.

During the reign of Catherine II., a Japanese vessel was wrecked on the coast of Siberia, and the empress ordered such of the crew as had been saved to be conveyed home. A Russian ship accordingly landed the rescued Japanese at Matsmai in 1792, and the captain, Adam Laxmann, made overtures respecting trade. He was formally thanked for bringing home the shipwrecked sailors, and permitted to repair to Nagasaki, there to negotiate with the proper authorities upon his commercial propositions. He was further informed that at Nagasaki alone could foreigners be admitted, and if the Russians ever again landed elsewhere, even to bring home shipwrecked Japanese, they would be made prisoners.

Capt. Laxmann did not go to Nagasaki, and the attention of the empress being probably withdrawn from so small a matter as trade with Japan by the engrossing character of European politics at that moment, the opening was neglected. It must be stated, however, that Dr. von Siebold doubts of there having been any real opening. He ascribes the implied possibility of the Russian overtures for trade being entertained at Nagasaki, to the Prince of Matsmai, or his secretary, feeling that the town was in no condition to sustain a conflict with a man-of-war, and being consequently anxious to get amicably rid of the Russian visitor

In 1804, exertions were made to repair this omission. A Russian man-of-war appeared in Nagasaki Bay, conveying Count Resanoff, ambassador from the czar to the *ziogoon*, and empowered to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce between Russia and Japan. The count brought with him official Dutch recommendations to the president of the factory, who had previously received advices upon the subject of the embassy, and recommendations from Batavia. These Heer Doeff had communicated to the governor, so that the constituted authorities of Nagasaki were not altogether unprepared for the ambassador's arrival.

*It was on the 7th of October that the Russian vessel was reported to be off the mouth of the bay. The usual commission was sent out to visit her and receive her arms in deposit; and upon this occasion, in compliment to the ambassador, the president was requested to accompany the deputation in person. Even at this first meeting, the dissensions between the Russian and Japanese dignitaries began. The commissioners, regarding themselves as the representatives of the *ziogoon*, required, as usual, that the marks of respect due to his person should be paid to themselves; whilst the ambassador deemed it inconsistent with either his individual or his official rank to humble himself before the deputies of a provincial governor.† The next dispute related to the

* Doeff.

† Upon the subject of this representation of the *ziogoon's* person, a difficulty that occurred with the Coreans, and was settled during Doeff's presidentship, may be mentioned. The King of Corea sends an embassy to pay a sort of homage to every new *ziogoon* upon his accession. They formerly repaired to Yedo

arms, which Resanoff positively refused to surrender; this quarrel turning, like the former, upon the point of honour, not of safety, as he readily suffered the ammunition to be landed and held by the Japanese.

President Doeff avers, that it was solely owing to his good offices and personal influence with the governor that the ship, thus imperfectly disarmed, was permitted to enter the harbour and take up a secure anchorage, there to await the answer from Yedo, not as to the future opening of negotiations, but as to the present ceremonial. This single evening the Dutchmen were indulged in spending cheerfully in European society. But the next day a suspicion seems to have arisen of possible confederacy between the two sets of foreigners, however manifestly opposed their interests, and they were never again allowed to exchange a word. They contrived, however, to correspond in French, through the medium of the interpreters, always ready apparently to favour the violation of their rigid code: the way, indeed, in which excessive rigidity is in most cases usefully though illegally compensated.

The jealousy of combination between the Dutch and Russians went so far, that the annual ship, this year really Dutch, and then in course of loading, was removed from her wonted berth to a distant station, and when she set sail, the captain and crew were forbidden to answer the kindly greetings and farewell of the Russians. The Dutch captain durst only wave his hat in reply; and this want of politeness seems to have given great offence to the courteous Moscovites, who imputed it to mercantile ill-will.

Meanwhile, the Russian ambassador earnestly solicited permission to land, and Capt. Krusenstern, the commander of the ship, as earnestly desired leave to repair his vessel. These requests, being contrary to law, required a reference to Yedo. But Nagasaki now witnessed an unprecedented phenomenon—the simultaneous presence of the two governors: the relief governor having arrived, and the relieved governor fearing to depart at so critical an emergency. Whilst awaiting the orders from Yedo, the colleagues deliberated. They inquired whether the Dutch factory could accommodate the embassy at Dezima, which Doeff, though straitened for room in consequence of a recent fire, agreed to do. But the proposal was not repeated, and the governors next talked of giving the Russians the use of a temple. This idea likewise was abandoned, and finally a fish warehouse, over against Dezima, but at the further extremity of Nagasaki, was selected for the residence of the Russian embassy. It was accordingly cleared out, cleaned, and prepared for their reception, by enclosing it with palisades, to prevent external communication. These preliminary arrangements being completed, Count Resanoff was, about the middle of December, installed with his suite in this strange *hotel d'ambassade*, where the Russian soldiers mounted guard with unloaded muskets. It is said that the court of Yedo decidedly disapproved of this ungentlemanlike treatment, in minor points, of the rejected European embassy. A former *ziogoon* had, indeed, beheaded a Portuguese embassy, leaving only enough survivors to carry home the report of their reception; but he had not degraded or insulted them.

All these delays, difficulties, and annoyances, which Doeff ascribes to

Yedo for that purpose, but upon the accession of the present monarch, the Corean embassy was refused permission to visit the capital, and required to do homage to the Prince of Tsusima, the immediate superior of Corea, who has a garrison upon the peninsula. This the Coreans refused as a degradation, claiming admission at Yedo; and the dispute remained for years unsettled, the homage unpaid. At length, the Prince of Kokura, grand treasurer of Japan, and the grand accountant (probably the Japanese chancellor of the exchequer), were sent, as representatives of the *ziogoon*, to Tsusima, to receive the Corean homage; and to this representation of majesty the embassy were content to pay it. The Yedo deputation visited Doeff at Dezima upon their return to court.

Resanoff's refusal to give up his guns and perform the *kotoo*, were imputed by the Russians to Dutch influence and misrepresentation. This question requires no investigation; of course, the Dutch did not wish the Russian mission success, but underhand efforts were scarcely wanted to insure its failure. The affair was, however, deemed important even at Yedo, as this is said to have been one of the very few occasions upon which the *ziogoon** consulted the *mikado;* probably wishing for his sanction of a refusal that might lead to war.

Towards the end of March, a commissioner, who appears to have been a spy of the higher grade, arrived from Yedo with the answer of the *ziogoon*, and the Russian ambassador was invited to an audience, at which he should hear it read. The governor requested Doeff to lend his own *norimono* for the conveyance of the ambassador from his warehouse-lodging to the government-house. The other preparations made were directed solely towards preventing the European intruder from acquiring any knowledge of Nagasaki or its inhabitants. The shutters of the windows of all the houses in the streets through which he was to pass were ordered to be closed; the ends of all the streets abutting upon those streets to be boarded up, and every inhabitant, not called by official duty to the procession or the audience, was commanded to remain at home.

A pleasure-boat of the Prince of Fizen's conveyed the Russian embassy across the bay to the landing-place, where the Dutch president's *norimono* awaited the ambassador; a solitary acknowledgment of rank, as his whole suite followed on foot. The next day a second audience was granted, and in consequence of a heavy rain, *cagos* were provided for the Russian officers. The answer was a decided refusal, and Doeff was requested to assist the interpreters in translating the Japanese official document into Dutch. He observed that the Russians probably did not understand this language, and offered to make a French version of the paper. But the Japanese, knowing nothing of French, could not have judged whether a translation into that language was correct; a point far more important in their eyes, than such a trifle as the answer being intelligible or not to those to whom it was addressed.

But though the object of the negotiation was peremptorily rejected, the negotiation itself was not yet over. The *ziogoon* had rejected the presents offered him from the czar, whereupon Count Resanoff naturally declined accepting the Japanese presents sent for himself. This was a point of vital importance to the Governor of Nagasaki individually; he had been ordered to make the ambassador accept these presents, and a failure would have left him no alternative; he must have ripped himself up, imitated, most likely, by a reasonable proportion of his subordinate officers. By dint of entreaty, the interpreters, who had by this time picked up a little Russian, prevailed upon Resanoff to accept something; and indeed if they, or Doeff by letter, explained to him the inevitable consequence of his pertinacious refusal, a man of common good-nature could not but yield.

The Japanese, according to custom upon occasion of rejecting overtures, defrayed the expenses of the Russians at Nagasaki, and gratuitously supplied the ship with necessaries at her departure. The bitter reciprocal accusations between the baffled Russian diplomatist and the Dutch *opperhoofd*, are irrevelant to our object; the more so, perhaps, that Resanoff did not live to hear Doeff's charges against himself, or even to give an account of his mission. But short as was the remainder of his life, it allowed him time to take measures for the gratification of his own anger at his treatment at Nagasaki, which

* Fischer.

must have determined for a long time, if not permanently, the exclusion of his countrymen from any intercourse with Japan.

Instigated by these vindictive feelings, he appears to have resolved upon making Japan feel the wrath of Russia. For this purpose, during his stay in Siberia, or Kamtschatka, he directed two officers of the Russian navy, named Chwostoff and Davidoff, then temporarily commanding merchant-vessels trading between the eastern coast of the Russian dominions in Asia and the western coast of North America, to effect a hostile landing upon the most northern Japanese islands, or their dependencies.

It must here be stated that, before this period, the Russians had gradually possessed themselves of the northern Kurile islands, the whole Kurile archipelago having for centuries been esteemed a dependency of the Japanese empire, and more immediately of the Prince of Matsmai. Whether this loss of a few islands in a rude and savage state were even known at Yedo, the Dutch factory were of course ignorant; and it seems not unlikely that the prince and his secretary-masters, if they could secure themselves against spies, would deem it expedient to conceal a disaster rather disgraceful than otherwise important.

It was upon Sagalien, one of the southern Kuriles, still belonging to Japan, that Chwostoff and Davidoff, according to Resanoff's orders, landed in the year 1806. This being the most unguarded part of the empire, they were able, unopposed, to plunder several villages, commit great ravages, and carry off many of the natives. On re-embarking, they left behind them papers in the Russian and French languages, announcing that this was done to teach the Japanese to dread the power of Russia, and to show them the folly of which they had been guilty, in rejecting Count Resanoff's friendly overtures.

The Japanese government, provincial and supreme, was utterly confounded at this whole transaction. The Governor of Nagasaki, evidently by orders from on high, repeatedly asked the Dutch president's opinion of its object; and the French papers were sent to the factory, with a request that Doeff would translate them. Some of the interpreters had gained sufficient Russian during the six months' detention of the embassy to make a sort of translation of the Russian copy; and thus, by comparing the two versions, the council of state would be enabled to judge of the fidelity, as to matter and spirit, of Doeff's.

The only immediate result of this really wanton outrage, was the degradation of the Prince of Matsmai. He was judged incapable of protecting his subjects or defending his dominions; for which reasons, the principality of Matsmai was converted into an imperial province, and, with its dependencies, Yezo and the Kuriles, thenceforth committed to an imperial governor.

Four years later, Capt. Golownin was sent in a frigate to explore the Japanese seas, and especially the portion of the Kurile archipelago still belonging to Japan. In the course of a voyage of discovery so likely to offend the feelings of the Japanese, some of Golownin's crew indiscreetly landed upon the Kurile island Eeterpoo—or, according to Siebold's orthography, Jetorop—near a fortress, and they were in danger of being taken; but Golownin persuaded the commandant that the hostile incursion of Chwostoff and Davidoff had been a sheer act of piracy on their part, for which they had been punished—they had been imprisoned, but suffered to escape, and as far as appears, not dismissed the service—and that he himself had only approached the coast because in want of wood and water. A Kurile who spoke Russ, and a Japanese who spoke the Kurile tongue, were Golownin's usual medium of conversation. The commandant was satisfied, treated Golownin hospitably, and gave

him a letter to the commandant of another Jetorop fortress, where, the anchorage being safer, wood and water might be more conveniently shipped.

Golownin made no use of this friendly introduction, but continued for weeks to sail about amongst the islands, exploring, according to his instructions. When at length the wants he had prematurely alleged really pressed, he did not seek the Jetorop harbour recommended to him, but cast anchor in a bay of another yet more southern Kurile island, Kunashir. Here a similar misunderstanding occurred with the commandant of an adjoining fortress, but was not so happily got over. The Japanese officer merely affected to be satisfied till he had lulled Golownin into security; and then, upon his landing without his usual precautions, surprised, overpowered, and made prisoners of him, his officers, and his boat's crew.

The mixture of cruelty and kindness that marked their treatment astonished the Russians, but is easily intelligible to those who have made acquaintance with the Japanese character. The cruelty was deemed essential to their safe custody, and any torture contributing to such an object would be unhesitatingly, as relentlessly, inflicted. The kindness was the genuine offspring of Japanese good-nature, ever prompt to confer favours, grant indulgences, and give pleasure, even at the cost of some personal inconvenience.

Thus the Russians were bound all over with small cords so tightly, as to render them perfectly helpless, as to induce the necessity of their meat and drink being put into their mouths; whilst their legs were allowed just sufficient liberty to enable them to walk. The ends of each man's cord were held by a soldier; and in this state they were driven over land, or piled upon one another in boats, when they were to cross the sea. Their complaints that the cords cut into their flesh were totally disregarded, and though the wounds were carefully dressed every night, the cords were neither removed nor slackened; but their guards, who underwent more fatigue than themselves, were always ready to carry them when tired, and seemed to grant with pleasure the frequent requests of the compassionate villagers of both sexes upon their road, to be permitted to give the prisoners a good meal; when the givers stood around, and feeding them like infants, seemed to enjoy the refreshment they afforded. The Russians were moreover constantly assured that they were only bound as Japanese prisoners of their rank would be.

They were finally conveyed to Matsmai, and there kept in prison. After a while, a good house was prepared for their accommodation, where they could be guarded with less annoyance to themselves. The use they made of this indulgence was to attempt an escape, which of course led to their being again committed to the surer custody of a prison. The continued friendship of the governor after this evasion, the success of which must have compelled him to the *hara-kiri* operation—and they were not retaken for some days—is a lively example of the good disposition of the Japanese. So is the behaviour of one of their guards, who, though degraded from a soldier to a prison servant, because on duty at the time of their flight, exerted himself unremittingly to procure them comforts. The great topics of Golownin's complaints in prison, where he and his companions were immediately unbound, are want of food and troublesome questions; but this simply means, that the abstemious Japanese could not even conceive the appetite of a Russian sailor, and that the Europeans were above answering questions which, under reversed circumstances, they would gladly have put.

The Japanese government endeavoured to profit by the captivity of the Russians, both to instruct and improve the interpreters in that language, and to

acquire astronomical science, of which they hoped to learn more from naval officers than from merchants. Amongst the learned men sent from Yedo for this purpose was Doeff's friend, the astronomer Takahaso Sampai, who was likewise, according to the *opperhoofd*, a commissioner appointed to act with the Governor of Matsmai. As Golownin, who calls him Teské, and speaks of him with affection, seems unconscious of this branch of his mission, it may be suspected that even the philosopher upon that occasion played the part of *metsuke*, or spy.

Nearly two years from the seizure of Golownin elapsed ere such a disavowal of Chwostoff and Davidoff was obtained from competent Russian authority, as would satisfy the court at Yedo. When the disavowals and explanations were at length admitted, and the prisoners allowed to re-embark in Golownin's own ship, which had carried on the negotiation between the two empires, the cordial joy and sympathy of the Russians' Japanese friends are described as really affecting.

Golownin, upon his departure, was charged with a written document, warning the Russians against further seeking an impossibility, such as permission to trade with Japan. The warning seems to have been respected, as no subsequent attempts with or upon the southern Kuriles are mentioned.

The English attempts at opening a commercial intercourse with Japan are the next and last to be narrated. The first of these was too slight to give offence, and may be briefly despatched. Soon after Capt. Stewart's last visit to Nagasaki, another strange vessel was reported to be off the bay. She was visited by the accustomed Japanese and Dutch deputation, and announced herself as a British merchantman from Calcutta, sent thither to endeavour to open a commercial intercourse between India and Japan. The cross was omitted in her flag, in compliment to the prejudices of the latter nation. The captain's request for leave to trade was refused, and the ship ordered away.

The next British vessel that visited Japan was the *Phæton*. Her intrusion into the Bay of Nagasaki, as has been explained, had no connexion with views of traffic; but its unfortunate results left a hatred of the English name rankling in the hearts of the Japanese, very unpropitious to subsequent amicable or mercantile relations. Various additional measures of precaution were ordered, of which the demand of hostages from every strange sail prior to her entering the bay, as mentioned by Siebold, is one.

The British merchants made no second effort to trade with Japan; but in the year 1811, Batavia was attacked by an English armament, and Governor Jansens capitulated for Java and all its dependencies. One of these dependencies the factory at Dezima undoubtedly was, the *opperhoofd*, as well as the inferior officers and members, having always been appointed and sent thither by the Governor of Batavia for the time being, with whom the *opperhoofd* corresponded, and to whose authority he was always subject. The English Governor of Java, Sir Stamford Raffles, naturally considered the Japanese factory as part of his government, and in the year 1813, proceeded to enforce his authority in that quarter, and thus effect the transfer of the factory and the trade to England. The measures he took for this purpose were the quietest possible; he despatched two ships, as the annual traders, having on board a new Dutch *opperhoofd*—now British by allegiance—Heer Cassa, to relieve *Opperhoofd* Doeff, who had already held his office more than double the usual time, and two commissioners—one Dutch, Doeff's predecessor and patron, Wardenaar; the other English, Dr. Ainslie—to examine and settle the affairs of the factory.

To the Japanese these ships upon being visited appeared simply two more Americans, hired by the Dutch; and although to the factory deputation there seemed a something mysterious about them, it was not till Wardenaar landed and explained to the president and the warehouse-master that Holland was no more, the European provinces being incorporated with France and the foreign colonies surrendered to England, that the state of the case was understood. Neither, indeed, was it properly understood then, for the first of the facts stated Heer Doeff refused to believe, and consequently to acknowledge English authority.

The question between Sir Stamford Raffles and Heer Doeff, who was assuredly bound by the act of his superior, Governor Jansens, is perhaps somewhat complicated by the English governor, like the Russian ambassador, not having lived to know the charges brought against him. It is one not to be investigated without the examination of official documents, and even then the discussion would be misplaced here, being irrevelant to the peculiarities and nationality of the Japanese. It may suffice to point out the improbability of Heer Doeff's statement, that not only no proofs were given him of the facts alleged, but that none were even sent the following year, although he had grounded his disobedience upon the want of such proofs—even of European newspapers.

Be this as it may, Heer Doeff resolved to remain *opperhoofd*, keeping the factory Dutch, and the trade in his own hands. The animosity against the English, originating in the suicides occasioned by the adventure of the *Phæton*, placed power in his hands, and he used it skilfully for his own purposes. He was obliged, however, to seek the aid of the interpreters, as in all underhand proceedings.

Heer Doeff invited the five chief interpreters to Dezima, and in Wardenaar's presence communicated to them that gentleman's statements, his own disbelief of all beyond the conquest of Java by the English, and the fact that the ships then in the harbour were English. The Japanese were confounded at the idea of public vicissitudes so foreign to their experience, and terrified at the weight of responsibility impending over the authorities of Nagasaki, who had again been duped into suffering the intrusion of English vessels. Willingly, therefore, did they agree to the scheme by which Doeff proposed to avert such consequences. This was to suppress the whole history of the conquest, and to state that a successor had been sent him, in case the Japanese should object to the further prolongation of his already unwontedly prolonged presidentship; but that the Governor of Batavia wished, if not disagreeable to the Governor of Nagasaki, to continue him yet a while as *opperhoofd*, that he might profit by a few years of trade, after so many blank seasons. This arranged, Doeff proposed to buy the cargoes of the ships, negotiate their sale and the purchase of return cargoes on his own account with the Japanese, and finally sell the latter to the English commissioners.

The strong representations made by Doeff and the interpreters of the hatred entertained by the Japanese towards the English, of the conflict and bloodshed that must ensue upon revealing the truth, evils they had not been sent there to provoke, induced the intended president, the commissioners, and the captains of the vessels, to submit to Doeff's terms. The stratagem succeeded; the vessels passed for Americans in the Dutch service, and Doeff remained Dutch *opperhoofd*, Dezima alone in the whole world then being in fact Dutch.

Dr. Ainslie, who now visited in Nagasaki, according to Doeff, as an American physician, appears, from the very slight report of his mission given in Sir Stamford Raffles' Memoir, to have experienced great kindness and hospitality, and to have been much pleased with the Japanese character, especially with the treatment of women, and the elegant manners of the ladies. It is to be observed that this report gives the impression of Dr. Ainslie's having been known as an Englishman. Indeed, he positively states that the Japanese spoke to him of his countrymen with respect, averring their conviction that the English would never play a second act of the Russian embassy. But, as before said, this is not the place for discussing the question as mooted between Sir S. Raffles and *Opperhoofd* Doeff; and the subject may be dismissed with the wish, that the publication of the Recollections of the latter may induce some one who possesses, or has access to, the requisite knowledge of the facts to give a British statement of them to the world.

In 1814, Heer Cassa again appeared at Dezima as appointed *opperhoofd*, bringing tidings of the great events of 1813 in Europe, especially of the Dutch insurrection in behalf of the House of Orange, and the consequent prospect of the immediate restoration of the Dutch colonies by England. Sir S. Raffles and Heer Cassa probably expected that this information would remove all Heer Doeff's patriotic objections to follow the fate of his lawful superior, Governor Jansen, and obey orders from Batavia, as of old. But Doeff still professed disbelief, and recurring to the measures of the preceding year, inforced compliance by the same threats then employed. He was now energetically aided by the interpreters, whose lives would be forfeited should their previous complicity be discovered.

This year, however, Heer Cassa was less unprepared for the conflict—he counter-manœuvred; and had he engaged no lady-domestics from the tea-houses, might possibly have triumphed. He gained over two of the confidential interpreters, and negotiated through them, not the disclosure replete with danger to all, but the procuring from the court of Yedo a refusal of Doeff's request for leave to remain. But some of the women in Cassa's service were Doeff's spies; from them he learned what was going forward, and by threatening the interpreters to lay the whole truth, at all hazards, before the Governor of Nagasaki, he carried his point, and again sent away his appointed successor. Sir S. Raffles did not apparently think it worth while, under the circumstances, to renew the attempt. He sent no more ships; and as some time elapsed ere a Dutch government was re-established and in full action in Java, Heer Doeff paid the price of his triumph in another interval of years without trade, emoluments, or European comforts. It was not till 1817 that Dutch vessels brought him a Dutch appointed successor, Heer Blomhoff.

All that need be added, upon the subject of these attempts, is, that Japan now possesses interpreters understanding English and Russian as well as Dutch, and that, since the year 1830, these interpreters are, according to Siebold, stationed at different points all round the external coast, in preparation for the possible approach of any strange ship. It seems something singular that in Dr. Parker's account of his repulse in 1837, these interpreters are not mentioned; unless we are to suppose that they might be present, but finding Mr. Gutzlaff perform their part, thought it well to conceal their own knowledge of English. If this were so, they might thus discover the missionary scheme, and hence the virulence of the hostile attack, without the vessel having been first ordered away—the usual course.

Dr. Siebold speaks of squabbles in his time with English whalers, which necessarily or unnecessarily violated the Japanese harbours. Yet, as it appears that some of these very offending whalers have since been supplied with wood and water, it may be hoped that the bitterness of animosity to England has subsided, unless revived by Dr. Parker's missionary views, as it must still and ever be difficult for the Japanese to distinguish between English and Americans.

ALF LAILAH WA LAILAT, OR THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

(*Concluded from page* 184).

The following story, or rather collection of stories, occupies nearly the whole of the third volume of our manuscript. This is what we have already alluded to as resembling, in its frame-work, the *Bakhtyar Nameh*. Like that story, it represents a king's son as bound to silence during seven days by his preceptor, who has found, by his science, that some evil threatens his pupil during this interval. The young prince, tempted by one of his father's female slaves, and incited to poison him, rejects the proposal, and is in consequence accused of attempting her honour. The seven vizirs, who hear of this, and why the young prince cannot defend himself, agree to delay the king's vengeance for seven days, and this is accomplished by their each relating some story *apropos* to the subject, illustrating the malice of women, and the danger of trusting to them. The accusing lady takes her turn with them, and her stories naturally turn on the perfidy of men, especially of vizirs. The party is hardly equal, for, not content with the superiority of number, many of the vizirs relate two stories.

The first of these is told by the first vizir,—of a king's page, who discovered the infidelity of his master's concubine with a slave, and who was accused by her of attempting her honour. For a reason we shall afterwards mention, we translate this almost entire, beginning at the time when the queen has made her accusation.

"The king said to her, 'Tell no one what thou hast told me, and I will send thee his head on a porcelain dish within this hour.' So he went out from her full of rage against Ahmed, the orphan. Just then Ahmed came in, and stood at the king's head, as was his custom, knowing nothing of what had been determined against him. Now the king had called one of his servants, and bid him go to a certain place, and when he should send one to him that should say, 'The king requires that thou finish what he commanded thee,' to cut off his head, and place it in a porcelain dish until he sent for it. The slave said, 'Hearing is obedience,' and went his way. When Ahmed stood by the king, the prince said to him, 'O Ahmed, go to such a place, and say to such a slave, "The king requires that thou finish the work which he commanded thee."' So Ahmed went, and, as he was on his way, behold the slave whom he had seen with Hayyet Annafús was sitting with certain other slaves, drinking and making merry. When he saw Ahmed, he stood up, fearing he would expose him, and wishing to divert his thoughts from this. He met him and said, fairly and softly, 'Come with me Lord Ahmed—drink and make merry and let us become acquainted with each other.' Ahmed replied, 'My brother, the king has sent me to such a place, to a certain servant for something which I am to take to him.' The other inquired, 'What is it?' Ahmed said he knew

not. The slave replied, 'By the life of the king, go thou and drink and make merry, and I will bring it thee hither, and thou shalt take it to the king;' and he pressed him with much importunity. So Ahmed said to him, 'When thou art come to the place, say to the slave, "The king bids thee finish what he commanded thee," and bring it to me, that I may take it to the king.' He replied, 'On my head and my eyes,' and set Ahmed down, and went to the place described, and said to the slave what we have just told. Whereupon, the slave drew his sword and cut off his head; then he placed it in a dish, and covered it with a cloth, waiting till some one should come for it. Meanwhile, Ahmed sat down with the servants to eat and drink; but he thought the servant long in coming, and feared the king would be impatient; wherefore he went to the place pointed out, and came into the presence of the slave: and he thinking Ahmed was sent by the king, gave him the covered dish without a word or a question, which Ahmed took up and carried into the presence of the king, and placed it before him. When the king saw him, he was confounded; and said, 'O Ahmed, what is in this dish?' He replied, 'O my lord, I know not, for I have not opened it nor seen what is in it.' The king said, 'No?' and he replied, 'No! by thy kindness and nurture of me.' Then the king uncovered it, and behold the head of the slave who had done sin with Hayyet Annafús. Then Ahmed was seized with trembling, and the king said, 'There is no help for it, but that thou tell me truly thy story and his, for this doom was for thee; but, by thy life, tell me truly whether thou knowest any crime in this man?' Then Ahmed fell down with his face to the earth, and said, 'Pardon, O king.' He said, 'By my life, tell me this, and thou shalt have pardon.' Then he said, 'O king, when thou didst send me for the perfume to the apartment of Hayyet Annafús, I saw this cursed one with her. I went in and took that wherefore I was sent and came out, without speaking a word to her; and when thou didst send me to the slave, I met this man in my way, with certain of his companions; and when he saw me, he rose up to engage my attention, and swore that if I would sit down in his place he would do my errand. And when he tarried long, I went to the servant to whom thou hadst sent me, and received from him this porcelain dish; and God forbid, my lord, that I should look into that for which thou hadst sent me, when I was not told what it was; and I brought it to thee: this is my story and his story.' Then said the king, 'There is nought right in the sight of God most high, but that which is most just.'"

The slanderous woman is then put to death by the king; the partner of her wickedness having been punished as our story relates.

We alluded to a circumstance of interest connected with this tale, which is, that a counterpart of it is to be found in a German legend, versified by Schiller. The German student will remember his pretty ballad entitled, "*Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer*," beginning "*Ein frommer Knecht war Fridolin*," *&c.*, which has been so beautifully illustrated by the outline engravings of Morris Retsch.

The same vizir relates another story which is also found in the *Arabian Nights*, and which forms also the catastrophe of the *Túti Namah*—of the parrot left to watch its mistress's actions. The queen relates an unimportant story, occupying one page; and a longer one of a king, who fell in love with the wife of his vizir, and who received from her a reproof very much like that related in the *Decamerone*, Nov. v., giorn. I., where he relates how "*La Marchesana di Monferrato con un convito di galline e con alquante leggiadre parolette reprime il follo amore del Re di Francia.*" The remainder of the story contains a

beautiful instance of the use of the parable—that favourite figure of speech in the East.

"Then he rose up, and went to his palace, and by mistake left his seal under the cushion, and was ashamed to ask for it; and the woman did not know it was there. After this, the vizir came home, and had an audience of the king, and went to his house; and when he sat on the cushion, he felt something at his foot, under the cover, and taking it off, he found the king's seal, and knew it. Upon this, he refused to associate with his wife for a whole year. He would neither approach her nor look upon her. When she grew weary of this, she told her father of her husband's conduct, and her father told the king of it while the vizir was present. He said, 'May God give the king peace! I had a beautiful garden, which I planted with my own hands, and spent my wealth upon it, and when it blossomed and bore fruit, and its fruit was ripe, I gave it to this thy vizir, and he ate of the fruit of it. And when he was satisfied therewith, he despised and neglected it, and it dried up, and its beauty departed, and its flowers withered and declined.' Then said the vizir, 'This is true, O king; I did possess and eat the fruit of it; but one day when I went in, I saw the footsteps of a lion, and feared lest he should tear me, and I departed and left it to the lion.' The king understood what his vizir meant—that he was the lion, and his footsteps meant the seal which he had forgotten. He said to him, therefore, 'Thou mayst return to thy garden, and let thy heart be at rest. The lion did indeed enter, but he saw the walls newly built up and adorned, and he could not take one single fruit from it, and as he went out he left the mark of his feet. But do thou now return and take care of thy garden, for it is falling to decay.' Then the vizir returned to his wife, and asked her what had happened between her and the king, and she told him as we have related, and he believed her words."

The next story is of a merchant poisoned by an old woman, who sold him cakes made of infected flour, told by the second vizir, who also tells another story, out of the *Hitopadesa*, of a woman who gets rid of two lovers, by instructing the second to personate an angry master pursuing his slave, and passing off the first to her husband as the slave whom she has screened from his master's vengeance. Then the queen relates the adventure of the young prince and the ghúl, occurring, in the popular translation, in the story of the fisherman and the jinn, but better told here. The third vizir relates a story illustrating the mischiefs which may arise from a small beginning of evil, of tribes who destroyed one another for a drop of honey; and another, of the ready wit of a woman, who, having had her basket filled with earth instead of rice, by the rice-dealer, her paramour, pretends that she lost the money among the dust, and scraped it altogether into her basket to find it. The queen then tells of a faithless vizir, who wished to remove his master's son out of the way of a rival who was seeking the hand of the princess to whom the prince was betrothed. The prince and vizir are led in pursuit of a deer into the desert:

"And when they were in the midst of this desert, the vizir remembered that there was in this valley a fountain named Ayn Azzorah, of which few men knew anything, whereof when a man drank, he became a woman, and when a woman drank, she became a man, by the ordinance of Almighty God. Near this the vizir dismounted, and said to the prince, 'Let us rest here awhile, and refresh ourselves in this valley.' This the prince consented to do, not knowing what the vizir was plotting against him. So the vizir ceased not walking round till the prince was seized with thirst, and said 'O vizir, I am devoured with thirst.' And he replied, 'Let us walk here till I see whether there be water

or not.' And he went till he came to this fountain, which he knew of; and when the prince saw it, he threw himself down to the water and drank till he was satisfied; and when he had done this he perceived that he had become a woman. Then he cried out with a loud voice, and fainted. The vizir, who had come up, said, 'What is the matter with thee, and what is it causes thy weeping?' and he told him what had happened. The vizir comforted him and said, 'There is no help and no strength but in God; He will help thee in this matter, though it is a great misfortune, since thou art going to marry the daughter of the king.' The prince said 'How then wouldst thou advise me to act?' 'It is better,' replied the vizir, 'that thou return to thy father, and tell him what has happened.' 'By Allah!' said the prince, 'I will not move from this place till this trouble is removed from me, or till I die.'

"The prince staid thus three days and three nights, and neither ate nor drank, and his horse was tied, pasturing in this valley, and he weeping over his fate. And when the fourth day came, behold a yellow horseman, riding on a yellow horse, clad in yellow garments, and on his head a yellow diadem. He came up to the prince and, saluting him, said, 'Who art thou?' The prince said, 'I am the son of a king;' and told him his history,—how he was going to fetch home his bride to his father's house, and how his father's vizir had brought him to this fountain and made him drink of it, and changed his sex; in short, his whole story from beginning to end. The other said, 'Fear nothing; there is no doubt that it is the vizir who has brought thee into this trouble; for this fountain, there is not one in a hundred knows it. But be of good courage, and let thy eye be refreshed, and rise up and ride, and be this night my guest.' He said to him, 'O brother, tell me, who art thou?' The other said, 'I will tell thee who I am; but fear nothing, for I have chosen thee for a brother. I am the son of one of the kings of the jinns, as thou art the son of one of the kings of men.'

"So he arose and mounted, and they went together through the air for a while, and at length the jinn prince said to him, 'Dost thou know how far we have travelled?' and he replied, 'No; tell me.' He said, 'We have travelled a year's journey.' Then the prince wept and said, 'O my brother, how shall we return?' The companion replied, 'Let not this trouble thee; when thou art cured of thy malady, thou shalt return most swiftly.' The prince rejoiced, and thanked him warmly. So they travelled incessantly till morning, when they came in sight of a green garden, full of trees flourishing and birds singing, flowers blooming, and palaces, and rivers flowing. There they both alighted, and the prince of the jinns took his companion by the hand, and led him into one of the palaces, and there he saw great splendour and an exalted king and a magnificent sultán, whom he saluted, and he staid with them this day.

"And when night approached, they mounted and rode till morning; and at dawn of morning they came up to a region black and bare, full of rocks and stones, and wild beasts, and looking like a piece cut off from hell. The prince enquired, 'O my brother, what is this country?' And he replied, 'This is the Land of Blackness, and it is ruled by one of the kings of the jinn, who is called the Lord of the Two Wings; and no one can enter it without his permission. Wait for me here in thy place till I go to ask it.' So he staid where he was, and the prince of the jinn disappeared for a time, and returning, took the prince of earth with him, and went till they came to a flowing fountain from a black mountain, and the jinn prince bade his companion descend and drink, for that this was his medicine. And so he did, and became a man as he was before.

The fourth vizir's stories are of a bath-keeper, whose cupidity led him to promote his own dishonour; and of a woman who met her own husband while seeking her lover, and contrived to place her husband in the position of the offending party. Then the girl relates how a goldsmith saw a picture, and became enamoured of the original—how he went in search of her to India—obtained access to her chamber, wounded her in the shoulder, and took away part of her ornaments. Then he accused her to the governor of the city (who was very severe against all who practised magic), as having passed through his room as he slept, *mounted on a black bitch*, and dropped there her necklace, and that he had wounded her in the shoulder. The necklace and the wound convict the lady, and she is thrown into prison, whence she is delivered by the goldsmith.

The fifth vizir tells one of the finest stories in the book, only that it too nearly resembles the adventures of the Calender with the Wooden Horse. The conclusion is far more impressive than that of the prototype. For the whole of his remaining life, "he never smiled again."

The queen's two stories, next following, are of a prince conveyed into the house of a merchant in a chest, and of a slave who pretended to understand the language of birds, to deceive his master's wife.

The story of the sixth vizir we have seen somewhere quoted as an Indian one, but cannot now remember from what source. It is of a woman inducing the magistrates of a city to visit her, and hiding each at the approach of the other in a closet, and leaving the worshipful company to be released in the presence of the king. He also relates a witty but indecent version of the old tale of the Three Wishes.

The queen then relates a history of a king, who accused a holy woman of theft, and was put to shame for it; and a singular story of Bahram, prince of Persia, whose "*objet aimé*," like the lady Brunhilda (the wife of count Robert of Paris, as well as her elder namesake of the *Nibelungen lied*), refuses to marry any man who cannot conquer her in battle. This is a story of great interest as an illustration of the history of chivalry. The lover obtains at last, by stratagem, the victory, which he had lost by weakness.

A vizir then tells a somewhat long tale of an intrigue, after the manner of such matters in the East; and then the story of the lady in the glass case; and this ends the young prince's probation. The preceptor relates a story of victuals accidentally poisoned, to answer the king's question, as to who would have been guilty of his son's death had he slain him; the prince has a tale of a fraud practised upon a merchant, and there are two more of the acuteness of young children. The latter of these is worth translating:—

"It is related that four merchants joined in partnership on a stock of a thousand dinars, and put it in one purse, and went and bought with it various merchandize, and sold and bought. And as they were travelling, their road passed by a garden, in which was a running stream, and they entered the garden and sat down to refresh themselves. And in the garden was a woman watching it; so, when they had enjoyed themselves awhile in the garden, they said, 'Come, let us bathe in this river.' So they left the purse with the woman, and put off their clothes, and went into the river. And one of them said, 'We have no comb; let us ask the woman for one;' and he had not put off his clothes. So they said to him, 'Go, thou, and ask her.' He went to her, and said, 'Give me the purse.' But she said, 'When thy companions come and ask for it altogether, as they gave it to me altogether.' And they were near the rest, wherefore the man lifted up his voice, and cried to them, 'Are

you willing she should give it me?' They cried, 'Yes, give it him,' thinking he meant the comb. So she took the purse and gave it to him, and he went away, flying as fast as he could. So when they had bathed long enough, they put on their clothes and came to the woman, and said, 'Where is he gone to whom thou gavest the comb?' She said, 'What comb? he asked me for the purse, and I was not willing to give it to him till he cried out to you, and you told me to give it him, and he took it and is gone.' They told her what they had sent him for; but she said, 'By Allah! I know nothing of all this; he asked me only for the purse, and I gave it him as you bade me.' On this, they laid hold of the woman and took her to the cádi; and the cádi required of her the purse, and gave judgment against her, and she went out confounded and weeping, not knowing what she should do. Now, there was in the garden a little boy, five years old, playing, and when he saw the woman weeping, he asked her 'Why she did this, and what had happened to her?' At first, she took no heed of him for his youth, but he spoke again to her, and at last she told him her story. He said, 'Give me a dirhem to buy sweetmeats, and I will teach thee a question which shall save thee from these three.' She said to him, 'What dost thou know of questions? why dost thou make my heart heavier?' But he said, 'I will assure thy escape from them. Return to the cádi, and say to him, "My lord, they who have made their complaints to thee, when they gave me the purse were four, and I know not to which of them the purse belongs. Command the four to be present, that I may give them the purse and be rid of them." If the four appear, ask the purse of him to whom thou gavest it, and thou shalt be safe; if they cannot do this, the burden is with them.' So she did as he had said, and the cádi ordered them to produce their companion, and they went out to seek him; and the woman went out rejoicing."

It is singular enough that this story is told of the Attorney-general Noy, in the reign of James II. For merchants we have graziers, and for a guardian of a garden a keeper of an inn, and the little boy, five years old, is the lawyer, William Noy, beginning his learned labours, and much advanced in reputation, it is said, by this story. It may or may not be true, and we have no higher authority for it than a collection of anecdotes; but it is something to find it thus wandering—seeking an owner so far from its native soil.

The wicked queen is condemned to a cruel death, and here ends the story, as well as the third and last volume of our MS. There has been more, however, for there are a few lines of another story, by Sheherzáde.

ASSAM TEA.

THE following Report "On the Manufacture of Tea, and on the Extent and Produce of the Tea Plantations in Assam," by Mr. C. A. Bruce, superintendent of tea culture, was presented to the Tea Committee, August 16th, 1839:

I submit this report on our Assam tea with much diffidence, on account of the troubles in which this frontier has been unfortunately involved. I have had something more than tea to occupy my mind, and have consequently not been able to commit all my thoughts to paper at one time; this I hope will account for the rambling manner in which I have treated the subject. Such as my report is, I trust it will be found acceptable, as throwing some new light on a subject of no little importance to British India, and the British public generally. In drawing out this report, it gives me much pleasure to say, that our information and knowledge respecting tea and tea tracts are far more extensive than when I last wrote on this subject; the number of tracts now known amounting to 120, some of them very extensive, both on the hills and in the plains. A sufficiency of seeds and seedlings might be collected from these tracts, in the course of a few years, to plant off the whole of Assam; and I feel convinced, from my different journeys over the country, that but a very small portion of the localities are as yet known.

Last year, in going over one of the hills behind Jaipore, about three hundred feet high, I came upon a tea tract, which must have been two or three miles in length; in fact, I did not see the end of it; the trees were in most parts as thick as they could grow, and the tea seeds (smaller than what I had seen before), fine and fresh, literally covered the ground. This was in the middle of November, and the trees had abundance of fruit and flower on them. One of the largest trees I found to be two cubits in circumference, and full forty cubits in height. At the foot of the hill I found another tract, and, had time permitted me to explore those parts, there is no doubt but that I should have found many of the Naga hills covered with tea. I have since been informed of two more tracts near this. In going along the foot of the hills to the westward, I was informed that there was tea at Teweack, or near it. This information came too late, for I had passed it just a little to the east of the Dacca river, at a place called Cheridoo, a small hill, projecting out more than the rest on the plain to the northward, with the ruins of a brick temple on it; here I found tea; and no doubt, if there had been time to examine, I should have found many more tracts. I crossed the Dacca river at the old fort of Ghergong, and walked towards the hills, and almost immediately came upon tea. The place is called Hauthoweah. Here I remained a couple of days, going about the country, and came upon no fewer than thirteen tracts. A Dewaniah, who assisted me to hunt out these tracts, and who was well acquainted with the leaf, as he had been in the habit of drinking tea during his residence with the Singphoes, informed me that he had seen a large tract of tea plants on the Naga mountains, a day's journey west of Chiridoo. I have no reason to doubt the veracity of this man; he offered to point out the place to me, or any of my men, if they would accompany him; but, as the country belonged to Raja Poorunda Sing, I could not examine it. I feel convinced the whole of the country is full of tea.

Again, in going further to the south-west, just before I came to Gabrew Hill, I found the small hills adjoining it, to the eastward, covered with tea plants. The flowers of the tea on these hills are of a pleasant delicate fragrance, unlike the smell of our other tea plants; but the leaves and fruit

appear the same. This would be a delightful place for the manufacture of tea, as the country is well populated, has abundance of grain, and labour is cheap. There is a small stream called the Jhangy river, at a distance of two hours' walk; it is navigable, I am informed, all the year round for small canoes, which could carry down the tea; and the place is only one and a half day's journey from Jorehaut, the capital of Upper Assam. South-west of Gabrew Purbut (about two days' journey), there is a village at the foot of the hill, inhabited by a race called Norahs; they are Shans, I believe, as they came from the eastward, where tea abounds. I had long conversations with them; and the oldest man of the village, who was also the head of it, informed me, that when his father was a young man, he had emigrated with many others, and settled at Tipum, opposite Jaipore, on account of the constant disturbances at Munkum; that they brought the tea plant with them, and planted it on the Tipum hill, where it exists to this day; and that when he was about sixteen years of age, he was obliged to leave Tipum, on account of the wars and disturbances at that place, and take shelter at the village where he now resides. This man said he was now eighty years of age, and that his father died a very old man. How true this story is, I cannot say, and do not see what good it would do the old man to fabricate it. This was the only man I met with in my journeys about the country who could give any account of the tea plant, with the exception of an Ahum, who declared to me that it was Sooka, or the first Kacharry rajah of Assam, who brought the tea plant from Munkum; he said it was written in his *Putty*, or history. The *Ahum-Putty* I have never been able to get hold of; but this I know, that the information about the tea plant pointed out by the old Norah man, as being on the Tipum hill, is true; for I have cleared the tract where it grew thickest, about 300 yards by 300, running from the foot of the hill to the top. The old man told me his father cut the plant down every third year, that he might get the young leaves.

To the west of Gabrew I did not find any tea; but to the westward of the Dhunseeree river I found a species, though not the same as that we use. If the people on the west side of the Dhunseeree river were acquainted with the true leaf, I think tea would be found. I planted it all along the route I went, which may lead to its eventual discovery; but people should be sent to search for the plant who are really acquainted with it. I think a vast quantity of tea would be brought to light if this were done.

How much tea they would produce if our tracts were fully worked, I will not pretend to say; but I will mention such matters relative to the tracts, and the plants on them, that every one may make his own calculation. Until lately, we had only two Chinese black-tea makers. These men have twelve native assistants; each Chinaman with six assistants can only superintend one locality, and the tea leaves from the various other tracts, widely separated, must be brought to these two places for manufacture. The consequence is, that an additional number of labourers must always be employed to bring the leaves from so great a distance. The leaves suffer when brought in large quantities from a distance, as they soon begin to ferment, and the labour of only preparing them so far in process that they may not spoil by the morning is excessive. The men have often to work until very late to accomplish this. When labour falls so very heavy, and on so very few, it cannot be expected that it can be equally well-executed as if more had been employed. The leaves last gathered are also much larger than they ought to be, for want of being collected and manufactured earlier; consequently, the tea is inferior in quality.

I mention this to show the inconvenience and expense of having so few tea makers.

The samples of black tea made by the twelve assistants having been approved of by the Tea Committee in Calcutta, it was my intention to have distributed the men amongst the different tracts, but the late disturbances on our frontier have prevented this arrangement, and I have been obliged to employ ten men in Assam (two others having gone to Calcutta in charge of tea), at the tract called Kahung, which is becoming a very extensive and important tea locality—so many others being near it, which can all be thrown into one. When we have a sufficient number of manufacturers, so that we can afford to have some at each tract or garden, as they have in China, then we may hope to compete with that nation in cheapness of produce; nay, we might and ought to undersell them; for, if each tract or garden had its own tea maker and labourers, the collecting of the leaves would not perhaps occupy more than twelve days in each crop, after which the men might be discharged, or profitably employed on the tea grounds. But now, for the want of a sufficient number of labourers and tea makers, there is a constant gathering of leaves throughout the month; and, as I said before, those gathered last can only make inferior teas; besides the great loss by the leaves getting too old, and thereby unfit for being made into any tea: and all this entirely for want of hands to pluck the leaves. It is true we have gained twelve black-tea makers this year, in addition to the last, and twelve more native assistants have been appointed, who may be available next year to manufacture tea independently, as they were learning the art all last year. We have also had an addition to our establishment of two Chinese green tea manufacturers, and twelve native assistants have been placed under them, as learners; but what are these, compared to the vast quantity of tea, or the ground the tea plants cover, or might be made to cover in three years, but a drop of water in the ocean? We must go on at a much faster pace in the two great essentials—tea manufacturers and labourers—in order to have them available at each garden when the leaves come into season.

If I were asked, when will this tea experiment be in a sufficient state of forwardness so as to be transferable to speculators? I would answer, when a sufficient number of native tea manufacturers have been taught to prepare both the black and the green sort; and that, under one hundred available tea manufacturers, it would not be worth while for private speculators to take up the scheme on a large scale; on a small one it would be a different thing. In the course of two or three years, we ought to have that number. Labourers must be introduced, in the first instance, to give a tone to the Assam opium-eaters; but the great fear is, that these latter would corrupt the new comers. If the cultivation of tea were encouraged, and the poppy put a stop to, in Assam, the Assamese would make a splendid set of tea manufacturers and tea cultivators.

In giving a statement of the number of tea tracts, when I say that Tingri, or any tract, is so long and so broad, it must be understood that space to that extent only has been cleared, being found to contain all the plants which grew thickly together, as it was not thought worth while, at the commencement of these experiments, to go to the expense of clearing any more of the forest for the sake of a few straggling plants. If these straggling plants were followed up, they would in all probability be found gradually becoming more numerous, until you found yourself in another tract as thick and as numerous as the one you left; and if the straggling plants of this new tract were traced, they would

by degrees disappear until not one was to be seen. But if you only proceeded on through the jungles, it is ten to one that you would come upon a solitary tea plant; a little further on you would meet with another; until you gradually found yourself in another new tract, as full of plants as the one you had left, growing absolutely so thick as to impede each other's growth. Thus I am convinced one might go on for miles from one tract into another. All my tea tracts about Tingri and Kahung are formed in this manner, with only a patch of jungle between them, which is not greater than what could be conveniently filled up by thinning those parts that have too many plants. At Kahung I have lately knocked three tracts into one, and I shall most probably have to continue doing the same until one tract shall be made of what now consists of a dozen. I have never seen the end of Juggundoo's tea tract, nor yet Kujudoo's or Ningrew's; I feel confident that the two former run over the hills and join, or nearly join, some of our tracts in the Muttuck country. Nor have I seen the end of Kahung tract, all about that part of the country being one vast succession of tea from Rungagurra on the Debrew to Jaipore on the Buri Dehing. It may be seen, on inspecting the map, how thickly the tea localities are scattered—those that are known; and they are but a small portion compared to those that are unknown. There is the Namsong tract, on the Naga hills, the largest that has yet been seen, and the extent of which is not ascertained. The tracts on the Gabiud hills are unknown; and this is likewise the case with Haut Holah and Cheridoo; so that there is a large field for improvement throughout, to say nothing of the Singho tracts, which may be found to be one unbounded link to Hookum; and who knows but it crosses the Irrawaddy to China? Many tea tracts I know have been cut down in ignorance by the natives, to make room for the rice field, for firewood, and fences, but many of these tracts have sprung up again, more vigorous than before. Witness that at Ningrew, where the natives say that every thing was cut down, and the land planted with rice, except on the high ground.

With respect to the tea plant being most productive on high or low ground, I cannot well say, as all our tracts are on the plains; but from what little I have seen of the hill tracts, I should suppose they were not more productive. In China, the hill tracts produce the best teas, and they may do the same here. Almost all my tracts on the plains are nearly on the same level, I should think. Nudwa, perhaps, is a little higher than Tingri, and Tingri a little higher than Kahung, but I believe they are equally productive; although, if I leaned towards any side, with my limited experience, I should say, that the low land, such as at Kahung, which is not so low as ever to be inundated by the strongest rise in the river, is the best. The plants seem to love and court moisture, not from stagnant pools, but running streams. The Kahung tracts have the water in and around them; they are all in heavy tree-jungles, which makes it very expensive to clear them. An extent of 300 by 300 will cost from Rs.200 to 300; *i. e*, according to the manner in which the miserable opium-smoking Assamese work. This alone ought to point out the utility of introducing a superior race of labourers, who would not only work themselves but encourage their women and children to do the same;—in plucking and sorting leaves they might be profitably turned to account for both parties. This I have not been able to instil into the heads of the Assamese, who will not permit their women to come into the tea-gardens. Indeed, unless more labourers can be furnished, a larger amount of tea must not be looked for at present. Last season it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get a sufficient number of hands to gather the leaves. The plucking of the leaves may appear to many a very easy and light

employment, but there are not a few of our coolies who would much rather be employed on any other job; the standing in one position so many hours occasions swellings in the legs, as our plants are not like those of China, only three feet high, but double that size, so that one must stand upright to gather the leaves. The Chinese pluck theirs squatting down. We lie under a great disadvantage in not having regular men to pluck the leaves; those that have been taught to do so, can pluck twice as many as those that have not, and we can seldom get hold of the same men two seasons running. I am of opinion that our trees will become of a smaller and more convenient size after a few years cultivation; because, trimming of the plants, and taking all the young leaves almost as soon as they appear, month after month and year after year, and the plants being deprived of the rich soil they had been living on from time unknown, must soon tell upon them. Transplanting, also, helps to stunt and shorten the growth of these plants. The Chinese declared to me, that the China plants now at Deenjoy would never have attained to half the perfection they now have, under ten years in their own country.

I may here observe, that the sun has a material effect on the leaves; for as soon as the trees that shade the plants are removed, the leaf, from a fine deep green, begins to turn into a yellowish colour, which it retains for some months, and then again gradually changes to a healthy green, but now becomes thicker, and the plant throws out far more numerous leaves than when in the shade. The more the leaves are plucked, the greater number of them are produced; if the leaves of the first crop were not gathered, you might look in vain for the leaves of the second crop. The tea made from the leaves in the shade is not near so good as that from leaves exposed to the sun; the leaves of plants in the sun are much earlier in the season than of those in the shade; the leaves from the shady tract give out a more watery liquid when rolled, and those from the sunny a more glutinous substance. When the leaves of either are rolled on a sunny day, they emit less of this liquid than on a rainy day. This juice decreases as the season advances. The plants in the sun have flowers and fruit much earlier than those in the shade, and are far more numerous; they have flowers and seeds in July, and fruit in November. Numerous plants are to be seen that, by some accident, either cold or rain, have lost all their flowers, and commence throwing out fresh flower-buds more abundantly than ever. Thus it is not unfrequent to see some plants in flower so late as March (some of the China plants were in flower in April) bearing at once the old and the new seeds, flower-buds, and full-blown flowers—all at one and the same time. The rain also greatly affects the leaves; for some sorts of tea cannot be made on a rainy day; for instance, the Pouchong and Mingehew. The leaves for these ought to be collected about ten A. M., on a sunny morning, when the dew has evaporated. The Pouchong can only be manufactured from the leaves of the first crop; but the Mingehew, although it requires the same care in making as the other, can yet be made from any crop, provided it is made on a sunny morning. The Chinese dislike gathering leaves on a rainy day for any description of tea, and never will do so, unless necessity requires it. Some pretend to distinguish the teas made on a rainy and on a sunny day, much in the same manner as they can distinguish the shady from the sunny teas—by their inferiority. If the large leaves for the black tea were collected on a rainy day, about seven seers, or fourteen pounds, of green leaves would be required to make one seer, or two pounds, of tea; but if collected on a sunny day, about four seers, or eight pounds, of green leaves would make one seer, or two pounds, of tea; so the Chinamen say. I tried the experiment, and found it

to be correct. Our season for tea-making generally commences about the middle of March; the second crop in the middle of May; the third crop about the first of July; but the time varies according to the rains setting in sooner or later. As the manufacture of the Sychee and the Mingehew black teas has never been described, I will here attempt to give some idea how it is performed.

Sychee Black Tea.—The leaves of this are the Souchong and Pouchong. After they have been gathered and dried in the sun in the usual way (see my former account of black-tea), they are beaten and put away four different times; they are then put into baskets, pressed down, and a cloth put over them. When the leaves become of a brownish colour by the heat, they throw out and have a peculiar smell, and are then ready for the pan, the bottom of which is made red hot. This pan is fixed in masonry breast high, and in a sloping position, forming an angle of forty degrees. Thus, the pan being placed on an inclined plane, the leaves, when tossed about in it, cannot escape behind or on the sides, as it is built high up, but fall out near the edge close to the manufacturer, and always into his hands, so as to be swept out easily. When the bottom of this pan has been made red hot by a wood fire, the operator puts a cloth to his mouth to prevent inhaling any of the vapour. A man on the left of him stands ready with a basket of prepared leaves; one or two men stand on his right with dollahs, or shallow baskets, to receive the leaves from the pan, and another keeps lifting the hot leaves thrown out of the pan into the dollah, that they may quickly cool. At a given signal from the Chinaman, the person with the basket of prepared leaves seizes a handful, and dashes it as quick as thought into the red-hot pan. The Chinaman tosses and turns the crackling leaves in the pan for half a minute, then draws them all out, by seizing a few leaves in each hand, using them by way of a brush, not one being left behind. They are all caught by the man with the dollah, or basket, who, with his disengaged hand, continues lifting the leaves, and letting them fall again, that they may quickly cool. Should a leaf be left behind in the pan by any accident, the cloth that is held ready in the mouth is applied to brush it out; but all this is done as quick as lightning. The man that holds the basket of leaves watches the process sharply; for no sooner is the last leaf out of the pan, than he dashes in another handful, so that to an observer at a little distance, it appears as if one man were dashing the leaves in, and the other as fast dashing them out again—so quickly and dexterously is this managed. As soon as one basket has received about four handsful of the hot leaves from the pan, it is removed, and another basket placed to receive the leaves; and so on, until all is finished. A roaring wood-fire is kept up under the pan to keep the bottom red hot, as the succession of fresh leaves tends greatly to cool the pan, which ought always to be scrubbed and washed out after the process is over. In China, these pans are made of cast iron, and if great care is not taken, they will crack in the cooling; to prevent which, one man keeps tapping the inside of the edge of the pan briskly with a wet broom used in the cleaning of the vessel, while another pours cold water in gently; thus it cools in a few seconds, and is ready for another batch of tea. The leaves are rolled and tatched the same as the other teas, and put into the drying basket for about ten minutes. When a little dry, people are employed to work and press the leaves in the hands in small quantities, of about one and a half to two rupees weight at a time, for about half a minute; they are then put into small square pieces of paper and rolled up; after this they are put into the drying basket, and permitted

to dry slowly over a gentle fire for some hours, until the whole is thoroughly dry. This tea is not sold in the China market, it is used principally as offerings to the priests, or kept for high days and holidays. It is said to be a very fine tea, and there is not one man in a hundred who can make it properly. The Pouchong tea is made in the same way as the Sychee, with this exception, that it is not formed into balls.

Mingchew Black Tea.—The leaves (Pouchong) are plucked and dried in the sun, and are then beaten and dried in the shade for half an hour; this is done three successive times, and the leaves are very much shaken by a circular motion given to them in a sieve, so as to keep them rolling and tumbling about in the centre of it. This treatment continues until they are very soft; they are then allowed to remain for a short time; the contents of the first sieve are then placed in a centre of the close-worked bamboo basket with a narrow edge, and the leaves are divided into four equal parts. The contents of the second sieve are placed in another bamboo basket like the former, and this basket is placed on the top of the first, and so on, piling one basket upon another, until all is finished :—there may be about two pounds of leaves in each basket. The red-hot pan is used the same as in Sychee, only now the men cast in one division of the leaves into the basket, and this is tumbled and tossed about in the red-hot pan, like a plaything, for about thirty seconds, and then swept out; another division is cast in, and so on, until all the prepared baskets have been emptied. The contents of each basket are still kept separate, by placing the leaves when they come out of the pan in separate baskets. The whole is a brisk and lively scene, and quite methodical, every one knowing his station, and the part he has to perform. The baskets are then arranged on shelves to air; the contents are afterwards tatched the same as our black teas, and fired in the drying baskets, but with this difference, that each division is placed on paper and dried. When it is half dry (the same as our teas), it is put away for the night, and the next morning it is picked, and put into the drying baskets over gentle deadened fires, and gradually dried there; it is then packed hot. This tea is a difficult sort to make.

Shung Paho Black Tea. Pluck the young (Paho), leaf, that has not yet blown or expanded, and has the down on it; and the next one that has blown with a part of the stalk; put it into the sun for half an hour, then into the shade; tatch over a gentle fire, and in tatching roll the leaves occasionally in the pan, and spread them all round the sides of the same; again roll them until they begin to have a withered and soft appearance; then spread them on large sieves, and put them in the shade to air for the night; next morning pick, and then fire them well. Some tea-makers do not keep them all night, but manufacture and pack the tea the same day. This tea is valued in China, as it is very scarce; but the Chinamen acknowledge that it is not a good sort. They prefer the teas, the leaves of which have come to maturity.

The China black-tea plants which were brought into Muttuck in 1837, amounted in all to 1609—healthy and sickly. A few of the latter died, but the remainder are healthy, and flourish as well as if they had been reared in China. The leaves of these plants were plucked in the beginning of March, and weighed sixteen seers, or thirty-two pounds. Many of the plants were then in flower, and had small seeds. They are about three feet high, and were loaded with fruit last year, but the greater part of it decayed when it had come to maturity, as was the case with the Assam tea-seeds, and almost every seed of these wilds, in the past year. The seeds should, I think, be plucked from the plant when thought ripe, and not be permitted to drop or fall to the ground. I collected

about twenty-four pounds of the China seeds, and sowed some on the little hill of Tipum, in my tea garden, and some in the nursery-ground at Jaipore; about three thousand of which have come up, are looking beautiful, and doing very well. I have since found out that all the China seedlings on Tipum hill have been destroyed by some insect.

The Assam and China seedlings are near each other; the latter have a much darker appearance. I have made but few nurseries, or raised plants from seed, as abundance of young plants can be procured, of any age or size, from our tea tracts. There may be about 6,000 young seedlings at Chubwa; at Deenjoy about 2,000; at Tingri a few; and some at Paundooah. In June and July 1837, 17,000 young plants were brought from Muttuck, and planted at a place called Toongroong Patar, amongst the thick tree-jungles of Sadiya.

In March of the same year, six or eight thousand were brought from Muttuck, and planted in different thick jungles at Sadiya; many of these died, in consequence of the buffaloes constantly breaking in amongst them; the rest are doing well, but I am afraid will be killed from the above cause; and now that I have removed to Jaipore, they are too far off for my personal superintendence.

In 1838, 52,000 young tea plants were brought from the Nemsong Naga hill tracts, about ten miles from Jaipore; a great portion of these have been lately sent to Calcutta, to be forwarded to Madras; should they thrive there, it is my opinion that they will never attain any height, at least not like ours, but be dwarfish, like the China plants. Deenjoy, Chubwa, Tingri, and Geela-Jhan tracts have been filled up or enlarged with plants from the jungle tracts. In transplanting from one sunny tract to another, very few, if any, die; if the plants be removed from a deep shade to a sunny tract, the risk is greater, but still, if there is plenty of rain, few only will die. If from a deep shade to a piece of ground not a tea tract, and exposed to the sun—for instance, from the Naga hills to Jaipore—if there be plenty of rain and the soil congenial, as it is at this place, few will die; if shaded by a few trees, less will perish; if taken from shade, and planted in shade and the soil uncongenial, but there is plenty of rain, the greater portion will live: witness Toongroong Patar at Sadiya. If the plants are brought from deep shade, and planted in the sun in uncongenial soil, let them have ever so much rain, not one in fifty will be alive the third year;—witness 30,000 brought to Sadiya. I believe the tea plant to be so hardy, that it would almost live in any soil; provided it were planted in deep shade when taken to it. There should be plenty of water near the roots, but the plant should always be above inundation. As soon as it has taken root, which it will soon do, the shade may be removed, and there will be no fear of the plant dying.

The advantage of getting plants from the jungle tracts is, that you can get them of any age or size; nothing more is necessary than to send a few coolies early in March, just as the rains commence, and have the plants of the size required removed to your own garden; and if they are of a moderate size, you may gather a small crop of tea from them the next year. As these plants are very slender, it would be best to plant four or five close together to form a fine bush. If the plants are raised from seed, you may expect a small crop of tea the third year, but they do not come to maturity under six years. It is said they live to the age of forty or fifty years. The Chinese way of digging a hole, and putting in a handful or two of seeds, does not succeed so well in this country as putting two or three seeds on small ridges of earth and covering them over, which I have found to answer better.

In clearing a new tea tract, if the jungle trees are very large and numerous, it would be as well to make a clean sweep of the whole, by cutting them and the tea plants all down together: for it would be impossible to get rid of so much wood without the help of fire. The tea plants, if allowed to remain, would be of little use after they had been crushed and broken by the fall of the large trees and dried up by the fire; but admitting that they could escape all this, the leaves of trees from twelve to twenty feet high could not be reached, and if they could, they would be almost useless for tea manufacture, as it is the young leaves, from young trees, that produce the best teas. But if all were cut down and set fire to, we should have a fine clear tract at once, at the least expense, and might expect to have a pretty good crop of tea one year after the cutting, or, at farthest, the second year; for it is astonishing with what vigour the plant shoots up after the fire has been applied. And we gain by this process; for from every old stock or stump cut down, ten to twelve more vigorous shoots spring up, so that in the place of a single plant you have now a fine tea bush. I think from what I have seen of these plants, that if cut down every third year they would yield far superior teas; neither am I singular in this opinion, the green-tea Chinamen having told me that they cut down their plants every ninth year, which may be reckoned equivalent to our third year, taking into consideration the size of our trees and the richness of our soil. Our trees or plants are certainly more than four or five times the size of theirs, and must consequently yield so many times more produce; theirs is the dwarf, ours the giant tea. The size of the leaf matters nothing, in my opinion, provided it is young and tender; even their diminutive leaf, if one day too old, is good for nothing.

As the green-tea Chinamen have just commenced operations, I will try to give some account of this most interesting process. All leaves up to the size of the Souchong are taken for the green-tea. About three pounds of the fresh leaves, immediately they are brought in, are cast into a hot pan (sometimes they are kept over night, when abundance have been brought in, and we have not been able to work all up); t ey are then rolled and tossed about in the pan until they become too hot for the hand. Two slips of bamboo, each about a foot long, split at one end, so as to form six prongs, are now used to tumble and toss the leaves about, by running the sticks down the sides of the pan, and turning the leaves up, first with the right hand, then with the left, and this as fast as possible; which keeps the leaves rolling about in the pan without being burnt: this lasts about three minutes; the leaves will then admit of being rolled and pressed without breaking. They are now taken from the pan and rolled in dollahs, much the same as the black tea, for about three minutes, in which process a great quantity of the juice is extracted, if they be fresh leaves; but if they have been kept over night, very little juice can be expressed from them in the morning, on account of its having evaporated. The Chinamen say this does not matter, as it makes no difference in the tea. The leaves are then pressed hard between both hands, and turned round and pressed again and again, until they have taken the shape of a small pyramid. They are now placed in bamboo-baskets or dollahs with a narrow edge, and the dollahs on bamboo-framework, where they are exposed to the sun for two or three minutes, after which the pyramids of tea are gently opened and thinly spread on the dollahs to dry. When the tea has become a little dry (which will be the case in from five to ten minutes if the sun be hot), it is again rolled, and then placed in the sun as before; this is done three successive times. But should the weather be rainy, and there is no hope of its clearing, all this drying is

done over the fire in a small drying basket, the same as with black tea. The green tea makers have as great an aversion to drying their tea over the fire as the black-tea makers. The third time it has been rolled and dried, there is very little moisture left in the tea; it is now put into a hot pan, and gently turned over and over, and opened out occasionally, until all has become well heated: it is then tossed out into a basket, and while hot, put into a very strong bag, previously prepared for it, about four feet long, and four spans in circumference. Into this bag the tea is pressed with great force, with the hands and feet; from fourteen to twenty pounds being put in at one time, and forced into as small a compass as possible. With his left hand the man firmly closes the mouth of the bag immediately above the leaves, while with the right hand he pommels and beats the bag, every now and then giving it a turn: thus he beats and turns and works at it, tightening it by every turn with one hand, and holding on with the other, until he has squeezed the leaves into as small a compass as possible at the end of the bag. He now makes it fast by turns of the cloth where he held on, so that it may not open; and then draws the cloth of the bag over the ball of leaves; thus doubling the bag, the mouth of which is twisted and made fast The man then stands up, holding on by a post or some such thing, and works this ball of leaves under his feet, at the same time alternately pressing with all his weight, first with one foot and then the other, turning the ball over and over, and occasionally opening the bag to tighten it more firmly. When he has made it almost as hard as a stone, he secures the mouth well and puts the bag away for that day. Next morning it is opened out, and the leaves gently separated and placed on dollahs; then fired and dried until they are crisp, the same as the black tea; after which they are packed in boxes or baskets. In China the baskets are made of double bamboo, with leaves between. The tea may then remain on the spot for two or three months, or be sent to any other place to receive the final process. This first part of the green-tea process is so simple, that the natives of this country readily pick it up in a month or two.

(*The conclusion next month.*)

THE STATE OF THE DECCAN.

The recent conspiracy at Poona, and the still more recent dethronement of the Raja of Sattara, coupled with the indistinct and contradictory accounts respecting the remote causes of these events which have appeared in the Indian journals, tend to provoke much anxious speculation, and to create a suspicion that there is something radically unsound in the political state of the Deccan. The immediate causes of the last-mentioned event, the deposition of the Raja of Sattara, are explained, in an official document, to be his wilful violations of the letter and spirit of the treaty which virtually placed him upon the throne. Of all men, the last we should suspect of precipitation, and of tyrannical proceedings towards a native prince, is Sir James Carnac, who, from his position in the Home Government, must have been in possession of all the facts necessary to guide him to a just result; we have, therefore, no doubt whatever that the emergency was sufficiently great to justify and require so violent a remedy. But the

obligations of the Sattara prince to the British Government are so deep, his interest in the maintenance of friendly relations with it is so manifest, that we are at a loss to conceive what motives could have actuated him, and those who direct his councils, in breaking with it,—why he should, in 1828, be "grateful to that state by whose wise and liberal policy he acquired the substance of a power he before nominally enjoyed,"* and in 1839, should, at all risks, spurn its friendship. That he has had grievances, or fancied grievances, to complain of, is plain from his whole course of proceeding, and from his despatching accredited agents to the Government at home. Can the discontent, whence these supposed grievances originate, be traced to the policy which we have pursued towards the great Deccan families and Jagheerdars, "sweeping away the inherited rights of chiefs and the cherished allegiance of their followers; converting the strongest links of social order into elements of discord and rebellion;" for the sake of some theoretical improvements, which the people are too backward in political knowledge to appreciate?

"I am quite sensible," says Sir John Malcolm, writing on this very topic, just before leaving his government,† "I may be accused by many of mixing, on this and other occasions, too much of feelings for individuals with questions of policy; but if this be a crime, I can only state it is one to which I attribute much of that success that has attended my efforts in the public service. I have endeavoured through life (and shall as long as I am employed) to mitigate what I deem the evil effects produced by a cold and inflexible policy, which, substituting in almost all cases attention to principle for consideration of persons, runs counter to the feelings and usages of natives. I know the change must take place, but I desire it should be gradual; and I cannot convince myself that either our financial or political interest will be promoted by the adoption of measures that would consign to early extinction the family of the Jagheerdar of Vinchoor, or that of a man of rank and character like Balla Sahib Rastra, or Raja Bahadur, and several others belonging to that class, whose estates it is the opinion of the Governor-general in Council should be resumed."

Again:‡

"With a people who look, in all questions of government, more to persons than to systems, the abandonment, except for gross misconduct, of any one who has been raised or openly protected by us, would excite stronger feelings than the breach of an article of a treaty, and locally more injurious, as it weakens that reliance upon our faith which is the very foundation of our strength."

Respecting the conspiracy at Poona, we know little more (from anonymous communications in the newspapers) than that it was extensive, and organized; that it embraced some leading personages amongst the natives, and that several of the persons engaged in it have been capitally punished. No statement, however, has appeared in any official form as to the nature and objects of the conspiracy; no report of any kind has been published of any judicial inquiry into the guilt of the prisoners; all is wrapped in a

* Minute of Sir John Malcolm, Nov. 30, 1828.
† Minute, November 12, 1830.
‡ Instructions to Assistants in Central India.

profound and suspicious mystery. We have received anonymous accounts of certain proceedings in the Deccan, which, in the absence of authentic information, and even of intelligible newspaper narratives, in the exigency of the case, we should have published, but that they connect certain individuals with transactions of a character by no means creditable. We have now before us a letter from an officer in the Deccan, who makes no scruple of charging the disturbances in that country to the British Government, or rather to some of its functionaries. The particulars detailed in this letter, if true, are quite sufficient to account for, if not palliate, those disturbances: some of them we could not venture to describe in decent language. Unhappily, too, there is collateral evidence within our own knowledge, that the most serious of these charges is not absolutely groundless. The writer confesses that, having narrowly watched the progress of events, his only surprise has been that the rebellion had not broken out long before. He speaks of flagrant acts of cruelty and outrage not only of the rights, and privileges, and property of the natives, but of their religious prejudices, and he adduces two specific instances of gross oppression and cruelty, one of which, he says, "has created a feeling amongst the inhabitants of the Deccan, which no time, no exertion can ever allay." This instance is described in terms which, if we were to publish, would justly rouse the indignation of the country. "But, as if the cup were not yet full, the Raja of Sattara's business springs up, in the midst of districts already driven almost to a state of open rebellion by mismanagement of no ordinary character. The natives, those lynx-eyed observers of events, say that a man, known amongst Europeans as the King of the Deccan, named Ballajee Punt-Nathoo, who I verily believe to have been at the bottom of every piece of intrigue for the last fifty years, is at the bottom of this also, and feel very strongly upon the event accordingly. That the greatest ill-will towards our Government exists, I know, and I have heard that the brother, to whom the throne of Sattara has devolved, and who is as inimical to our rule as the ex-raja, intends to throw it up, in order to increase this feeling against us."

All these statements may be exaggerations; but we can only say that, if a tenth part of them be true, it is no wonder that there should be discontent in the Deccan.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT STEVENSON, K.C.B.

(From a Correspondent.)

Major-General Sir Robert Stevenson, of the Bengal division of the Indian army, Colonel of the 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, died at sea, on the ship *Moira*, the 30th July last. Few officers of his rank have seen more extensive service, or filled such various and important offices, requiring talent, temper, and peculiar information. While yet a regimental lieutenant, he commanded the 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, at the battle of Laswarree, under Lord Lake, in 1803, and participated in the glories and sanguinary struggles of that daring and chivalrous commander. After the termination of the Mahratta war, 1803, 4, 5, he was appointed cavalry agent for the supply of horses for the army, the stud establishment being then in its infancy, and the Bengal

cavalry supplied from Affghanistan and the borders of Persia. In the Nepaul war, in 1814, 15, Sir David Ochterlony obtained the services of his old comrade, Major Stevenson, in whose energy and judgment, in every exigency, Sir David placed implicit confidence. In the Mahratta war of 1817, 18, Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson was at the head of the Commissariat in the grand army, under the personal command of the Marquess of Hastings. In 1826, as Quarter-Master-General of the army, under Lord Combermere, he was instrumental in the fall of Bhurtpore, against whose walls he had fought unsuccessfully twenty-two years before, and when, in the third storm, the 2d battalion of his old regiment, the 12th, planted their colours three times on the assaulted bastion, and one of its gallant officers, Lieutenant Peter Louis Grant, stood heroically on the breach with the colours, inviting our countrymen to follow and support the noble sepoys. In 1833, Colonel Stevenson resigned the office of Quarter-Master-General, and was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command at Cawnpore, the principal division of the Bengal army. In 1834, Brigadier-General Stevenson was appointed to the command of the force against the Jeypoor state of Rajpootana, and the Shekhawatee tribes; which duty having been successfully accomplished, in humbling both, he returned to the command of his division. In 1838, 9, Major-General Stevenson was compelled by ill-health to relinquish all military duty, and, in the vain hope of its restoration, he embarked on his return to England, after an absence of fifty-six years, and died on the passage. He retained the colonelcy of his old corps, the 2d Battalion, 12th, under the altered number of the 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to his death. Promoted to Colonel of a regiment, to fill a death vacancy, in May 1824, he was, by a harsh and grievous regulation from England, denied the corresponding commission, until the officers of his own standing in the line, of the Queen's service, should obtain the same rank: thus rendering a separate and distinct army, constantly on active duty, dependant for promotion, to fill a regimental vacancy, on the promotion of the army in England, reduced to, and its promotion necessarily governed by, its peace establishment; and also injuriously interfering with an army rising by seniority among themselves, and stopping its promotion to actual vacancies, to prevent a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian army superseding a Lieut.-Colonel of the Queen's, while, at the very same moment, this supersession was constantly occurring in the royal service, in which Lieut.-Colonels of the Artillery and Engineers, which are seniority corps, like the Indian army, actually were, and still are, promoted to Colonel, to fill each occurring vacancy, thus superseding necessarily their own Lieut.-Colonels of the cavalry and infantry. Among the grievous results of this regulation to the officers of the Indian army, was the fact of officers of the rank of Major, or Lieut.-Colonel, in the royal regiments, commanding and sharing in prize, as full Colonels, in virtue of their brevet of Colonel; while the officers of the Indian army, like Colonel Stevenson, actually Colonels of regiments and battalions of several years standing, commanded in the same force, and shared from the same prize fund, only as Lieut.-Colonels.*

Sir Robert Stevenson entered the Indian army in Bengal as a Cadet, 1783; promoted to Ensign, April 1785; Lieutenant, Oct. 1793; Captain, Sept. 1804; Major, Sept. 1810; Lieut.-Colonel, June 1815; Colonel of a Regiment, but denied the commission, thus losing five years' rank, May 1824; Colonel, June 1829; Major-General, Jan. 1837; died, July 30th 1839.

* On the reduction of the Indian army in his early career, Sir R. Stevenson was on half-pay for five or six years; but the remaining half a century passed in one unremitting course of arduous and honourable public service.

THE SAINT AND THE SINNER.

A TALE FROM THE *BŌSTĀN*.

توبه صابونِ جامهٔ جانست
توبه زیتِ چراغِ ایمانست

Jām-i Jam.

I HAVE gathered from pious chroniclers, that, in the days of Jesus (on whom be peace!),

A certain man had squandered away his life, and passed it all in ignorance and error.

A reckless man! the volume of whose actions was black, and his heart hardened; of whose depravity Iblís himself was ashamed.

Who had spent his days unprofitably; and from whom no human heart had drawn solace or comfort.

His head void of understanding, and full of pomps and vanities: his paunch swoln with forbidden meats.

His skirts defiled with iniquity; and his home rife with shamelessness.

Neither his paths straight, as of them who see; nor his ear, like the good man's, open to counsel.

One from whom his fellow creatures fled, as with the speed of time; and pointed out one to another, like the new moon, from afar.

Desire and lawless passion had consumed the promise of his harvest; neither had he stored up the grain of reputation.

To such excess had that wretch driven his unhallowed pleasures, that in the black volume of his actions no room was left for writing.

Sinful—self-willed—the slave of his lusts—he heedlessly spent night and day in rioting and drunkenness.

I have heard that Jesus, returning from the wilderness, passed by a hermit's cell.

The anchorite came down from the terrace, and prostrated himself at his feet in the dust.

The sinner of averted star gazed on them from a distance, dazzled at beholding them, as the moth is by the light.

Contemplating them with envy, and full of shame—like a beggar in the presence of a rich man.

Muttering, in subdued accents, and all abashed, fervent entreaties of forgiveness, for his nights prolonged till morning in thoughtless dissipation.

From his eyes as from a cloud fell tears of penitence; while he said, "Alas! recklessly have my years been mis-spent.

"I have squandered away the coin of precious life; and no good thing have I obtained in return.

"May there never be such a one living as I; unto whom death were far better than life!

"He hath escaped who hath died in the season of infancy, so that his hoary head hath not been put to shame.

"Forgive my iniquity, O Creator of the world; for should it appear with me in judgment, a wretched companion would it be!"

On the one side, the aged sinner was crying: "Help me, O thou bringer of salvation!"

While his head hung through shame; and tears of penitence coursed down his cheeks.

On the other side, the ascetic, with his head full of self-conceit, sternly frowned from afar off, upon the sinner;

Saying, "Why doth this reprobate seek our presence? what hath this ignorant wretch in common with us?"

"One who hath plunged wilfully into the fire (of hell); who hath given up his life to the winds of passion:

"What good deed hath proceeded from *his* polluted soul, that he should associate with Messiah and with me?

"How desirable would it be, that he should rid us of his intrusion, and follow his works to hell!

"I am uneasy at his loathsome presence, lest peradventure the fire destined for him should be launched against myself.

"On the plain of resurrection, when mankind shall appear before Thee, raise me not up, O God, in company with him!"

While he was uttering these words, a revelation from Him glorious in attributes came to Jesus (blessed be his name!);

Saying, "Although the one is wise and the other foolish, I have granted the prayer of both.

"The man of ruined days and inauspicious fortune lamented before me with importunity and fervour.

"Whosoever cometh to me in helplessness, I chase not away from the threshold of my bounty.

"I have forgiven him his evil deeds: I will bring him into Paradise, through my grace:

"And, forasmuch as the devotee holds it a reproach to sit in his company in heaven;

"Tell him not to fear lest he be put to shame by the sinner at the resurrection; for the one shall they bear to heaven, the other into fire.

"For the heart of the one bled with fervent contrition: the other placed his trust in his own obedience.

"He knew not, that at the court of that God who needeth not the services of aught which he hath made, humble helplessness is better than pride and self-conceit.

"He whose outward vesture is pure, but whose morals are corrupt—to such a one the gates of hell will need no key.

"At this threshold, impotence and distress will more avail thee than obedience and self-approval.

"When thou reckonest thyself amongst the good, thou art already evil; self-righteousness hath no place in godliness.

"If thou art valorous, boast not of thy valour; for, not every good rider hath borne off the prize.

"That worthless man is but an onion, all coating, who thinks that, like the pistachio nut, he possesses a kernel.

"Obedience of this sort availeth nothing; go rather, and entreat forgiveness for thy defective obedience.

"That man void of understanding ate no fruit of his devotion, who, being good towards God, was evil towards his fellow-creatures."

The words of the wise endure for a memorial; remember thou this one saying of Sadi:

"BETTER IS THE SINNER WHO FEARETH GOD, THAN THE SAINT WHO PRACTISETH OUTWARD OBEDIENCE." F.

حکایت مهتر عیسي علیه السّلام و عابد پارسا

(1) شنیدستم از راویانِ کلام
که در عهدِ عیسي علیه السّلام
یکي زندگاني (2) تلف کرده بود
بجهل و ضلالت (3) سر آورده بود
(4)دلیري (5)سیه نامه و (6)سخت دل
(a)ز ناپاکي ابلیس (7) در وي خجل
بسر برده ایامِ بي حاصلي
نیاسوده تا بوده از وي دلي
سرش خالي از عقل (8)و پر ز (b)احتشام
شکم فربه از لقمهاي حرام
(9) بناراستي دامن آلوده (c)
(10) بناداشتي (d)دوده اندوده
نه پائي چو (e) بینندگان راست رو
نه گوشي (11)چو مردم نصیحت شنو
(f)چو سالي بد از وي خلایق نفور
نمایان بهم چون مهِ نو ز دور
هوا و هَوَس خرمنش سوخته
جَوي نیکنامي نیندوخته
سیه نامه چندان تنعّم براند
که در نامه جائي نبشتن نماند
گنه گار و (12)خود راي و شهوت پرست
(13)بغفلت شب و روز مخمور و مست
شنیدم که عیسي درآمد زدشت
(g)(14) بمقصورهٔ عابدي (15) برگذشت

Various readings of twelve MSS. in the Libraries of the East-India Company and Royal Asiatic Society.

(1) A, D, شنیدم من, H, محدّث چنین آورد در کلام

(2) The Cal. lith. has طلب کرده بود, which is evidently wrong.

(3) C, D, K, بسر برده.

(4) D, دلیر سیاه, K, دلیر و سیه نامه نامهٔ سخت دل

(5) A, H, L, سیه نامهٔ سخت دل.

(6) K, سنگ دل.

(7) D, E, F, از.

(8) D, C, D, E, G, K, L, واز, احتشام, which has been the reading of A, though since altered.

(9) A, ز تردامني دامن اندودهٔ
B, E, ز تردامني دوده اندودهٔ
بناراستي دامن آلودهٔ
بناراستي عمر آورده سر
بناداشتي بسته جانرا کمر
D, بتردامني عمر برده بسر
بفسق و زنا بسته بودش کمر

(10) F, ز دودِ گنه دوده اندودهٔ, D, V, دیده, L, روده اندودهٔ, D, چشمي, K.

(11) زمردم.

(12) A, K, خودکام.

(13) A, ز غفلت.

(14) I, بمقصورهٔ پارسائي گذشت.

(15) A, در.

(h)بزیر آمد از (i)غرفه خلوت نشین
بپایش در (16) افتاد (17) سر (18) بر زمین
گنهگارِ بر گشته اختر ز دور
چو پروانه حیران (19) در ایشان (20) ز نور
(21) تامّل بحسرت کنان شرمسار
چو درویش (j)(22) در دستِ سرمایه دار
(23) خجل زیرِ لب عذر خواهان بسوز
(24) ز شبهاي در (25) غفلت آورده روز
سرشکِ غم از دیده باران چو میغ
که عمرم [26] بغفلت گذشت اي دریغ
بر انداختم (k) نقدِ عمرِ عزیز
بدست از نکوئي نیاورده چیز
چو من زنده هرگز مبادا کسي
که (27) مرگم به از زندگاني بسي
برست آنکه در عهدِ طفلي بمرد
که پیرانه سر شرمساري نبرد
گناهم به بخش اي جهان آفرین
(l)که گر با من آید (m) نَصِیحَ الْقَرِین
درین گوشه نالان گنهگارِ پیر
که فریادِ حالم رس اي دستگیر
نگون مانده از شرمساري سرش
روان آبِ حسرت (28) بروي اندرش
وزان (n)نیمه عابد (29) سري پر غرور
تُرُش کرده بر فاسق ابرو ز دور

(16) افتاده, D.
(17) و سر.
(18) در.
(19) Cal. pd. ed. در ان بحر نور.
(20) F, دو نور.
(21) F, تامّل کنان بیخود و شرمسار.
(22) Cal. pd. ed. در پیشِ.
(23) A, B,
خجل عذر خواهان ز حضرت بسوز
(24) ز شبها که در شهوت آورده روز
D, K, I,
زشبها که در غفلت آورده روز
(25) K, خلوت.
(26) I, بغارت.
(27) B, E, F, and Cal. lith. مرگش.
(28) A, K, بروي, C, بدامن برش.
(29) D, K, سرِ.

که این مُدبِر اندر پیِ ما چراست
نگون بخت[30] جاهل[31] چه همجنسِ ماست

(ه) بگردن (32) در آتش در (33) افتادهء
ببادِ هوا عمر بر (33) دادهء

چه خیر (34) آمد از نفسِ تردامنش
که صحبت بُوَد با مسیح و منش

چه بودي که زحمت ببردي زپیش
(35) بدوزخ (36) برفتي (37) پسِ کارِ خویش

همي (ه) رنجم از طلعت ناخوشش
مبادا که (38) بر من فتد آتشش

بمحشر که حاضر (39) شوند انجمن
خدایا تو با او مکُن حشرِ من

درین بود[40] ووحي از[41] جلیل الصّفات
درآمد بعیسي (41) علیه الصّلوٰت

که گر عالمست این (42) و گر وي جهول
مرا دعوتِ هر دو آمد قبول

تبه (43) کرده ایّام بر گشته روز
بنالید بر من بزاري و سوز

به بیچارگي هر که (44) آید برم
نیَندازمش ز آستانِ کرم

(و) (45) عفو کردم از وي عملهاي زشت
(46) درآرم بفضلِ خودش در بهشت

(47) و گر عار دارد عبادت پرست
که در خلد (48) با وي بُوَد هم نشست

(30) Cal. lith. نادان .
(31) A, نه از جنسِ ماست
D, E, K, نه درخورد ماست ,
K, M, چه درخورد ماست .
(32) L, به , V, بر .
(33) F, افتاده به . / داده به .
(34) A, B, C, E, K, L, آید .
(35) E, F, بدوزخ شدي در پسِ کارِ خویش
(36) D, L, نرفتي .
(37) C, I, K, پيء .
(38) L, در .
(39) D, E, I, L, شود .
(40) C, E, F, K omit و; Cal. ed. که .
(41) B, از جلیلِ علام علیه السلام .
(42) B, و دیگر جهول .
(43) E, K, گشته .
(44) C, E, K, L, آمد .
(45) L, ازو درگذارم . Schol. notices that some copies read از کنم عفو وي .
(46) D, H, L, M, بانعامِ خویش آرمش
(47) D, E, K, L, اگر .
(48) تا .

بگو ننگ ازو در قیامت [49] مدار
[50] که اورا بجنّت [*] برند این بنار
[51] که آنرا جگر خون شد از سوز ودرد
[51] که این تکیه بر طاعت خویش کرد
ندانست در بارگاه غنی
که [52] بیچارگی به ز کبر و منی
[53] کرا جامه پاکست و سیرت پلید
در دوزخش را [54] نباید کلید
[55] درین آستان عجز و [56] مسکینیّت
به از طاعت و [56] خویشتن بینیّت
[57] چو خود را ز نیکان شمردی بدی
نمی گنجد اندر خدائی خودی
اگر مردی از [58] مردیء خود مگوی
[*] نه هر شهسواری بدر [59] برد گوی
[*] پیاز آمد آن بی هنر جمله پوست
که پنداشت چون [60] پسته مغزی دروست
[*] ازین نوع طاعت نیاید بکار
برو عذر تقصیر طاعت بیار [61]
[*] نخورد از عبادت بر آن بیخرد
که با حق نکو بود با خلق بد
سخن ماند از عاقلان یادگار
ز سعدی همین یک سخن [62] یاد دار
[63] گنهگار اندیشناک از خدای
[64] به از پارسائی عبادت نمای

(49) A, B, بدار .
(50) F, I, که آنرا , D,
که او را بجنّت برم این بنار
C, که این را بجنّت برم وآن بنار
(51) I, گر .
گر . B, D, واین , C, K,
گر او تکیه .
(52) K, افتادگی .
(53) C, E, I, K, گر او .
(54) D, K, نباشد .
(55) E, برین .
(56) B, A, مسکینی است .
D, K, خویشتن بینی است .

(57) This distich is not in E.

(58) I, مردمی .
(59) D, برده .
(60) B, پشه .
(61) After this A, C, D, F, K, have
چه رند پریشان شوریده بخت
چه زاهد که بر خود کند کار سخت
بزهد و ورع کوش وصدق وصفا
ولیکن میفزای بر مصطفی
After which and C, D, F, K, have
از اندازه بیرون سپیدی مخواه
که مکروه باشد بجای سیاه
but C, K, and L have
چه جای سیاه
(62) K, گوشدار .
(63) K, گنهگار و اندیشناک .
(64) C, D, E, K, I,
بسی بهتر از عابد خود نمای

NOTES.

(a) A somewhat similar expression occurs in the *Makhzan ul Asrār* of Nizāmī,

نطعِ پراگنده برو ریگ ریخت

دیو ز دیوانگیش مي گریخت

(b) On احتشام the scholiast remarks:

دریںجا مراد از پندار و زعم فاسد است

but if the reading و از احتشام be adopted, a different sense must be given to احتشام, and the passage rendered, "His head void of understanding and of shame."

(c) The schol. thus explains ناداشتي

کنایه از بي شرمي و بي حیائي و بي اعتقادي باشد

(d) دوده بمعنئ خانه Schol.

(e) For بینندگان the Cal. printed ed. has پویندگان, and the schol. remarks that the reading of some copies is آزادگان; and that for مردم some read نیکان.

(f) چو سالي بد according to the sense which the scholiasts, in as far as they explain it, attribute to this somewhat obscure passage, بد is here the abbreviated form of بود; if we read with some copies چو سالِ بد the sense might possibly be, "men shunned him as they would a bad year," meaning a year of drought or famine, قحط سالي; but this conjecture is supported by no scholiast.

(g) مقصوره جاي استادن امام در نماز و بمعنئ کوتاه کرده شده و بعض حجره Schol.

(h) بزیر آمد اي فرود آمد Schol.

(i) غُرفه بالا خانهٔ که بر بام باشد Schol.

(j) The schol. explains در دست by قریب.

(k) The schol. observes that some copies for نقدِ عمرِ عزیز read قصرِ عمرِ عزیز.

(l) On که گر با من آید the scholiast observes,

فاعل فعل آید ضمیریکه راجع است بطرف گناه و با کسي آمدن رفیق بودن است ودر بعض با من افتد و با کسي افتادن کنایه از روکش شدن از طرف او است حاصل معني آنکه آن پیر فاسق و سیاه نامه میگفت که اگر تو گنهم نبخشي ودر روز قیامت هم این گناه همراه من خواهد آمد پس همراه بد است

(m) These words are a quotation from the *Koran*, vid. Sur. xliii. v. 35 and 37 (Ed. Flügel):

وَمَن يَعْشُ عَنْ ذِكْرِ ٱلرَّحْمَنِ نُقَيِّضْ لَهُ شَيْطَانًا فَهُوَ لَهُ قَرِينٌ ..... حَتَّىٰٓ إِذَا جَآءَنَا قَالَ يَا لَيْتَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ بُعْدَ ٱلْمَشْرِقَيْنِ فَبِئْسَ ٱلْقَرِينُ

"Whoever shall withdraw from the admonition of the Merciful, we will chain a devil unto him; and he shall be his inseparable companion;.....until, when he shall appear before us at the last day, he shall say unto the Devil, 'Would to God, that between me and thee there were the distance of the east from the west!' A wretched companion will he be!"

(n) نیمه بمعنیٔ طرف Schol.

(o) This is the sense which the scholiast prefers, although he admits that the passage may bear another:

بگردن الخ مراد خود بخود در آتش افتادهٔ است و میگویند که در آتش بگردن افتادهٔ است یعنی سر او در آتش است لیکن معنیٔ اول مناسب مصرع ثانی است

(p) For زنجم the schol. notices that some copies have ترسم.

(q) On عفو the schol. remarks,

مخفی نماند که لفظ عفو در اصل بسکون فاست و فارسیان دران تصرف کرده بحرکت استعمال کرده اند

(r) On the verb being here in the plural, the schol. remarks,

برند فاعل برند ضمیریکه راجع بطرف کارگذاران قضا و قدر است

(s) So Eccles. ix. 11,

שבתי וראה תחת השמש כי לא לקלים המרוץ ולא לגבורים המלחמה :

(t) So Hakīm Sanāī, speaking of bad poets, says in his *Hadīkah*,

روي شان چون پیاز لعل و نکوست
لیک چون بنگري بزد همه پوست

(u) So اوحدي the author of the جام جم says, in that poem,

از گنه توبه کن ز طاعت هم
طاعتي کز ریا شود محکم

(v) نخورد اي بهره مند نشد Schol.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The meetings of this Society commenced for the season on the 2d November; Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair. A large number of new works, Transactions of various learned institutions, &c., presented to the Society's library, were laid before the members; also an extensive collection of skins of birds, principally from the Himalaya mountains, presented by Capt. J. S. Hodgson.

General Briggs read a letter addressed to the secretary of the Society by Duncan Forbes, Esq., Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, detailing the remarkable circumstance of his having recently met with, in London, a larger portion of the long-lost work of Rashid ed-din, called the *Jami al Tuarikh*, than that in the possession of the Society, lately described by Mr. Morley in a letter to Gen. Briggs, a notice of which appeared in this Journal of July last. What was still more remarkable was, as Mr. Forbes stated, that the two fragments proved to be parts of the same great original, now brought together, by mere accident, in a portion of the earth so remote from their native city, after, probably, a separation of many centuries. The portion of the MS. described by Mr. Forbes belonged to the late Colonel John Baillie. That eminent Orientalist had entailed his library with his estate in Invernesshire; but it had been temporarily deposited at a house in Soho Square. Mr. Forbes happened to have a pupil who resided in this house; and he thus became acquainted with the valuable collection it contained. The volume which most attracted his attention was one marked on the back "*Tarikh i Tabari*, in Persian;" but the MS. was in Arabic; and upon examination, assisted by an intelligent native of India (the vakeel to the Rajah of Sattarah), who had previously seen the fragment of Rashid ed-din in the library of the Society, it was discovered that the work was not Tabari's, but Rashid ed-din's; and upon afterwards comparing the two parts together, their identity was clearly manifested. About ninety leaves, however, are still wanting to complete the volume; which can scarcely be hoped to be ever regained by any such fortunate coincidences as have brought to light the newly-found portions. Col. Baillie's MS. comprises 151 leaves of large folio paper; and appears to be occupied with the history of Persia and Arabia from the earliest times to the birth of Mahomed; the genealogy of the Prophet; history of the early khalifas; history of Persia under the Ghaznavi, the Saljúki, and the Atabeg dynasties; and the history of the kings of Kh'árizm: but some of the subjects are incomplete. Mr. Forbes entered upon a critical inquiry into the presumed rarity of the *Jami al Tuarikh*; and expressed his hope that some of the Orientalists in India would institute a search at Lucknow for any other fragments of this celebrated work, there being every reason to suppose that Col. Baillie's MS. came from that city.

In concluding his letter, Mr. Forbes mentions a great curiosity among the MSS. in Col. Baillie's collection—a copy of the *Mahábhárata*, beautifully and minutely written on one roll of fine paper, 220 feet long, and abounding in well-executed pictorial illustrations of Hindu mythology.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Forbes for his valuable communication.

At this meeting, the Society's table was covered with a great variety of inte-

resting specimens in zoology, mineralogy, botany, arts, &c.; together with a large number of drawings of scenery and individuals, collected and made by G. T. Vigne, Esq., a gentleman who has recently returned from his travels in the north-western parts of India, Tibet, Kashmír, and adjoining regions. Professor Wilson, in introducing this gentleman to the meeting, stated that Mr. Vigne had communicated a paper to the Society on some remarkable peculiarities in the geological formations of Kashmír; but introductory to it, it might not be unacceptable to the meeting to be made acquainted with a short outline of his travels, especially as, although some notices of them had appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, no precise account of his tour had yet been given to the public. He observed, that Mr. Vigne left England in 1832, and proceeded by way of Constantinople to Tehran. After visiting Mazanderan, he went through Persia to Bushire, and thence to Bombay. From Bombay he travelled to the north of India, and spent some time in the Himalayas, at Simla, and Masuri. After a visit to Agra, he again went to the north, journeying to Kashmír, by way of Jambu and Rajawar. He passed a considerable time in Kashmír, traversing it in a variety of directions, and crossing various passes from it into Tibet, so that he has been able to prepare a complete map of it to the course of the Indus on the north. From Kashmír he travelled northwards, on a visit to Ahmed Shah, king of Little Tibet or Baltistan, crossing the table-land of Deosu to Iskardo on the Indus. He then visited several of the capitals of the hill states, as Chamba, Bhadravar, and others. From thence he went to Ghizni and Cabul, making various excursions in the neighbourhood of the latter city. He returned to Loodiana early in the present year, sailed down the Indus to Bombay, and thence made his way to Europe through Egypt.

This brief recapitulation of Mr. Vigne's travels, Professor Wilson observed, would convey to the meeting an anticipation of the interesting results that might be expected from a detailed account. The greater part of Mr. Vigne's enterprising journey related to places where few or no Europeans had been his precursors. Much as had been said or sung of the beauties of Kashmír, very little was accurately known of that interesting country. Professor Wilson then referred to the different travellers who had visited Kashmír, and remarked that Bernier was the first European who had made it known to the West; but the objects of travellers in his day were less varied and comprehensive than of those of the present day. Forster had made a hurried journey through parts of the country; and some meagre accounts, derived from the Jesuit missionaries, were preserved in the *Lettres Edifiantes*. Mr. Moorcroft had resided for ten months at the capital of Kashmír; and his travels would have been before the public long before this time, but for an extraordinary procrastination in the completion of a map to accompany it. M. Jacquemont had also made Kashmír the scene of his inquiries; but the publication of his Journals was not yet finished. Baron Hügel had likewise travelled there; but, so far as the Professor was aware, had not yet published any accounts. These combined labours, however, were not likely to exhaust the interest of the subject, Kashmír being a land not only of exquisite beauty, but of endless wonders; and in the character of its people, and the peculiarities of its soil, climate, and productions, supplied an infinitude of materials for description and speculation.

Mr. Vigne's visit to Iskardo, the capital of Little Tibet (supposed by some to be named after Alexander the Great, who is called Iskander, in the East), a place now for the first time visited by an European, had enabled him to

gather much novel information respecting the high table-lands and plains between it and Kashmír, and of the rivers which contributed to swell the waters of the Indus, adding greatly to our knowledge of what is yet very imperfectly known of the course of that noble stream from the frontiers of Ladakh to its issue upon the plains of India. Very essential service had been rendered by Mr. Vigne towards completing the geography of the upper part of the Punjáb, by his visit to the hill states in that region; and other important accessions to the geography of this part of India might be expected when the details of Mr. Vigne's travels should be before the public.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to Mr. Vigne for the gratification he had afforded the members by the inspection of his interesting collection. Some of the drawings made by that gentleman attracted particular attention, especially a view of the town and fort of Ghizni; a view of Iskardo on the Indus, which has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar; panoramic views of the valley of Kashmír, &c. Among the portraits were those of Runjeet Singh, Shah Shooja, Dost Mahomed, his sons, and other remarkable personages.

Capt. W. C. Manesty, Thomas Law Blane, Esq, and Capt. Hine were elected members of the Society.

16*th November.*—The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair. Walter Ewer, Esq., and Edmund F. Moore, Esq., were elected resident members. Several presents of books were laid before the meeting; and Mr. G. T. Vigne presented some gold dust, brought by him from the Indus, at Iskardo; bottle of mineral water from the Tukt i Suliman mountains; and samples of Prangos seed from Kashmír; also of the edible seed of the Jelgoza pine from the hill states of Astor and Chamba.

R. Clarke, Esq., the honorary secretary, read a letter addressed to him by the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, transmitting to the Society twenty copper coins of the twelfth century, being part of a large number found, in January last, at Calpentyn, in the northern part of Ceylon.

General Briggs read a luminous essay on the cotton trade of India, written by him with the praiseworthy, and, we may say, patriotic object of proving that India was capable, under proper encouragement and arrangements, of supplying this country, and indeed all the world, with cotton, produced by free-labour, in quality and quantity fully able to compete with that supplied by America, under the deprecated system of slave-labour. The extent of Gen. Briggs' paper will only allow of our glancing at a few of the arguments adduced by him in support of his views. He commenced by showing the immense quantity of cotton that must be consumed by the inhabitants of India themselves, calculating it at, at least, 750,000,000 lbs. annually; about one-half of which was used in clothing only, and the rest for various domestic purposes; cotton being applied in India to a much greater variety of uses than in Europe. Besides furnishing enough for these home demands, India has for a long period exported cotton to a considerable extent; in one year, within the last twenty, it actually exported about 139,000,000 lbs. Gen. Briggs then referred to the quantity of cotton required by English manufacturers, which amounted to about 500,000,000 lbs. (part of which is, however, re-exported) per annum; and nearly all was raised by slave-labour either in North or South America, and not more than a tenth was imported from our own East-Indian possessions. Indeed, so dependent were we at present on America for this article, that more than a million sterling has been paid, within the last twelve months,

to the merchants of the United States, in excess of the price of the former year, for the same quantity; and combinations are, it is certain, forming, to raise and keep up the price by withholding the supply.

This state of things is truly lamentable, whether we contemplate it in a national, commercial, or philanthropic view; for there can be no doubt that India is able to supply our demands adequately, and at a cheaper rate than America, provided we take the proper measures to encourage the cultivation of the article, to improve the processes of its manipulation, and increase the facilities of its transmission to the coasts for exportation; and, provided some other arrangements, closely connected with the administration of the country and its financial system, were revised and reformed. These measures effected, India, with her cheap free labour, would readily supply raw cotton enough for the wants of the whole world, of as good a quality, and at a far cheaper rate than that produced by America, or any other country, on the costly and inhuman system of slave labour.

It was well known, remarked General Briggs, that previous to the introduction of the cotton plant into the southern states of America, in 1786, the East-Indies supplied a vast quantity of cotton cloth to the European markets; but, unhappily for the population of India, steam machinery had so completely outdone the native looms, that English manufacturers were now producing cotton goods at a price which obtained for them a ready sale in the very country wherein the raw material abounded, and from whence it had been brought!

. General Briggs here adverted to the state of the cotton trade with England in 1786, during which year there was imported into this country from the West-Indies and foreign possessions, about 18½ millions of pounds. In 1789, the importation had increased to 32½ millions, including, for the first time, two millions of pounds from the East-Indies, which reached England by the circuitous route of Flanders and Denmark. This circumstance induced the East-India Company to turn their attention to the subject of Indian cotton wool, and they directed their governor-general to send home a consignment of 500,000 lbs.; but, owing probably to a want of information on the part of the authorities in India as to the native markets, the demand could not be complied with; and it was not until ten years afterwards that raw cotton became imported to any extent from the British territories in the East. Inquiry, however, was roused; and in 1836, the results of various official reports on the culture and manufacture of cotton wool, raw silk, and tobacco, in India, were printed in abstract by the Company for the information of the Proprietors. From this abstract, Gen. Briggs derived many important and interesting data; and exhibited a table, showing the quantity of cotton imported from India to England and China from 1817 to 1834, inclusive, with the average price per pound. He then went into a close examination of the different kinds of th cotton plant cultivated in India, comparing them with those grown in America and other parts of the world; and pointing out that the causes, which had led to the failure of attempts to grow the American seed in India, had been the choosing of the wrong localities, but that it could be cultivated to perfection in several parts of the country; while the *gossypium herbaceum*, indigenous to India, could be produced over a tract of 200,000 square miles, in the centre of our eastern empire.

Accounts were given of the several experimental farms laudably established by the East-India Company for the purpose of introducing superior cotton into India, and for improving the processes of cleaning the wool, &c., from

which much valuable experience had been derived, and still more might be hoped to be gained.

General Briggs concluded his essay by offering some suggestions on the mode of cultivating the cotton plant in India, and on the proper choice of the soils to be adopted, in accordance with geological science and chemical analysis; also on the most economical and effective methods of preparing the produce for the markets of Europe.

Around the meeting-room of the Society were suspended specimens of the several articles of cotton dress used by the natives of India, such as the *dhoty* or waistcloth, containing four square yards; the turban, containing 12½ square yards; and the *doputta*, or shawl, containing eight square yards; showing that the average quantity worn by a male is 24½ square yards, weighing about three pounds. The ordinary thick dress worn by the females contains about eight yards, and weighs a pound and a half. A map was also hung up, indicating the extent of the cotton soil of India; there was likewise a diagram of the maximum comparative lengths of fibre in different cottons, from which it appeared that the Egyptian and Sea Island had the advantage in length, being each $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, while that of Surat was $1\frac{2}{10}$. The others were as follow: Ava, $1\frac{3}{10}$; Orleans, $1\frac{4}{10}$; Georgia, $1\frac{6}{10}$; Tavoy, $1\frac{2}{10}$; and Pernambuco, $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{8}$. In the course of reading his paper, Gen. Briggs made some observations on the amazing fineness of some of the cotton twist spun by the hand of the natives of India, exceeding by four times the degree of tenuity that could be reached when spun by machinery. Much interest was excited among the company present in viewing the highly magnified fibres of different specimens of cotton through a powerful microscope provided for the purpose. Some appeared flat, like tape; others were more cylindrical; and some like a string of oval beads.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to General Briggs for the valuable communication he had just read.

Mr. E. Solly, assistant and chemical analyser to the Committee of Commerce of the Society, read a report and analysis of a specimen of East-India sugar, recently received in London from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay. It was manufactured by Dr. Gibson, at Dindoorie, in the Deccan, from the juice of the Mauritius sugar cane; and though not quite so sweet as Jamaica produce, would vie with it in most particulars; it was of a good colour and grain, and would doubtless realize a good price in the English market.

The meeting was adjourned till the 7th December.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company versus *Her Majesty's Ministers, the Resolutions of the House of Commons, and the Public of India and England, as regards a complete Plan of Steam-Communication between the Two Empires.* By Captain James Barber, H.C.S., Agent to the New Bengal Steam-Committee. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Statement of Facts relating to Steam-Communication with India, on the Comprehensive Plan. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

State of the Question of Steam-Communication with India viâ *the Red Sea: together with Copies of Correspondence on that important Subject which has taken place with the India Board and the East-India Company.* By T. A. Curtis. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A Modest Defence of the East-India Company's Management of Steam-Communication with India. By Philo-Johannes. London, 1839. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

We never recollect an object of great public importance, so embarrassed and obstructed by conflicting views and interests, petty jealousies, wild schemes and injudicious advocacy, as that of steam-communication with India. Each of the presidencies

of Bengal and Bombay has a pet plan of its own. We have plans comprehensive and incomprehensible; by the Red Sea route, the Euphrates route, and the Cape route. There have been schemes on paper, companies on paper, and subscriptions on paper. Besides Reports and Resolutions, Parliamentary and unparliamentary, the number of pamphlets that have issued from the press upon this subject is so vast, that probably the copies unsold and unread would afford a sufficient supply of fuel to work a steamer from Bombay to Aden against the monsoon. We have refrained as much as possible from mixing in the fray, for this sufficient reason: the public at home take but little interest in the question, and to argue with theorists or salaried advocates is loss of time. As soon as the partisans have expended their patience or their funds, the voice of reason will be heard—and not till then. Meanwhile, we content ourselves with reporting the proceedings with reference to this subject at home and abroad, and with noticing some of the literary performances to which the question gives rise.

The first two pamphlets before us are from Capt. Barber, the agent to the New Bengal Steam-Committee. As the views of this Committee are sufficiently known to our readers from their own statements repeatedly given in our Calcutta Intelligence, we are glad not to be under the necessity of critically noticing these pamphlets, which, whatever service they may do to the comprehensive cause, confer but little credit upon the author in a literary point of view.

The third pamphlet, that of Mr. Curtis, is more imposing in its pretensions. It commences with a threat, that if the gods (*i. e.* the Board and the Court) will not adopt his plan, he will move hell itself! Our nerves were somewhat disordered by this threat; but, reading on, we found that Mr. Curtis professes (though somewhat in wrath) to appeal "to the sober, reflecting, and *substantial* judgment of men capable of forming an opinion, who will take a calm and reasoning view of the subject." Mr. Curtis is the advocate of a plan which, like other plans materially different, is sure to give perfect satisfaction, and he only asks the Government and the Company to take all his calculations upon trust, to assume that he will accomplish all he promises, and to pay him or his company a trifle of £100,000 a year for ten years. After a full discussion and consideration of this plan, the Court of Directors, who have as much interest as the public in establishing an efficient plan of communication, declined, "in the present state of circumstances, to enter into any arrangement affecting the measures in progress regarding the communication between Suez and Bombay." Mr. Curtis's plan may be seen in p. 269 of this month's Asiatic Intelligence.

The last pamphlet offers a few, a very few, words in behalf of that much calumniated body, the East-India Company, who, always a mark at which malice or folly might safely shoot, are now-a-days called to a serious account for suffering such things as drought, heavy rains, and failures of crops, in their territories, and for allowing wolves to approach the city of Agra. Philo-Johannes, in a few words, demolishes Mr. Curtis's "specious offer," showing that if the arrangements of the East-India Company were suspended in the manner proposed by that gentleman, "his scheme, even if successful, would not very greatly expedite the conveyance of the mails; while, if it failed, the effect would be to overturn all that has yet been done, and to postpone indefinitely the establishment of a regular system."

Oriental Outlines; or, A Rambler's Recollections of a Tour in Turkey, Greece, and Tuscany, in 1838. By William Knight. London, 1839. Low.

The sketches of Greece and Turkey given in this amusing little volume are extremely accurate. There is, moreover, a good deal of information, in the text, as well as notes, which shows that the "Rambler" is a man of reading as well as observation.

Mariamne, the Last of the Asmonean Princesses. A Historical Novel of Palestine. London, 1839. Fraser.

Historical novels—a form of fiction which would seem to promise a high degree of interest—are rarely successful. The Waverly novels form an exception to a very general rule. This is not the place to discuss the causes of so common a failure. Mr. Ogle's work before us is happy in its subject, and evinces much dramatic and narrative power; the author's "taste and judgment" in the handling of his sub-

ject have, moreover, been certified under the hand of Sir Walter Scott; but we still doubt whether *Mariamne* will be popular.

Investigation of Mortality in the Indian Army. By W. S. B. Woolhouse, F.R.A.S., &c. London, 1839. Baily.

Mr. Woolhouse, the Actuary to the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, founding his investigation upon the "List of Officers of the Indian Army," published by Messrs. Dodwell and Miles, which, he says, "bears evidence of great care and accuracy," has here given the results of his calculation of the law of mortality in that army. He first developes the process followed in the calculation, and then exhibits the tables of the different steps or data obtained, concluding with the final table, showing the law of mortality, which he considers to be deduced from materials so accurate and extensive, as to afford a much more correct knowledge of the value of life amongst the military in India than any that have preceded them. By way of general illustration, he has given two engraved representations of the curves of mortality per cent. in each year of age, as compared with the curve according to the Nottingham Table. This is a highly curious as well as useful publication.

History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. By S. A. Dunham, LL.D. Vol. II. Being Vol. CXVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

Dr. Dunham continues to treat the Scandinavian history in such a manner as to infuse interest into its dark and mysterious pages. The discovery of North America by a native of Iceland, in the year 1001, seems to rest on sufficient authority.

Henry of Guise, or the States of Blois. By G. P. R. James, Esq. In Three Vols. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

The history of the Duke of Guise furnishes an excellent subject for a historical novel, and Mr. James has availed himself of its capabilities with skill and judgment. This is one of his best novels.

A Short Inquiry into the Nature of Language, with a view to ascertain the Original Meanings of Sanskrit Prepositions; elucidated by Comparisons with the Greek and Latin. By Sir Graves C. Haughton, Knt., K.H., M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. London, 1834.

This is the Introduction, separately printed, to the Author's Dictionary of the Bengali and Sanskrit languages, and from its novel as well as profound views of the nature of language, it deserves to be exhibited in a form more likely to reach readers who, not being oriental students, would not be attracted by it when prefixed to the Dictionary.

THE ANNUALS.

More of these luxurious publications have come under our notice since the last Journal appeared.

Heath's Book of Beauty (Longman and Co.), edited by the Countess of Blessington, is, indeed, a book full of beauty. We are dazzled and bewildered. Amongst such specimens of English loveliness as the Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lady Worsley and the Hon. Mrs. George Anson, two foreign beauties, the Countess Zavadowsky and Madame Van de Meyer, appear like brilliant exotic flowers in a garland of home growth. The literary portion is supplied by such writers as Sir Lytton Bulwer, Mr. Bernal, M.P., Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. Milnes, M.P.

The Keepsake (Longman and Co.), edited by Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, exhibits an array of contributors like a Court Levee-list,—the Countess of Blessington, Lord Gardner, Prince Rodolph of Leichtenstein, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke of Rutland, &c. &c. Lord Maidstone has contributed a lively account of three days' chamois hunting in the Pays de Vaud; and the fair editor has scattered throughout the volume some elegant little poetical *bijoux* of her own. The graphic illustrations are beautiful.

The Belle of a Season (Longman and Co.) is a poem of the Countess of Blessington, illustrated by Mr. Chalon, in which a young lady of rank is brought out into the *grand monde*, introduced at Court, at the Ball, and at the Opera, and after the usual round of gaieties, closes the "season" by becoming the bride of the accomplished Deloraine:

> And now arrived the time to show
> H.r gorgeous and comp'ete *trousseau*—
> Crowds flocked to Regent-street each day,
> Enchanted with the rich display
> Which Howell's taste and skill provide.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A very full meeting of the friends of the New Bengal Steam Fund was held, on the 19th August, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, and a statement of its accounts. The Lord Bishop was called to the chair.

The report details the proceedings in England, as far as known, and states, that the cash paid into the Union Bank amounts, up to this date, to Rs. 99,650, being first instalment on Rs. 9,96,500, or, in round numbers, £100,000; and it has been paid by only 401 firms and individuals out of the large number of persons interested in this great undertaking. The numbers are thus discriminated:

Calcutta ..	Christian firms,	39	..	903 shares.
	Native ditto....	1	..	5 do.
	Christian indiv.	114	..	365 do.
	Native ditto....	59	..	169 do.
Mofussil....	Christian firms,	1	..	8 do.
	Native ditto....	5	..	8 do.
	Christian indiv.	149	..	141 do.
	Native ditto....	32	..	74 do.
China		1	..	20 do.
		401	..	1,993 shares.

Of the Calcutta subscriptions, five houses of business have each taken one hundred shares; and one native gentleman, Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, has taken fifty. At Berhampore, a voluntary meeting of the native gentlemen took place, at the house of Koowar Krisnath Roy Bahadoor, rajah of Cossimbazar, at which the matter was discussed among themselves; and at another public meeting, on the 28th May, eighty-two shares were subscribed for (including twenty-eight subscribed at the previous meeting), and two have since been added, making in all eighty-four shares; of which fifty-one were taken by twenty-one native ladies and gentlemen, the Nawab Ameeroomissa Begum having taken ten shares, and Koowar Krisnath Roy Bahadoor twenty. Amongst the Madras subscribers are the Rajah of Mysore and family, fourteen shares, and the Elliah Rajah of Travancore, twenty-five shares.

The committee explicitly state, "that the proposed comprehensive scheme always, from the first, included Bombay, as well as Madras and Calcutta. The exclusion of that presidency, indeed, has never for a moment been contemplated; and letters for Agra would naturally, as now, be forwarded by the steamers of the comprehensive scheme, which took the line between Bombay and Aden; while passengers from and for Agra would take their passages either on the Bombay or the Calcutta line, as might be most convenient to themselves. The committee are persuaded, that the more the comprehensive scheme is understood, the more clearly will it be found to embrace the highest interests of all the presidencies, and all the different stations. It never had, from the beginning, in view any other than the most general and universal benefit of all India, British and native; and as the plan becomes understood, it will draw to itself the general and universal support of all classes of this vast Peninsula."

The report then adverts to the correspondence between Mr. Curtis, of the home committee, with the Board of Control and Court of Directors, stating the following as the proposal made by Mr. Curtis to the Hon. Court:

"The company will build a sufficient number of steam vessels, of 2,000 tons, and 500 horse power each, which shall perform the duty of packets from Great Britain to Alexandria, and from Suez to the three presidencies and Ceylon. The plan, on which it is proposed that this communication shall be carried on, is that, on every fourth Saturday, a mail shall be despatched from London to the port of departure of the steam vessel, which is to convey the mails, passengers, and packages, &c. to Alexandria, and which shall only stop at Gibraltar and Malta to leave the mails and take in such letters and passengers as may be ready to be embarked immediately. A steam-boat will be waiting in readiness at Suez to receive and forward the mails, &c., as they arrive from Alexandria, which steam-boat will go the whole distance from Suez to Calcutta, stopping at Aden to deliver the mails, &c. for Bombay, and at Point de Galle and Madras, to leave the mails, &c. for those places. At Aden a steam-boat will be in readiness to receive the mails, &c. and to proceed immediately to Bombay. The return voyage will be made with similar arrangements every fourth Saturday from Calcutta, touching at Madras and Point de Galle for mails, &c., and receiving at Aden the mails, &c. from Bombay. During the four monsoon months, however, the mail from Bombay will be received at Point de Galle and forwarded to Suez by the Calcutta steam-boat from thence; but the mail for Bombay from Europe will always be received at and forwarded from Aden. The time of the departure from Bombay will be regulated, so that the steam-boat from thence shall always be in time to

meet the steam-boats to and from Suez. The company will establish the means of a ready, and, as far as circumstances will permit, a commodious, passage across the Isthmus of Suez. The company will engage that a steam vessel shall always be at Suez to receive and forward the mails, &c. the moment they arrive there from Alexandria, and that there shall be also always a steam vessel at Alexandria to receive and forward the mails, &c. as they arrive from Suez. The company will provide accommodation and subsistence for any officer her Majesty's Government or the East-India Company may think fit to send in the steam vessel in charge of the mails, or to report upon the state of the vessel, and engines and the conduct of the officers of the company in their public duty in respect to the vessel and mails. In consideration of this extended and regular line of communication being established to the satisfaction of the Hon. Court and her Majesty's Government, and of the conveyance of the mails free of all charge, the company are to receive from the Government and the East-India Company, an annual sum of £100,000 sterling for the term of ten years, in such proportions as may be settled between the Government and the East-India Company, as to each other; such payment to commence from the day on which the first steam vessel shall leave Great Britain on its voyage to Alexandria charged with mails."

Two tables are appended to the report; one showing the divisions made at Bombay of the Calcutta mail from England, the periods between the arrival of the mail at Bombay, and of the several divisions in Calcutta, with the number of covers of letters and newspapers in each division; the other showing the number of days between the advertised latest safe date of despatch from Calcutta and the despatch of the mail from Bombay, with the number of covers sent from Calcutta and from all India. "On one occasion (*viz.* the February mail), sixty-two letters for Calcutta and eighty-three for the Mofussil (with a single newspaper), making 145 covers, were received in eleven days from Bombay; the great body of the mail, 2,129 covers in number, did not arrive till three days after, and the remainder were two days more; and it has happened that the ordinary dâk, of a date subsequent to the despatch of portions of the English mail for Calcutta, has arrived previous to those portions of the mail. The largest number of covers yet received by the mail at Calcutta was contained in the March mail, when 4,441 covers were received; 3,634 being for Calcutta delivery, and 807 for the Mofussil. The largest previous number of covers received was 3,897. The longest period between the arrival of a mail at Bombay and the final receipt of the Calcutta portion, since last report, was twenty-one days, in the case of the last mail. This mail consisted of 4,111 covers. The first division arrived in sixteen days after the arrival of the mail at Bombay, and contained 955 covers; of which 815 were letters, and the rest newspapers. The second division arrived in seventeen days, and brought 890 covers, of which 798 were letters. The third came in eighteen days, and had only 164 covers, of which only three were letters. The fourth took nineteen days, and contained 1,247 covers, of which 913 were letters. The fifth arrived in twenty days, and had 331 covers, of which seven were letters. The sixth and last took twenty-one days, and brought 524 covers, of which twenty-one were letters. Thus, on the third day, although there were many letters to come, few were sent; and on that mail only 164 covers were sent, though on the following day the mail conveyed 1,247 covers. With respect to the mails to England, the minimum time between the latest safe date of despatch from Calcutta and the despatch of the mail from Bombay, was fourteen days, and the maximum sixteen. On one occasion, however, in consequence of the return of the *Hugh Lindsay*, the mail did not finally leave Bombay (on the *Berenice*) till thirty-seven days after the date of the advertised latest safe date. As the greater number of covers received by any one mail has occurred since the date of the last report, so has the greatest number of covers been despatched from Calcutta, *viz.* 4,423: the largest previous number was 3,782. Although these largest receipt and despatch were not by the last mails respectively, yet the correspondence must be considered to be on the increase; and nothing can better show how great that increase would be if steamers started from Calcutta, than the fact, that by the *Water Witch*, whose arrival at Aden in time for the steamer to carry her mails on to Suez was very problematical—and whose voyage under any circumstances would not bear comparison with the despatch over the continent to Bombay, and thence by steam to Suez—yet by the *Water Witch* by far a greater number of covers was despatched than on any occasion by the regular mail. The greatest number ever despatched from Calcutta by the ordinary mail was, as stated above, 4,423, while the *Water Witch* took 5,499; twenty-eight Madras covers having also been despatched by her."

The report concludes with a tribute to the late Lord Wm. Bentinck.

Several speeches were then delivered—some in no very commendable taste—

which induced the right reverend chairman to observe, that it would be advisable for gentlemen strictly to confine themselves, in their orations, to facts relative to the object of the meeting, and not digress from the subject, to attribute unworthy motives to, or censure, anybody, on mere hypothesis.

A meeting took place at Agra on the 28th August, at which an unanimous vote was obtained in favour of the comprehensive scheme. The number of persons who attended the meeting was *four!* "We wish Calcutta joy," says the *Ukhbar*, "of such a handsome addition to the good cause."

The following is the reply to a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the irregularities in the despatch of the steam-packet from Bombay: "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, soliciting that the Bombay authorities be directed to keep the steamer advertized to be despatched from that presidency on the 12th September, until the receipt of the Calcutta mail of the 31st current, and suggesting that on all future occasions the steamers at Bombay should await the receipt of the mails, from Calcutta, of the days advertised by the Post-master-general of this presidency. In reply, I am directed to state, that the hon. the President in Council sympathizes with the Chamber in the regret expressed that the day first named and published throughout India for despatch of the steam-packet should be changed, and especially that it should be anticipated, by a subsequent order of the Bombay Government. Nevertheless, the President in Council cannot doubt that the Governor in Council at Bombay had some good and sufficient reason for taking such a step; and, not having the means of weighing the sufficiency of such reason, his Honour in Council is the more unwilling, and must in this instance decline, to deviate from the course prescribed to himself, and communicated to Bombay, *viz.*, that of leaving entirely with the government of that presidency the regulation of the dates of departure and other arrangements connected with the steamer mails despatched from Bombay."

IMPROVEMENTS IN NATIVE SOCIETY.

Under this head, the *Friend of India*, July 11, mentions, that the day on which the foundation stone was laid of the first seminary for the cultivation of the Bengalee language, witnessed also the publication of the first native daily paper, Eeshur Chunder Goopt having on that day commenced the daily publication of his journal, the *Prubhakur*. It likewise notices the establishment of a circulating library of English books among the natives, which has obtained so large a measure of success, in a few months, as to hold out hopes of its continued existence. Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, a philanthropic native, on the publication of the little *History of Bengal*, sent for a hundred copies for gratuitous distribution among the schools in Calcutta, with the view of exciting a desire among the youths of becoming acquainted with the history of their own country. To this circumstance, in a great measure, is to be attributed the fact, that nearly two thousand copies of the work have been bought up within the first six months of its existence.

PERSONATION.

The following are published as the question put to the Mahommedan law-officer of the Court of Nizamut, with reference to the case of the *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund, and the *futwa* of the law-officer:

Question by the Nizamut.—"Should a rajah, zemindar, be deceased, and a person falsely give out that he is the rajah in question, and that the title and zemindaree belong to him; is such person, the teller of falsehood, guilty or not guilty, according to Mahommedan law? and, if guilty, what is the nature of his guilt, and to what punishment is he liable?"

Answer of Gholam Hoosyn.—"In the case above stated, the person, the teller of falsehood, in consequence of his being involved in telling falsehood for his own gain, which is a kind of sin, according to Mahommedan law, for the guilt of falsehood perpetrated for his own benefit, must be found guilty; but no punishment for such guilt is fixed in the *Shured;* the fixing of which, therefore, with reference to the condition of the criminal and the quality of the crime, as a reproof or warning to restrain the criminal, is left to the better judgment of the judge. God knows what is right."

The following is the decision of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, on the application of Alukshah *alias* Pertaub Chund, *alias* &c., for a new trial. "The Court consider that, on the petitioner's own showing, there are no grounds for a new trial; in addition to which, they are satisfied of the fact of the death of the late Rajah Pertaub Chund, and the burning of his body, as established by the evidence on the trial. They therefore see no grounds whatever for complying with the petitioner's application for a new trial, which is ordered to be rejected accordingly."

MORTALITY IN H.M. SERVICE.

The late Dr. W. A. Burke, inspector-general of hospitals, drew up a report

for the Committee for the Insurance of Lives in India, on the mortality among officers and men in H.M. service in Bengal, and on the comparative salubrity of different stations, which appears in the *Journ. As. Bengal* for January.

The following is the proportion of deaths in H.M. service in Bengal for four years, from 1830 to 1833:

	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Rate of Deaths to Strength.
Officers	1,140	47	4·12
Men	33,494	1,601	4·78

The comparative salubrity of the different stations is shown by the following statement of the average annual proportions of deaths to strength in the same period:

	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Berhampore	7·62	6·77	5·71	8·69
Fort William	5·88	7·59	10·73	16·29
Cawnpore	3·10	4·55	4·04	9·22
Meerut	1·35	1·98	2·21	4·91
Dinapore	1·79	3·84	4·23	12·37
Ghazeepore	2·75	3·80	3·29	6·62
Kurnaul	1·23	3·00	1·73	6·62
Agra	—	1·91	1·45	8·92

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At the general meeting of this society on the 10th July, Dr. Wallich read to the meeting an interesting communication from Dr. Helfer, from Mergui, in which he states that the Tenasserim Provinces, being the southern and easternmost of the presidency of Bengal, participate much more of the nature of the Malay countries, and of Indo-China at the same time, than of India proper, and have consequently many productions peculiar to them, not to be found in the rest of India. The southern parts, and chiefly Mergui province, must, according to its latitude, be already included within the cyclus of intertropical countries, the violence of the monsoon being already broken, and a more equally distributed rain to an uniform approaching series of seasons, assimilating it to the climate of Penang and Singapore. Hence also the productions of these countries promise to thrive well in these parts, and he has instituted an experimental introduction of the clove and nutmeg tree. Should these succeed, they could with great probability from here be transported to a more northern latitude, gradual acclimatisation being the great secret in the introduction of foreign vegetable productions. And so we may hope that the valuable spices of the Moluccas, after having made their first stage at Penang, and their second at Mergui, their third at Moulmein, may finally be introduced into Bengal. The true Cajeput oil tree is growing in abundance in these parts.

Capt. White, secretary to the Branch Agricultural Society lately established at Saugor, gives the following interesting particulars relative to the progress of their institution: "The coffee plants, of which there are a great number, thrive exceedingly well, and bear berries, although this year not in such profusion as in general. The Otaheite sugar canes are large and luxuriant, and a small quantity of *goor* has been made therefrom by way of experiment. The cotton is very productive; the Georgia has not succeeded so well as anticipated: this probably may be owing to their having been planted in the wrong season. The Arracan tobacco will, I have no doubt, be speedily acclimated, and become very fine; at present the leaf is small."

A communication was read from Major Steel, of the Ramghur Local Battalion, dated Dorunda, Chota Nagpore. "The climate," he says, "is cool and agreeable during the night; in the day an occasional hot wind prevails, but never long: the winds have been too variable. The people are an honest, simple race; but as superior in integrity to the other inhabitants I have met with as possible. Any thing might be made of them, and I feel convinced the soil contains great practicabilities, which appear to me to require only to be proved to render it a place of much more consequence than it has hitherto attained in the eyes of the commercial community."

Dr. Lindesay, civil surgeon at Benares, speaks most highly of the flourishing state and rapid increase in the culture of cane in that neighbourhood. "The sugar cultivation," he writes, "is extending every year. I drove over from Jaunpore yesterday, and was much struck with the great spread of thriving young cane. An intelligent planter thinks, that this year will nearly double the last (so quickly is it progressing). This year there was a fall of rain at an unusual time (February), which, while it destroyed the wheat and barley, enabled the cultivators to plough and plant cane without irrigating."

Mr. Steer, the magistrate of Kishnaghur, intimates the formation of an experimental garden at that station. It was his intention, in the first instance, to have endeavoured to have established a branch society; he was, however, unable to carry his wishes into effect; "but," adds Mr. Steer, "the natives, who put their names down as subscribers, have expressed such disappointment in the failure of the proposition, that I have determined to gratify them with a garden of some sort; it will be too contemptible a concern to be termed a branch society; we must, therefore, be independent of you in the first instance. The object of our society will not be so much the cultivation of European vegetables, flowers, &c. as the improvement of those staple articles, tobacco, sugar, and cotton, of which there is a large cultivation in this zillah."

BISHOP HEBER'S STATUE.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to Bishop Heber's statue took place on the 23d July, when the Bishop of Calcutta presented a report, in which it is stated, "that the most anxious pains have been taken by the Chief Justice, Major Forbes, Capt. Fitzgerald, and other friends, and by the Bishop himself, to discover a position in the cathedral at all suitable for the superb colossal statue of the late Bishop Heber; and it is with the utmost distress they have found that the monument is too lofty and grand for any part of the interior of the building." It was suggested, that a fit place for the statue might be provided in the proposed new cathedral, and in the mean time, as a temporary arrangement, the recommendation of Capt. Fitzgerald was adopted, namely, that it should be placed in the eastern verandah of the present cathedral.

EDUCATION OF THE NATIVES.

The report of the General Committee of Public Instruction for this Presidency, for 1837, contains a table, which exhibits statistical details in regard to each institution or distinct section of a general school. From this table, class, "Oriental Classical," it appears that, at the beginning of 1837, there were 1008 students learning the higher branches of oriental knowledge. At the end of 1837, the number was 983, of whom 330 are stipendiary students. Of Anglo-vernacular students, who learn English literature and science in connection with the study of the vernacular language, the number was, at the beginning of 1837, 3083; and the end of 1837, 3729; stipendiary students 29. Number of those who study vernacular only 183, in the beginning of 1837, and at the end of that year 484, 123 stipendiary. The grand total of students at the beginning of 1837 was 4274; at the end, 5196, exhibiting an increase of nearly 1000. The average cost of educating each pupil is, at the Government Sanscrit College, 11 rs., 2 as., 1 pie; at the Benares Sanscrit College, 7 rs., 1 a., 6 pie; at the Calcutta Arabic College, 15 rs., 9 as., and 7 pie; in some of the inferior institutions the charge is much lower. At the Hindu College, the average cost of each pupil is 9 rs.; at the Hooghly College, 4 rs.; at the Benares Seminary, 3 rs., 9 as., 4 pie. If we except that of the Delhi Oriental College, the reports indicate a favourable progress in the institutions under the control of the committee, who thus conclude:—

"On reviewing the proceedings of the past year, we are confirmed in the expediency of conducting our operations on the principles on which we have acted for the last three years, with the sanction of Government. From various parts of this report, your Honour in Council will observe, that it is our desire to introduce throughout all the seminaries under our control, (which are not dedicated to the classical literatures of the Hindoos and Muslims,) a general system, whereby English literature, and the science of Europe, will be the prominent objects of study; but not so as to preclude the efficient cultivation of the vernacular dialects. The importance of the adequate promotion of this latter object, we have never failed to urge on the local committees, suggesting, in the case of the junior pupils, generally, that about one-third of their time should be devoted to it. Considering the poverty of vernacular learning (particularly out of Bengal)—and that the Anglo-vernacular student receives instruction in science according to the more accurate systems of Europe,—we think, that the efficient cultivation of the vernacular dialects so as to ensure correctness in orthography, and expertness in composition, may be promoted by the devotion of a very moderate proportion of the student's time. We do not disguise to ourselves, that in some places, particularly in Western India, our system of education has not yet attained the popularity which it enjoys in the Bengal provinces, in which we are unable to meet the demand for new schools. But there is an indication of a change of feeling at some places where indifference and jealousy were most prevalent. Where, however, after a fair and patient trial, we find that prejudice and jealousy are too powerful, we shall not hesitate to transfer the appropriations made in favour of those places to other spots, where the boon which we offer may be more appreciated.

"Since our last report, the schools noted in the margin* have been established, and we hope soon that we shall have institutions organized at Chapra and Mirzapore. To effect this, we may for some time rather exceed our income; but we rely on the lapse of stipends, and the levy of monthly sums from the richer pupils, for means, which will prevent any permanent diminution of capital.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

"E. Ryan, W. W. Bird, A. Amos, H. T. Prinsep, C. H. Cameron, R. D. Mangles, F. Millet, J. Young, J. Grant, R. J. H. Birch, and J. C. C. Sutherland, Secretary."

"I have signed this report; but I am compelled to dissent altogether from the conclusion: I deny that there is any efficient cultivation of vernacular study. The majority of the committee having

* Azimghur School, Arrah School, Bhaugleпore Institution, Commillah School, Denujpore School, Houghly Branch School, Jessore School.

consentively ordered the separate vernacular classes to be abolished, and that a little vernacular only shall be taught as an adjunct to instruction in the rudiments of English reading. The principle also avowed in para. 102 is unjust, and contrary to good faith, and to the orders of Government."

(Signed) H. T. Prinsep."

BHEEM SEIN THAPPA, OF NEPAUL.

General Bheem Sein Thappa, who, for more than thirty years, administered the entire sovereignty of Nepaul, owed his rise to the convulsion and barbarous fray in which Raja Run Bahadur, of Nepaul, was slain, with many of the principal courtiers, as he sat in full durbar, in 1805. Bheem Sein happened to be out of the presence chamber the moment in which the outbreak commenced, and perceiving at a glance, on looking in, what had occurred, he hastened to the ranee's palace, and placing her and the slain rajah's son in security, proclaimed the latter as king, by the name of Kirman Jod Vikram Sah, and his mother as regent; thus obtaining for himself the situation of premier. Bheem Sein's administration, though vigorous, was marked by no acts of cruelty. We have heard of no deaths by execution for political offences; and whilst he governed Nepaul, the state has often been cited as the one in which justice was best administered according to Hindu law and by the brahminical institutions. He was a great encourager of the arts; he built for himself a palace of some magnificence; he was proud also of the skill of his artizans, and sent once to Calcutta a rifle made in the valley of Nepaul, so exactly imitated from one presented by the Government as scarcely to be distinguishable. Upon the present rajah's reaching the years of maturity, the intrigues commenced to which ultimately Bheem Sein has fallen a sacrifice. Very shortly after the return of Martabar Sing from Calcutta, the rajah, instigated by his elder rance, a virago, who had thrown herself into the hands of the Paudé faction, the old enemies of the Thappas, removed Bheem Sein and all the members of his family from their appointments, and Bheem Sein, with his nephew, was thrown into confinement. The Paudé faction strenuously advised that the old chief should be put to death; but the Thappa faction had a partizan in the rajah's younger wife, whose influence so far prevailed that the rajah temporized between the two parties, avoiding for two years to name any prime minister. During this interval, the younger ranee's party at one time prevailed so far as to procure the liberation of Bheem Sein and his nephew, and the employment of the latter on the important mission to Lahore. In the early part of this year, the struggle of faction at Catmandhu was at its height, and, as usual, the most violent prevailed. Ram Jung Paudé was nominated minister, and his first act was to throw Bheem Sein again into prison. He next attacked the royal physicians, of Bheem Sein's nomination, who had attended the rajah, who died in 1816. Two of these were put to torture, and died under the infliction. Accusations were got up, founded on false declarations, charging Bheem Sein with having, through the means of these physicians, removed the rajah, who died of small-pox, by poison. Bheem Sein was put in irons, and sent at first to an unhealthy prison. A short time ago, however, he was brought back, and subjected to torture and every form of indignity, till the spirit of the old chief would bear it no longer: he attempted suicide by cutting his throat, and died of the wound, after two days, on the 29th ult. He was the son of Hamur Sing Thappa, who was governor of Palpa, on the Gorruckpore side, during the war; his age was about sixty.—*Englishman, Aug.* 12.

A letter from Nepaul mentions that the corpse of Bheem Sein had been refused funeral honours, and was then lying by the river-side half-devoured by jackals and vultures!

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st April to 31st July 1839.

Receipts.

Balance of account on 30th March 1839,	128
Sale of indigo	6,465
Ditto Company's paper	601
Ditto landed property	295
Remittances from debtors	73,270
Interest realized	479
Money lent repaid	1,01,182
Co.'s Rs. ..	1,82,420

Memo.

Cash in Union Bank	2,12,744
Ditto on hand	253
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,12,997

Disbursements.

Life insurance premiums		1,660
Incidental charges		81
Law charges		1,391
Office establishment		206
Deposited in Union Bank	1,88,171	
Less drawn	18,963	
		1,69,208
Dividends paid		9,421
Balance		253
Co.'s Rs. ..		1,82,420

A fifth dividend on this estate, of one Co.'s rupee per 100 Co.'s Rs., is declared.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st March to 31st May 1839.

Payments.

Advances for manufacture of indigo Co.'s Rs.	5,000
Law charges	132
Office establishment	160
Postage and petty charges	8
Money borrowed repaid	7,619
Dividends paid	89
Government land-rent and costs for new pottah	35
Seed, paddy, &c. for Kootubpore talook	283
Balance as per account	40,998
Co.'s Rs.	54,314

Receipts.

Balance of last account filed ..... Co.'s Rs.	32,700
Recoveries from debtors	1,084
Indigo sold for past season	19,857
Interest allowed by the Union Bank	173
Sales of landed property	500
Co.'s Rs.	54,314

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, AND CO.

Abstract of Disbursements and Receipts of the Assignees of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st July to 7th August 1839.

Advances for manufacture of indigo	16,693
Money borrowed repaid	1,17,776
Deposited in Union Bank	1,00,000
Life insurance premium	25,512
Annuities secured by mortgage	5,120
Law charges	2,935
Dividends paid	23
Durwans' wages	4
Advertisements, postages, and office charges	390
Balance as per account	590
Co.'s Rs.	2,69,031

Balance of last account filed .... Co.'s Rs.	5,209
Indigo sold	656
Money borrowed	1,00,000
Recoveries from debtors	42,086
Money lent repaid	2,056
Rents realized	2,973
Drawn from Union Bank	1,16,042
Proceeds of glass receivers	9
Co.'s Rs.	2,69,031

MISSION TO BOOTAN.

The following is an abstract of Dr. Griffiths' "Journal of the Mission to Bootan, in 1837-38, under Capt. B. Pemberton;" forming a very complete epitome of this far-famed and exceedingly dirty and miserable country.

The mission left Gowahati on the 21st Dec. 1837, and passing through all the gradations of vegetation, from the tropical productions of the valley of Assam to the regions of the pine and oak and rhododendron, at ten and twelve thousand feet, arrived, after various halts and delays, owing to the trickery of subordinate chiefs, the want of coolies, and roads leading only to ruined castles and miserable villages, "from either side of which you might leap into eternity," at Punukka. "Punukka, the second capital in Bootan, the summer residence of a long line of unconquered monarchs, to which place we had been so long looking forward with feelings of delight, although the experience of Tongsa ought to have taught us better, disappointed all of us dreadfully. For, in the first place, I saw a miserable village, promising little comfort as respects accommodation, and one glance at the surrounding country satisfied me that little was to be done in any branch of natural history. For a narrow, unfruitful valley, hemmed in by barren hills, on which no arboreous vegetation was to be seen, except at considerable elevation, gave no great promise of botanical success. On reaching the quarters which had been provided for us, and which were situated in front of the palace, we were much struck with the want of care and consideration that had been shown, particularly after the very long notice the Booteas had received of our coming, and the pressing invitations sent to meet us. Those quarters had evidently been stables, and consisted of a square enclosure, surrounded by low muddy walls. Above the stalls, small recesses, scarcely bigger than the boxes which are so erroneously called a man's 'long home,' had been made for our special lodgements; that of the huzoor, Capt. Pemberton, was somewhat larger, but still very much confined. Having added to these a roof formed of single mats, an oppressive sun, and a profusion of every description of vermin, Capt. Pemberton determined on renting quarters in the village; and this, owing to his liberality, was soon accomplished; and from the two houses we occupied did we alone obtain comfort among the numerous annoyances we were doomed to experience during our lengthened stay.

"The capital of Bootan is, for pre-eminence, miserable. The city itself consists of some twelve or fifteen houses, half of which are on the left bank of the river, and two-thirds of which are completely ruinous; and the best of these 'capital' houses were far worse than those at Phain or Santagong, &c. Around the city, and within the distance of a quarter of a mile, three or four other villages occur, all bearing the stamp of poverty, and the marks of oppression. The palace is situated on a flat tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Matchlen and Patchien rivers. To the west, it is quite close to the west boundary of the valley, the rivers alone intervening. It is a very large building, but too uniform and too heavy to be imposing: it is upwards of two hundred yards in length, by perhaps eighty in breadth. Its regal nature is attested by the central tower, and the several coppered roofs of this."

Their treatment during the stay of the mission was exactly in accordance with this distinguished reception. Not even provisions were procurable, and the Doctor says, that his only amusement out of doors was a morning's walk up and down the valley, and that to this he "was prompted chiefly by the pangs of hunger, as the Bootia supplies were very short indeed: wild pigeons afforded us some relief." This must have been done on purpose, we should think. The jealousy of all the nations on our Tartar frontier is well known; and it seems that no business could be transacted with the Bootia government, without first enforcing abundance of fear. The whole of the negociations, of the objects of which we are not fully informed, were one mass of intrigue, duplicity, and lying. Dr. Griffiths began, he says, almost to despair of getting away; but at last, on the 9th May, the mission started on its return home, by a different route; reaching our territories by the end of the month. One of the objects of the mission was to settle some disputes which had arisen respecting the Dooars, or plains at the foot of the hill country, which, along this frontier, as well as along that of Nepaul in Lord Hastings' time, our Government had granted to these people upon the specious pretext, that they "could not live without them;" and this is pretty true, since one chief use of this tract seems to be the kidnapping of slaves from the British territory; the principal part of the scanty agriculture of the country being carried on, says Dr. Griffiths, by Assamese slaves! Capt. Pemberton succeeded in releasing one respectable individual; but an attempt was made to poison him before the mission left Punukka. Such, indeed, is the state of misrule on this border, that one individual, Herr Govind, has actually taken possession of a large tract within the Bootia boundary, and sets it at defiance. The doctor seems to think that a larger force would be required, if the frontier was made to run from pass to pass in the hills: we should doubt this much, for it is clear, that the passes alone are the keys of the country, as far as any military operations are concerned; and that predatory inroads may be better prevented from such a frontier, than where every mile requires to be watched and guarded.

The closing paragraphs are too creditable to Dr. Griffiths' sound sense to be passed over:

"I went into the country prepossessed in favour of every thing bearing the name of Bootan. I expected to see a rich country, and a civilized people. I need not say how all my expectations were disappointed. Whatever ulterior benefits may be derived from the mission, one, and that by no means inconsiderable, has already resulted: I allude to the demolition of the extravagant ideas entertained, even by our frontier officers, of the powers and riches of Bootan. As the mission will have the means of reducing this people to their proper level among barbarous tribes, we may expect that their demeanour will become more respectful, their behaviour more cautious, and the payment of the tribute more sound and more punctual. In a word, they will understand that they are tolerated by, not the equals of, the gigantic British power. I have stated my opinions of them with some severity, but with impartiality; and my conviction is, that they are, in all the higher attributes, very inferior to any other mountainous tribe I am acquainted with on the north-east frontier."—*Englishman, July* 16.

BANK OF BENGAL.

At the annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the above institution, held August 15, the accounts and statements of profits, &c. of the Bank for the past half-year were approved and passed. The following is the statement of the balance of the Bank up to the 29th of June. On the debtor side, cash and government securities, Co.'s Rs. 82,56,377; loans on deposits, 71,31,235; accounts of credit on deposit securities, 17,70,025; bills on Government discounted, 7,37,168; private bills discounted, 28,11,248; joint liability bills and notes, 1,06,911; agency at Mirzapore, 12,70,000; doubtful debts, 27,622; dead stock, 1,32,418; total, Co.'s Rs. 2,22,43,017. On the creditor side, Bank notes and post bills outstanding and claims payable on demand, 1,20,94,243; suspense account, 1,97,815; suspense account, B. N., 39,167; receipts on account of new stock of 1838-40, 7,04,000; net stock, 92,67,791. The "agency at Mirzapore," for the buying and selling of bills on Calcutta, had on the date on which the profit and loss account was closed, been established about five months, and that account shews a profit for that period of Co.'s Rs. 13,791.

The only other business brought before the meeting was, the question of the legality of the Bank realizing dividends on bank-stock and interest on Co.'s paper for constituents. It was stated, that counsel's opinion had been obtained on the subject, which was that the Bank might realize dividends on bank stock to credit of constituents' account; but that to realize interest on Co.'s paper on the same account would be virtually going beyond the limits of the Bank charter. In consequence of this opinion, and a desire of the meeting that the proprietary body at large might express their opinion on the important question, it

was determined upon that another meeting should be convened for the 14th of next month, and made special to take this subject into particular consideration. —*Englishman, Aug.* 6.

At a meeting of proprietors, held on the 14th September, it was resolved, "That this meeting considers itself incompetent to authorize any further realizations by the bank on account of constituents, of interest on the supreme government securities and dividends on Union bank stock, the same having been pronounced by council an excess of the powers by the Charter Act."

"That the Directors are requested to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient under the circumstances of the foregoing resolution to prevent the absent constituents of the bank being put to inconvenience."

THE UNION BANK.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank was held yesterday, when, after reading the Secretary's report, approving and adopting the same, Mr. Dickens' proposition for the increase of Bank capital from eighty lakhs to a crore of rupees, was unanimously carried. A reserve fund was also established, of two lakhs of rupees, intended to meet casual losses that may occur in the course of extended business and avoid fluctuation in dividends, which it is expected will never be less than eight per cent., which was the rate declared.—*Hurk., July* 16.

AGRA BANK.

The report of the Directors of the Agra Bank on the half-yearly accounts, from 1st January to 30th June 1839, states the amount of profit realized from 1st July to 31st December 1838, at Rs. 1,52,045; do. from 1st January to 30th June 1839, Rs. 1,56,505. The increase of business has, however, been more than counterbalanced by incidental charges. Amongst these is an increase of Rs. 4,000 in the amount of interest paid on deposits that remained mostly unemployed; a charge of Rs. 8,300 for the Calcutta agency establishment, and Rs. 2,700 commission due to Messrs. Lyall and Co., for former transactions on the final closing of their accounts lately rendered; making in all a sum of Rs. 15,000. With respect to the first of these charges, the Directors have only been prevented from declining for a time the receipt of further deposits bearing interest, by the prospect of being soon enabled to find what has been a desideratum, profitable employment for the whole amount.

A dividend of 9 per cent. per annum was declared.

Mr. Gordon has resigned the secretaryship of the bank.

LOCAL MINTS.

A correspondent has furnished us with a memorandum, by which it appears that, of the whole amount coined in the Benares mint, from 1804 to 1830, Rs. 11,47,900 more than one-half, or Rs. 6,67,85,500, was on account of private individuals; that during times of emergency, in 1820, 21, and 22, and in the Bhurtpore campaign, the average coinage was seventy-five lakhs per annum; and in the year 1820-21, upwards of a crore and eighteen lakhs. In the Furruckabad mint, the operations were more limited; from 1804 to 1823, the year it was closed, the amount of coinage was Rs. 7,74,60,000, of which Rs. 3,10,10,800 was on account of Mechi, and Rs. 4,64,48,000 on account of Government. The Saugor mint was only established in 1824-5, and closed in 1832-33, during which period it coined fifty-four lakhs, of which about eight were on private account—the remainder being rupees of sorts, paid into the Government treasury, and at once returned to circulation in the Company's coin.

This clearly shews, that a vast and important trade was carried on to these provinces, owing to the possession of local mints, and the facility of converting returns in specie, and rupees of sorts, into circulating medium. It is impossible that this advantageous mode of carrying on speculations and enterprize could be retained, when the only mint for the receipt of bullion was situated at Calcutta, beyond the range of the transactions of the up-country merchants. We trust, then, that soon there will be again a mint; and that the voice of the real public of India, so seldom raised, will find a hearing in the councils of those who rule over the destinies of this mighty empire.—*Agra Journ., Aug.* 24.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Three hill men, of Chittagong, were tried before Mr. Golding, Superior Judge of Backergunge, in April last, for murder, in having offered up four human sacrifices. It was alleged that Tenoo Fuqueer, one of the prisoners, had dreamt that if four men of the plains were offered up in sacrifice on the top of a rock, the treasures of seven rajahs would be discovered concealed under it; that the four men alleged to have been murdered had gone up from the plains for purposes of trade, to a place called Cootoob Parah, situated in the Joom Bungoo hills, and had been seized by order of Jymoonee Dewan, another prisoner, and sacrificed. The defendants pleaded that

the whole charge was the result of a conspiracy. The Session Judge considered the charge proved, and in sending up the record to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation, recommended that a capital sentence be passed on all three prisoners. The Nizamut Adawlut, however, (present Messrs. Tucker and Dick,) disbelieving the evidence for the prosecution, acquitted the prisoners, and ordered their release.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

It is with great satisfaction we announce, that the reduced rates of postage, recommended in the late Post Office Agent's Report, have been with slight modifications sanctioned, and are ordered to take effect throughout India from the 1st of October. We congratulate the Indian public, more especially the native community, on the completion of an arrangement in which their wants and wishes have been so materially consulted, and by which the Government will obtain much well-deserved popularity and substantial benefit. The Government of India assuredly deserve the best thanks of the public.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 23.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Sir John Keane has declared his determination to send a circular letter to all the officers with the "Army of the Indus," calling upon them individually to state whether they were or were not the authors of certain letters, which have appeared in the public journals. Another journal announces that Sir John has made a public call upon Gen. Nott, to know whether he had published or caused to be published, the merits of the question of his supersession, which appeared in the public prints, and that Gen. Nott disclaims all knowledge of such publication. Whether these statements be true or not, there can be but one opinion respecting the insinuations and direct charges made in anonymous letters from the army against almost all the officers of rank in it, and the shameful facility which many of the journals have shown in publishing them, "to the general disgust," as the *Bombay Courier* remarks, "of all right-thinking men in the army. But Sir John Keane," it adds, "makes a great mistake, and displays but little knowledge of human nature, when he imagines that, by a personal appeal, he will ever discover the authors of the obnoxious articles; nothing being more certain than that the man, who once stoops to an anonymous slander, will deny it when put to the test. It is not by that road that Sir John will ever reach his object. Let him call to account those papers that have been the vehicles of propagating the slander, and he may then have a chance not only of making the discovery he aims at, but of putting a stop to a practice that nobody can doubt is calculated to bring great discredit upon the Indian army, if not speedily put down or abandoned."

TRADE OF BENGAL.

It appears from the "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal," which since the death of Mr. Bell, is edited by Mr. E. Wilkinson, of the Custom-house, that the net increase in the import trade for 1838-9, as compared with 1837-1838, is Co.'s Rs. 7,06,280, arising, however, from the increase of imported treasure to China (contributing in 1838-39 an advance upon the previous year of Co.'s Rs. 21,43,699), for the decrease on merchandise was Co.'s Rs. 17,24,013. In the export trade, the total decrease was Co.'s Rs. 2,45,154; *viz.* on merchandize, Co.'s Rs. 2,05,867; on treasure, Co.'s 39,287. With particular countries the fluctuations have been great, especially in exports. With France, there has been an increase, almost wholly of indigo, to the value of Co.'s Rs. 18,43,579, while with China, on the other hand, the decrease amounts to Co.'s Rs. 59,78,253.

SANSKRIT DEFENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. J. Muir, of the Bengal civil service, has published "A Sketch of the Argument for Christianity and against Hinduism, in Sanskrit verse." The author explains in his preface, which is in English, that the prejudices of learned Hindus as to the antiquity of their nation and national institutions, the peculiar dignity of their own priestly order and the sacredness of their scriptures, combine, with the baser suggestions of interest and the fear of shame, to render them deaf to the voice of truth. Mr. Muir is of opinion that this voice will acquire additional potency when uttered in the accents of their own sacred languages. The arrangement of the tract as thus divided:—"Section I. Introduction: Being and Character of God. Section II. The need of Divine Guidance; or the necessity of Revelation. Section III. Statement of the tests of a Divinely-revealed Religion. Section IV. Proofs of Christianity. Section V. Examination of Hinduism."

DESCRIPTION OF CABUL.

"*Cabul, August 16th.*—I promised to give you some account of the city of Cabul, but find that next to an impossibility, for the crowds of men, women and children, horses, camels, dogs and cats, which throng the streets, render it almost impossible to get a sight of the place.

The town is situated in a kind of funnel, formed by two high and irregular hills. On the easternmost of these two stands the Balar Hissar Bala, a fortification which overlooks the Bala Hissar, or palace of the King, a completely separate fortification from the town, which lies in front of it, surrounded by a wall and ditch of its own, and extending across the valley to the westernmost of the two hills above-named, which are separated by a narrow and rocky pass. From the Bala Hissar Bala a massive stone wall extends up the steepest part of the hill, is carried down into and across the gore above mentioned, and over the hill to the westward. On entering the gates of the town, the narrowness of the streets, the excessive filth of the people, and the density of the population, attract attention. But when the eye and nose have become somewhat accustomed to these, the fruit shops come in for their share of admiration. You have read of the wonderful assortment of fruits displayed at some of the feasts, mentioned in the *Arabian Nights;*—so have I, but I never saw the reality of it, till I came here. Fruits of every climate under heaven, as various in hue as the colours of the rainbow, as beautiful in appearance as the calm brow of youth or the downy cheek of beauty, as rich in perfume as a box of attar, or Rowland's shop, and delightful to the taste as the first apple stolen in the days of our infancy, here lie piled in endless profusion on the counters before you, and, strange to say! the sellers do not grudge the infidels a taste of their fruit, even though they should have forgot to bring the magic metal, whose touch would have sealed the eyes of even the dragon of the Hesperides. The din and clatter arising from those low-bred domiciles announcing the abodes of the tin and coppersmiths, in front of each of which stands, in the street, not suspended over the window, as was the custom of old in the English metropolis, a hugh copper vessel, containing an ocean of grape-juice. A little further on are the saddlers and shoemakers; rich and inviting are their shops, gaudy-coloured leathers and gay stitching, wherewith the Affghans delight to ornament their horses; good too are they as gay, and the leather the best produce of Russia, Herat, and Cabul. Advancing further, we arrive at a square open space, round which are confectioners', fruiterers', farriers', blacksmiths', and butchers' shops; and a few paces more, and we are in a lofty, covered bazaar. Many of the shops herein are closed still, and those which are occupied are chiefly those of tailors and clothiers or haberdashers. Between this and the next covered market, the *Atarees'*, or apothecaries' shops, invite the eye. One feature, and not a pleasing one, though common to all Mahommedan cities, is the absence of females. Very few are seen, and these so enshrouded in the envious *bewrka*, with its narrow-barred or finely-eye-let-holed screen for the face, that they have very little of feminine appearance about them. I wonder that the taste of the ladies of Islam does not lead them to adopt some more becoming disguise, if concealment be still deemed necessary.

"The Bala Hissar is a town of itself. Besides numerous dwelling-houses, shops, &c. it contains two extensive palaces. One, the late residence of Dost Mahomed Khan, is occupied by its rightful owner, and the other, formerly tenanted by Sir Alex Burnes, during his visit to Cabul, is now inhabited by Mr. Macnaghten and his suite. The army of the Indus is in camp at a distance of some miles from the city, and Sir John Keane has established his head-quarters at the Emperor Baber's tomb, a beautiful and romantic spot, some mile and a half from Cabul. The Shah's force, or rather the ghost of it, which represents the force at head-quarters, is pitched on a plain outside the gate of the Bala Hissar."—*Englishman, Sept.* 13.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Since Lord William Bentinck retired from the government of India, he has occupied little more than a private station; he has had no share in the administration of public affairs, and seldom raised his voice in the debates of Parliament. In divisions and on committees, he gave the influence of a liberal and experienced member of the House of Commons to the promotion of our national interests; but out of office, and without the faculty of mingling with readiness and force in parliamentary discussions, he was doing nothing which could not as effectually be done by any one of a thousand private gentlemen of sound principles and but very inferior endowments. Hence the regrets his lordship's death excite are of a more personal and tender character. We mourn the man, and not the officer of state: we sympathize with the grief of relative bereavement, and not with the anxieties of political vicissitude. On such an occasion, who can lose sight of the now widowed desolation of that generous heart which for so many years drew enjoyment here from sympathy with affliction, the relief of want, and the promotion of whatever was kind and good? We feel assured that a spirit of respectful yet affectionate condolence with Lady William Bentinck will pervade all ranks in India; and as many as understand the sanctity of affliction, and have faith in the God of all consolation, will not fail to entreat the Throne of Grace on her behalf.

Now that the grave has closed upon Lord Bentinck, we may expect prejudice to die away; disclosures will continue to be made, which will relieve his memory of the odium of measures of which he was neither the author nor the willing executor. Passion will cease to indulge in distorted representations of his conduct; his wise and beneficent measures will by degrees stand out in due prominence, and in their lustre his failings will be lost sight of. The period of his government will inevitably form an era, and a memorable one, in the history of India. It will be remembered for its acts, but still more for its spirit; and men will feel that whilst honour is always due to well-timed and well-executed measures of public policy, they are especially worthy of gratitude and praise, when, in addition to the specific good secured by them, they give birth and vigour to public principle—when they not only provide for a present necessity, but lead to progressive and abiding improvement in national character and condition.

As soon as Lord Bentinck landed in Bengal, he startled and awoke the whole community, by a sort of general summons to men of all classes to think and speak their thoughts upon everything that concerned either the people or the Government. The effect was electrical. Some it frightened, but the great body of the people it made conscious of a new and happier existence. His lordship's invitation had every appearance of honesty and earnestness at the first, and the first appearance was never belied even to the close of his rule. That truth might be heard from the public voice, he virtually gave freedom to the press; and to individuals he afforded the utmost facility of access to himself, not only by giving audience to every one who sought it, but by discarding all the form and ceremony that made an approach to Government-house irksome or humiliating. Nor did he trust for information merely to those whose interest it was to bring it; he was as active in seeking for it, as free in receiving it. He was also prompt in the use of it; and his promptitude created the conviction that the access he gave to himself was a substantial privilege.

From the opening of his commission to the close of his career, it seemed to be the uniform aim of his lordship to inspire the people of India with the sense that their country was still their own, and their rulers were likewise their stewards, who recognized their obligations to administer affairs for the general good, and not merely for the corporate or individual interests of Englishmen; and his aim was attained. No other Governor-general was ever addressed, on retiring from power, in such terms as were used by the natives of this country to Lord Bentinck:—"Under your lordship's paternal administration," said they, "a new era has dawned upon us, tending to establish a community of feeling and identity of interest between races separated by almost every conceivable circumstance of alienation, and united only under the same political Government and in allegiance to the same Crown. Your lordship has first taught us to forget the distinction between conquerors and conquered, and to become in heart and mind, in hopes and aspirations, one with Englishmen. We ardently desire to cherish these feelings; we trust they will descend to our children, and to our children's children."

Undying honour will attend the memory of the ruler whose statecraft produced a result like this. It alone would have been enough to establish his character as a statesmen of the highest rank, had there been no particular acts of wisdom and beneficence in his government to vindicate his claims to such a title. It is not the faculty of ordinary men to conciliate all minds, to win all hearts, and to harmonize all interests. As respected the people over whom he ruled, Lord Bentinck did this effectually, and that not in a course of facile compliance with the popular inclination, but in one occasionally of the firmest opposition to it, and frequently of perfect independence of any popular suggestion.

But in his lordship's administration there was no lack of great measures; the abolition of suttees was enough to immortalize any single administration; and those who have attempted to detract the honour of it from his lordship's reputation, have only exposed their own malignity. Even they, however, are unable to question the admirable policy by which his lordship was enabled to carry this most unpopular measure without shaking the public tranquillity or alienating from himself and his government the affections of the people. He could dispense with force and authority; he appealed to the deep feelings of nature, and even in the hearts of his opponents created a war of sentiment which made them weak in their opposition to him. He allowed the unrestrained expression of their discontent, until it exhausted itself; and he sent them on an appeal to higher and distant authority, which turned off the force of their irritation from the local government, and let it pass away to far-off regions, where it ended innocuously to all parties.

From the abolition of suttees will be traced, in after times, the growth of relative endearment, of generous sensibility, of abhorrence of cruelty, and of repugnance to such superstition as outrages

natural affection, with all the blessings which flow from such sentiments; and as thus the nations of India rise in humanity and worth, the name of Lord William Bentinck will be enshrined in their hearts with devout and fervent gratitude.

It was in pursuing the same line of generous benefaction that his lordship abolished the barbarities and ignominies of corporal punishment, both in the army and the magistrates' courts. Those who think of nothing in the punishment of crime but the prevention of its overt acts, and who would be satisfied, if by a strong hand the people could be kept, under a forced restraint, from outward violence and dishonesty, whatever might be their moral condition and principles, instead of applauding this measure of his lordship, continue to honour it with their abuse. But it is otherwise esteemed by such as look for public morality from private intelligence and virtue.

By such measures as these Lord Bentinck set himself to clear away the obstructions to the national improvement of the country; and by others he sought directly to advance it. He did much to throw life into the Government scheme of public education, and at the close crowned his efforts of this kind by instituting the Medical College, which, like other creations of his, was produced with the natural tendency to improvement upon its original character. He would gladly have added Christian to secular instruction, in order to make good the reformation of India; but being bound to act in his official character, he was content, both from his own conception of just policy and from regard to good faith, to maintain the most scrupulous observance of strict neutrality on the subject of religion in his own educational measures; whilst he rejoiced in the freedom of missionaries and private persons to act otherwise, commended their proceedings, and urged them to an unlimited extension of their efforts.

As another and very powerful means of raising the character and condition of the people, his lordship opened to them the avenues of public employment and honour, a measure so noble, so wise, so boundless in the train of its healing and benignant influences, that it is impossible to form an adequate conception of its excellence. His endeavour to introduce the principles of self-government, by reviving the jury or punchayet system throughout the country, failed, from the want of suitable means to bring it into effect. It remains, however, on record, for the benefit of the next Governor-general on whom his lordship's mantle may fall, and the generation that may be blessed by his rule.

There are two other measures of Lord Bentinck which show how his thoughts for the good of India tended; we mean the Commission for the Suppression of Thuggee, and the appointment of the Prison Discipline Committee. Much good has been done by both; and had his lordship been here, to follow up their proceedings with the same purpose and energy in which they originated, we are convinced that the former would have extended by this time into a general system for the suppression of dacoity, and the establishment of peace and safety through the whole country; and the latter would not have ended in a mere report—*vox et preterea nihil.*

But we must refrain from farther enumeration of Lord Bentinck's claims to the gratitude of India and her friends. He has passed beyond the reach of their praise, and the remembrance that he has, gives renewed and vastly heightened interest to the touching words he addressed with so much feeling—with almost stifled utterance—to the missionaries of Bengal:—"I must at the same time recollect, that it is part of that charity, which you so earnestly teach and practice, to think no evil, and to regard with indulgence conduct that seems to emanate from good intentions. But even your praise must not mislead me from a deep consciousness and confession of my own unworthiness, or make me forget that only in humble dependence upon the Giver of all mercies I can hope by earnest prayer to obtain forgiveness for the unprofitable use I have made of the talents committed to my care." These words fall solemnly and sweetly on the heart, now that he has not only resigned his charge of earthly power, but life itself, into the hands of Him who gave it. We cannot better close this notice than by adding the eloquent and feeling testimony borne by the Bishop of Calcutta to the character of Lord Bentinck, as he presided on Monday last at the meeting on steam communication:

"It was Lord William Bentinck who, in 1833, first instilled into my mind that zeal for the cause of steam communication which has ever since animated me. It was Lord William Bentinck who induced me to send the little letter in the June of that year, which many gentlemen before me remember, and which contributed, perhaps, in some measure to advance the subscriptions then begun. I had continual opportunities afterwards of knowing, that the same distinguished person used every exertion in his power in furtherance of the great cause. A tribute to his memory is, therefore, most justly due. Moreover, when I remember the warm kindness which he displayed towards myself—when I remember the integrity of his character, his love for India, and his

appreciation of the advantages of native education, I am still further disposed to honour his name. When I add to this his private charities, his munificence to all around him (he has more than once at church put Rs.2,000 into the plate for the District Charitable Society)—when I remember that I never missed him at church when his health would allow him to attend—when I call to mind his avowed allegiance to the Christian religion—the interest which he took in the wise and discreet progress of Christian missions—his Christian purity, his family piety, his love to his wife, his kindness and benignity to all around him—the example, in short, that he set to India—all these induce me, as a man, as a resident in this country, as a Christian, and as one holding the office I do in the church, to offer my feeble but heartfelt testimony of love to the memory of Lord William Bentinck."—*Friend of India, Aug. 22.*

NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

In consequence of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy having been engaged in the investigation into the affair of the alleged attempt to fire the arsenal of Fort William, one of the native students of the Medical College, Seebchunder Harmokar, undertook, at a day's warning, to continue the course of lectures on chemistry, which the professor had begun. The young man, with the sanction of the College Council, entered upon his arduous undertaking the very day after it had been proposed to him, and has already delivered several lectures in a manner that has astonished and delighted all who have attended their delivery. He speaks with great fluency in good language, availing himself little of notes, and his experiments are described as judiciously selected and well executed. This is a fact in the history of education in India, which cannot fail to make a deep impression on every reflecting mind. It is the first result of the education given at the Medical College that practically illustrates its value, as a means of providing effectual native agency for the instruction of the people at large.—*Hurk., Sept.* 11.

Three students of the Medical College, *viz.* Calla Chund Dey, Nobin Chunder Mookerjee and Gopaul Kist Gupto, have been sent to Assam by the Assam Tea Company, for the purpose of establishing dispensaries in different parts of this section of the British empire, and affording medical aid to the workmen engaged in tea cultivation. Their salary for the present is fixed at Rs.100 a-month.—*Cour., Sept.* 17.

BEARDS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Amongst the letters from the Army of the Indus, which (from the Bengal portion especially) abound with severe animadversions upon the bearing of Sir John Keane, one, dated "Camp, Candahar, 15th June, contains a copy of the following letter, said to have been written by Sir John to Major Gen. T.—, commanding the cavalry division:

"My dear General.—Riding through the city yesterday evening, with Brigadier Arnold, I saw a person exhibiting a strange unmilitary appearance, and on enquiry found it to be Lieut. Col. Smyth, commanding a regiment under your orders. I know of no authority sanctioning such a diplay of bad taste in the regular army of the Indus as that officer makes. Mustachios have been adopted in the Army of the Indus, and I feel no desire to forbid their being worn; but beards resembling Jews are totally inadmissible; and I have to desire that my sentiments on the subject may be made known to Lieut.-Col. Smyth, and that he will please to appear like a British officer in future."

The writer adds: "Lieut.-Col. S. was dressed in every respect regimentally, although merely taking an evening ride in the city; but he was accompanied by several of his old corps, the 4th Local Horse, which, it is more than probable, created a little jealousy. Brigadier A-- too, it seems, was by the side of the chief to put in a good word, and point out that Col. S. had lately joined from the irregular branch of the army. Lieut. Col. S. called on Sir H. F—— with his beard, and also attended a full dress foot parade at Bhawalpoor, and stood close alongside Sir H. F—— with his beard on, but he was not called a Jew, nor did he receive any orders to clip it. Beards are no more against orders than mustachios, and if one is allowed, the other ought to be; indeed many other officers still wear beards, and nothing is said to them; some wear *Jemmies*, and some *Charlies*. Sir W. C—— has a large long *Charley*, which covers half his chin."

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

The despatches inserted in another part of this Journal contain full details of the brilliant success which has attended the British arms in Cabul. We glean some additional particulars respecting the operations of the army of the Indus from the different papers.

Previous to the march of the army from Candahar, the collecting supplies had been greatly interrupted by the Ghilzies, who were extremely troublesome, carrying off camels, even in the vicinity of the city. A large supply of grain had been brought by the Lohannee chief, with great difficulty. Mr. Macnaghten having received intelligence of 1,400 Ghilzies being on the look out to inter-

cept them, the Commander-in-chief sent out the 48th N.I. and 3d Cavalry to protect them. This party, however, took a different route from that pursued by the caffila, and missed it altogether; a second party of cavalry with the 35th N.I. were more successful, and came up with them within a march of Candahar. It appears that emissaries of Dost Mahomed's had got amongst his followers, and were doing all in their power to seduce his people to carry the convoy to him. The Ghilzies were also in concert with them, and it required all the skill and energy of the Lohannee chief to prevent the conspiracy from taking effect. Another convoy came *viâ* the Bolan Pass. The 4,500 camels, which started from Shikarpore, dwindled down to 1,200.

A private letter in the *Englishman* says: "The king is so completely under the influence of a set of vile Syeds, who, for bribes, will engage to save any man's life, however notorious his crimes may be, that there is little use in taking the trouble of trying any offenders caught; four men sentenced to death for stealing camels have just been pardoned by him, and the murderers of Inverarity still remain in custody unpunished. These Syeds seem to have great influence over the whole people of the country, and they are at the bottom of almost every crime committed; they must either be brought over to our side, or put down at once, or we will never be able to exercise any civil control over the country. Numbers of the men, particularly the Europeans," it is added, "have died at Candahar; this is not to be wondered at, considering the thermometer has been as high as 120° all day, for the last two months, inside of their tents. The poor fellows were led to expect a European climate as a reward for their toils, and they have found Candahar a perfect hell."

The following is an extract of another letter from Candahar: "The natives are very dirty and lazy; when digging, two work at the spade; one puts it into the ground, and another pulls it out by a rope tied round the handle at the top of the blade. We are surrounded by hills which are perfectly bare, even of a blade of grass. In fact, the whole country from Dadur to this, has been but a succession of hills and valleys; and from hence to Herat, and also to Cabul, the natives say, it is just the same. We may certainly place the Shah in possession of the country; but I am mistaken if it will not require a strong force, when we have done so, to keep him here; he is not popular with the natives, and his situation would be very precarious, were it not for the troops by which he is surrounded. The country is a wretched one, divided and torn to pieces by factions. There are numbers of petty sirdars, commanding from one to five thousand men, who are ever dissatisfied and restless. One of these, Hadji Dost Mahomed, paid a visit to Sir John. He reigns on the Herat road. I hear he is a fine looking intelligent man, and spoke on the politics of Europe quite familiarly. This valley appears very fertile, and might be cultivated to a greater extent than it is, being well watered by small streams in every direction. Here are many villages around us, but they are mostly in ruins or deserted."

Before the army left Candahar, the Shah had received a paper containing the submission of twenty-six chiefs of Cabul.

The army marched from Candahar in the following order. The Commander-in-chief, with the cavalry division, two troops of horse artillery, the camel battery, 1st brigade of Bengal infantry, and a wing of the 1st Bombay cavalry, and 19th N.I, as an escort, on the 27th. The following morning, the Shah, accompanied by his army, and protected by a troop of Bombay horse artillery, moved on. On the 29th, the 4th brigade Bengal infantry moved out, and on the 30th, the Bombay column, including the infantry and light field battery, under the command of Gen. Willshire. The headquarters reached Shuweer-i-Sorffa on the 30th. "No opposition at the pass or gorge of Potee," says a letter; "all our grain by the Lohanee convoy left at Candahar, the carriers refusing to come on; low rations still, but money enough if any thing turns up for sale, having been paid up before leaving Candahar; deaths few, and troops more healthy than they would be in Bengal at this season." The leading column reached Kelat-i-Ghilzie on the 4th July, where, after a distressing march, they got into a finer climate, being on the ascent daily, with abundance of good water, and plenty of forage for camels; roads very bad, and the whole country one vast assemblage of hills, and totally destitute of trees. The troops made night marches to escape the heat of the sun. A halt of three or four days was ordered at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to enable them to blow up that fort. On the line of march, the hills were covered with Ghilzies, who, however, were not plundering, but seemingly peaceably disposed. Some accounts, however, describe them as bent on plunder. The Khelat was formerly the strong hold of this plundering tribe; it presents a tolerably steep ridge of about 400 yards in length and 200 in breadth, having apparently a building resembling a pigeon-house in the centre, and there are traces of wall on the crest of the ridge. Large bodies of Ghilzies, it was said, had assembled to the number of 6,000 at Kelat-i-Ghilzie; every prepa-

ration was therefore made for an attack, and there was not a man in the army who did not burn for an opportunity of displaying his hatred to this tribe, who had so discomforted them whilst at Candahar. All the preparations, however, were doomed to be fruitless; for on crowning the last height, on which the Kelat stands, and which, in imagination, had been anticipated as the scene of a sanguinary struggle, they found—two old men winnowing corn. However, about fifty Ghilzies were seen on a neighbouring ridge, and it was said, that about 200 of them had left on seeing the dust of the cavalry.

Another letter says: "The water we had for the first two marches was very bad; and ever since we left Candahar, our camels, public and private, have been dying off by hundreds; indeed it would seem as if the camels had lost instead of gained by their long halt at Candahar, for we have never before lost anything like the same number of camels in a similar space of time. In fact, I shall not be surprised if we are brought up for want of carriage in a few days. We have thrown away almost everything we possessed, save our uniform."

Extract of a letter, dated Ghizni, 24th July. About the 15th or 16th, while yet some marches distant from Ghizni, the intelligence left no doubt that the chief of Cabul was resolved to oppose the British army at that city. His son Hyder Khan had strengthened himself in the fort by pouring provisions into it; his eldest son had joined his brother from Cabul with a body of 2,000 Affghans, and thus, while one was prepared for resistance, the other was ready to second him without.

"On the morning of the 21st, the army marched on to Ghizni in battle array, formed in three parallel lines of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; the ground it crossed was a spacious plain, which added greatly to the imposing nature of the scene; rumours flowed in upon us one after another; the son outside had fled, the fortress had been abandoned; but all such doubts were soon dispelled by a brisk fire being opened from some gardens, near which Sir John Keane and his staff were reconnoitering the position of Ghizni. To musquetry, they soon added cannon, and a smart active cannonade took place on both sides, the guns on the part of the Affghans being managed with unexpected precision.

"The appearance of Ghizni is formidable; and a reconnoissance by the engineers soon served to confirm the opinion that the place was not only strong to appearance, but formidable to any army, much more to one without heavy guns, which had been left behind at Candahar. A lofty citadel commanding the country, surrounded by a middling-sized town, strengthened by a massive wall on a natural mound, encircled by a deep wet ditch, will suffice in general terms to convey the very unexpected obstacle which presented itself.

"After fixing his camp, to cut off communication with the Cabul road, the Commander-in-chief, on the morning of the 22d, reconnoitered from the heights of Balool, and determined upon an attack on the following morning. Without artillery, the city could not have been breached; without ladders it could not be scaled, supposing the obstacle of a formidable ditch to have been surmounted;—and it was therefore determined that the gate should be blown in. The most active preparations were made during the day, for, in a situation so critical, delay was fraught with consequences of the most serious nature. While so engaged, and about mid-day, a body of fanatics, champions of the religion of Mahomed, boldly approached, with standards flying, within a mile of our camp, and were only checked by the troops of the Shah, who occupied the ground nearest to that from which they approached. To a spectator the horde appeared innumerable, crowning a long lofty ridge, but I believe their number did not exceed 3,000 men. However, they were repulsed with considerable slaughter, and their banners brought in as trophies to the king. These misguided men were chiefly moolahs, and excited fanatics from Zainat and the neighbouring country.

"At two o'clock on the morning of the 23d, Sir John Keane and his staff took up a position on the heights of Balool, within shot of the wall pieces of the fort. In advance were the different batteries, and the four European regiments, followed by the native infantry. About three o'clock, our cannonade commenced, and a little after, while yet dark, a tremendous explosion announced that the attempt to blow open the gate had been made, but we could neither see nor hear that it had been successful. The anxiety consequent on this was great in the extreme, the fire of the musquetry was incessant, and blue lights yet burned on the walls, renewed also from time to time. At length, Capt. Keane conveyed the joyous intelligence that he had heard a loud cheer from the front, and that the fort was positively in our possession. The first gleam of the day shewed the British standard on the citadel of Ghizni; in an hour after, the Commander-in-chief, after receiving the congratulations and cordial greetings of the king, in terms which it is difficult to describe, conducted his majesty to the interior of Ghizni, where he witnessed the effects of the signal triumph of this day, where un-

daunted valour had not been surpassed by the noble and generous treatment extended to the miserable women, who had become prisoners, all the wives of the chief and his retainers became captives, and after the place had been in possession of the British for about five or six hours, the son of Dost Mahomed was found with a band of his men concealed in a bastion. The young chief surrendered on a promise of his life. Sir John Keane received him with marked distinction, accompanied him to the camp of Mr. Macnaghten, and from thence to the Shah, where he requested that his life as a brave soldier, and as but obeying his father's commands, should be spared as a favour to himself, and further that the British should retain him as their own captive. To this, his majesty at once acceded, and Hyder Khan now occupies the tent next to Sir Alexander Burnes. And thus at Ghizni, a city classically associated with the history of the East, for centuries the capital from which the Moslems invaded in succeeding torrents that India which is now British, a British army has struck a blow, which will spread its renown throughout Asia and Europe, and confound for years to come the machinations of the enemies of our country.

"Dost Mahomed Khan would appear to have been unable to make any considerable advance from Cabul with the view of relieving Ghizni, and after the fall of the latter place, he is said to have soon retreated towards Bamian, with only four pieces of artillery and 700 or 800 of his personal followers. His heavy stores and the remainder of his guns had been abandoned by him. He is stated to have made an appeal to the powerful Kuzzilbash party in Cabul, in order to obtain their assistance in hazarding another encounter with the British; but they refused him aid, declaring their adherence to Shah Shoojah ool Mulk. Various reports describe the country around Cabul as having risen very generally in insurrection against Dost Mahomed, and the prevalence of almost open disaffection among his own troops. The very gallant affair at Ghizni must greatly confirm the impression of the hopelessness of his attempts at resistance, and it may be believed that he will speedily become as powerless as the former chiefs of Candahar, who are now without resources or friends."

A letter from Shikarbad, of 3d August, states, that "The chiefs, with their military followers, are flocking in by thousands. No better commentary on the feeling regarding Dost Mahomed Khan could be given than the fact of his having been able to induce only 300 out of 12,000 men to accompany him. Capt. Outram and seven other officers accompany the pursuing party. The Shah's reception at this place was equally gratifying as at Candahar, though the enthusiasm was not so boisterous. The Affghans have not yet recovered from their astonishment at the rapidity with which Ghizni fell into our hands, nor up to this moment will they believe how it was effected. This morning we received intelligence of Dost Mahomed's flight towards Bamian; for several days past many of his former adherents had been joining the king. Since this morning thousands of Affghans have been coming in to tender their allegiance to his majesty, who is in the greatest spirits at this pacific termination to the campaign, and says that God has now granted all his wishes.

"Few armies have made so long a march in the same time that the army of the Indus has done. The country is every day improving. The road from Candahar to where we are now encamped lies in a continued valley, seldom stretching in width above two miles—cultivation on each side of the road, and numberless villages nestling under the hills."

News from Cabul to the 23d August mentions the escape of Dost Mahomed, and the return of the force sent to pursue him. Dost Mahomed was only forty koss in advance of his pursuers, when, from the knocked-up state of men and horses, a halt was declared; Meer Hajji Khan Kakur, who commanded the body of Affghans that accompanied the party, seems to have acted a double part, at first refusing to march by night, then conniving, it is supposed, at the desertion of the guides, thus leaving our gallant friends in a most precarious situation. In spite of the fatigue already suffered, a further pursuit was determined upon, when the Meer, plainly, and perhaps with truth, told them, if they should overtake the fugitive, not a man would survive to carry the tale to camp; for it was just as probable that his own men would join Dost Mahomed and turn upon our troops as not. With this very pleasing prospect in view, it was decided in a council of war, that after a further halt of three days to recruit themselves, it would be more expedient to return to camp. The natives felt the effect of the march severely; for in the hurried manner in which they were sent off, they had no time to snatch at bag, baggage, or cooking pot; yet not a murmur escaped them. The officers fared but little better.

The citizens of Cabul are described as rude, unpolished, and filthy; all go about the town armed, and think nothing of shoving the Sahib Log out of their way!

His Majesty, Shah Sooja, is a good deal occupied in establishing an order of knighthood "of Khorasan," it is said, and he has already had the die of a handsome

medal struck, for the capture of Ghizni. The commissioned officers present on that memorable occasion will receive gold medals, and the non-commissioned and privates silver ones.

The most daring robberies are nightly committed in camp, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. The thieves are supposed (for none of them have been caught) to be Pathans of this part of the country, and they are more expert in their calling than the thieves in and about either Meerut or Kurnaul. During one night they completely gutted the tent of an officer of the Bombay artillery, and carried off on a camel, which they brought with them for the purpose, his camel trunks to a spot a couple of hundred yards in advance of a guard of the Royals, where the trunks were forcibly broken open and rifled of their contents! A subaltern officer of the Lancers, who was sleeping in a small tent close to his guard, had a pair of loaded pistols taken from under his head, without having been at all disturbed!

Dr. Harland, who is now in the city, was cruelly tortured by Dost Mahomed some time prior to the troops nearing Cabul, in the vain hope of inducing the worthy doctor to disgorge superfluous wealth; but the doctor had none to disgorge!

At Ghizni, several guns, much grain, and other supplies, and about eight hundred horses, were captured in the fort. The horses were sold by outcry, and realised Rs. 44,000: the guns are, together with those captured at Urgundee (twenty-five in number), to be made over to his Majesty Shah Shooja, and the grain and other supplies will be purchased by the commissariat. Capts. Keane, A.D.C. to Sir John, has been nominated prize-agent for the staff, Lawrence, of the 2d cavalry, for the Bengal, and Swanson, of the 19th N.I., for the Bombay division. The prize purse, after all the gatherings, will prove but a poor one indeed. It is said that a captain's share of the spoil will amount to only Rs. 400.

It is rumoured that one brigade of infantry, consisting of one European and two native regiments, one regiment of native cavalry, and one troop of Bengal horse artillery, will remain during the winter in Affghanistan, and be, in all probability, cantoned at Julalabad, a town situated half-way between Cabul and Peshawur, and having much less elevation than the former.

Cabul stands 6,500 feet above the sea; a pass nine miles on this side of Ghizni, 9,500; Ghizni, 8,300; and Mukhoor, a large village five marches south of Ghizni, on the Candahar road, 7,100. The degree of cold at Cabul during the night, at this season of the year, far exceeds that of Simla; but the thermometer, during the hottest hour of the day, stands generally as high as ninety or ninety-one degrees. —*Delhi Gaz., Sept.* 11.

The natives seem orderly and well-disposed, but the Kuzzilbashes are ill-affected, and from their numbers may be powerful enemies, unless strictly watched. It is said they can bring into the field an army of ten thousand men, armed and equipped. They resemble the Mamelukes in evil qualities, and are disliked and feared by all the respectable Affghans. Dost Mahomed had spared no pains in fortifying the Bala Hissar, and expected Ghizni to hold out two years at least.

The country around Cabul is a perfect paradise now, and the climate delightful. They talk of severe winters. "Speaking in the most unbiassed way," says a letter-writer, "I should say the Shah is most decidedly popular. I see daily instances of it: the acts of Dost Mahomed proclaim him to have been a decided tyrant and oppressor. His popularity was only with a certain proportion of his army that he paid, and with certain favourites whom he had, upon whom he was lavish of money. He screwed the ryots very much, and his measures were arbitrary in the extreme. All this is deduced from facts." —*Ibid.*

Extract from a letter, dated Cabul, 12th August: —

"It is now settled that our first brigade of cavalry under Sale, the 2d cavalry, and camel battery, and Timings' troop of horse artillery, are to remain here, and the rest of the troops now here to return to their destinations—the Bombay troops next month, and ours early in October. The former will go *viâ* Candahar and Khelat, and bring Mehrah Khan to his senses, or dispossess him of his country. Our second brigade will also remain, for the present, where it is, and will not return to Hindustan for another year at soonest. A regiment of N.I. from the second brigade, and the company of European artillery, will, for the present, be stationed at Candahar.—*Englishman, September* 20.

Letters from Cabul mention the death of Brigadier Arnold, and that Col. Persse had been nominated to succeed him in the command of the brigade, which gives the command of the 16th Lancers to Major Cureton.

Private letters from Delhi, dated 5th inst., state, "we have just heard that Sir John Keane has resigned the command of the Indus army in disgust."

A letter from Cabul of 18th August says, that the reported popularity of Shah Shooja is incorrect, and that he can only be maintained on his throne by British bayonets.

Dost Mahomed escaped with about two

thousand men, determined to resist with him. It is said the army is to advance into Balk.—*Hurk., Sept.* 18.

It is confidently stated that Mr Macnaghten is to remain at Cabul for twelve months, and that Mr. R. Bird, of Allahabad, will officiate as Lieut.-Governor of Agra, on Lord Auckland's return to the presidency.—*Ibid., Sept.* 25.

When we first had occasion to notice Sir John Keane's despatch from Ghizni, we remarked the extraordinary disproportion between the numbers killed on the side of the assailants and on that of the besieged and expressed some apprehension, deduced in part from the peculiar language used in certain paragraphs, in which more was meant, apparently, than reached the eye, that the usages of civilized warfare had not been so strictly observed as they ought to have been. It has been supposed, too, that so conscious were the authorities of something wrong, that every possible precaution was taken to prevent officers communicating to their friends or the press the scenes that occurred; and undoubtedly we never recollect, on the fall of a fortress of such mark as Ghizni, so few private letters being published. But be this silence accidental or designed—be the supposition in question erroneous or correct—we have at last something more tangible to pass our comments upon than the phraseology of Sir John Keane. A letter, purporting to be written by an officer of the army of the Indus at Ghizni, and an eye-witness of the facts stated, addressed to the *Agra Ukhbar*, contains the following passage, which, if true, will condemn to eternal infamy all concerned in such barbarous atrocities; and if not true, as we most sincerely hope may be the case, ought to bring condign punishment on the head of the skulking slanderer, who has thus traduced men, hitherto reputed most brave and honourable:—

"All I can say is, that any troops could have done us great mischief, as we were scattered and confined by baggage; but the enemy have never taken advantage of our mistakes, and they did not make their appearance until the next morning, when a few horsemen and about five hundred infantry were seen on the hills in rear of our camp on the Cabul road; and though the advance party were driven back and lost their standard, two other parties retained their ground, but several were killed and twenty-five were taken prisoners, all of whom the Shah ordered to be shot; and in a British camp this savage scene took place, of course with the sanction of Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, who, I trust, will have to answer for it to their country as well as to their God. But this Spanish mode of punishment did not stop here: the next morning, July 23d, before day-break, the storm took place, one of the gates having been blown open with bags of powder, and Ghizni was carried with little loss (about 200 killed and wounded), owing to the talents of Capt. Thompson and the courage of Col. Sale. Orders were given for all to be put to death, but the chief soldier of the army was aware that the private soldiers had more feeling than to do this; for he added, 'I know that British troops will not act in such a way;' and he might have known, too, it was not the custom of Britons to shoot their prisoners of war, or allow them to be murdered by a monster. Yet one man, named Wooley Mahomet, who, I am told, was the standard-bearer and half-brother of the Dost, was shot by Sir John Keane's orders, for having held out after the fort was taken; and another man, the nazir, was made over to Shah Shooja, and was ordered to be shot by this 'king of shreds and patches,' this pauper prince, this miserable mendicant."

It will be seen there is no mincing of the matter here: a charge, directly affecting the character of Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten as men of honour and humanity, as British officers in the confidence of the Governor-general of India, is openly and distinctly made; and we do consider that these gentlemen, as well as Lord Auckland, are bound to satisfy the British and Indian public, that the accusation is utterly and absolutely false. The former cannot plead the anonymous character of the letter as an excuse for not noticing it, because it is obvious no military man could avowedly address a newspaper in this country without exposing himself to imminent risks; and it is clear that the writer is, what he represents himself to be, an officer, concealing his name only from professional considerations. We hold, therefore, that they owe it to themselves to meet this charge as unhesitatingly as if preferred against them in any court of law or honour whatever. —*Hurkaru, Sept.* 16.

Candahar, Aug. 3.—Nothing interesting has lately occurred here, with the exception of the arrival of the 43d N.I., from Quetta, in Shawl, with one troop of the Shah's horse artillery, and the *débris* of the convoy, which left Shikarpore two months ago, with 4,500 camels. You have already heard of the dreadful sufferings endured by it. Capts. Manning and Seaton, two of the lucky survivors, describe the sensation produced by the withering deadly simoom, as beyond expression painful; all those who were exposed to it have cast their skins like snakes. After a few days' halt at Quetta, they started on the 14th July, under escort of the 43d N. I. The poor camels were

completely worn out and exhausted from over fatigue and want of food, and on the first short march, some forty or fifty were left on the road. Towards the end of the march, the path runs past the base of a range of mountains, famed as the residence of a nest of Kakurs, who have harassed every column which has passed: numbers of savages were seen, with their matchlocks, hiding amongst the rocks and ravines, and a few shots were fired by them at the stragglers in the rear; but in consequence of the corps halting close to the hill, from the road being blocked up with the Shah's guns, the Kakurs were intimidated, and did not attempt to *loot* the convoy. On the second march, nothing particular occurred; but, on the third, a party of Buneahs and commissariat people bringing out ghee, &c. from Quetta to the camp, were attacked in the evening, within a mile of the ground, numbers of them cut to pieces, and the whole of the property *looted*. During the next three or four marches, nothing remarkable took place, except several camels being stolen, and a party of horsemen cutting through the convoy whilst passing a dense jungle, and carrying off a few of the Shah's camels with their loads. On the 21st, the convoy at daylight entered the defile leading to the Kojuk Pass; the hills on each side were occupied by crowds of armed men, who allowed the corps to go on very quietly a-head, but, as soon as it was out of sight, commenced firing on the convoy and rear-guard. The regiment had by this time got to the foot of the pass, where it halted, and as soon as the firing was heard, Col. Stacy sent back the grenadier company under Major Hart, to drive the Ajukzies; on their return they found them down on the road in hundreds, busy plundering the camels which had fallen; a volley or two soon set them to flight, the jemadar and several of the sepoys were wounded, and one of the dooley bearers with the rear-guard shot dead through the head; several of the suwars were also severely wounded, but they had decidedly the worst of the affair, the grenadier company and rear-guard putting at least twenty of them *hors de combat*. As soon as the rear-guard came up, the robbers began to make their appearance on the heights surrounding the camp, and from the tents you could perceive them deliberately taking their aims, and firing on the convoy; but parties of sepoys were sent up all the commanding heights, who soon dislodged them, and drove them from their positions. The convoy was obliged to halt all night at the foot of the pass, to enable the men to drag on the guns, and during the whole night an incessant firing was kept up between our men and the Ajukzies on the neighbouring heights. The next day was occupied in getting the guns and baggage across the ghauts, and the rear-guard did not come in till the morning of the 16th; whilst crossing the ghauts, parties of our sepoys occupied all the heights, and all round them, on the surrounding hills, out of gun-shot, might be seen the Ajukzies in hundreds, and many of them on horseback; but, seeing the precautions taken, no attempt was made to attack the convoy, and only a luckless barber was killed, and a few followers wounded. After a halt at the foot of the hills, the convoy had a long and wearisome march of twenty-five miles before they could find water. The cattle were so done up, that although the latter was brackish and bad, they were obliged to remain there two days more. The first day, a suwar was cut to pieces, and the head of an Affghan, reported to have been concerned in his death, was brought into camp by the local horse. On the second day, whilst they were on the point of marching, a party of horsemen came down to the water-course where a number of unarmed men were drinking, and took their revenge by cutting to pieces a sepoy of the 43d, and one of the bildars. After this all went quietly, and the convoy reached here on the 2d of August, having lost from 500 to 600 camels on the march. The 37th regiment goes on to-morrow with the convoy, and the 43d remains to garrison Candahar, Col. Stacy commanding the garrison."

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjaub.—Affairs in the Punjaub are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Clerk and Capt. Osborne, military secretary to the Governor-general, had arrived at Lahore, on a congratulatory mission to Kurruck Singh. The two sons of Runjeet are said to be "very loving." A report (founded upon a native letter from Umritsur) that Shere Sing had been murdered at the instigation of Dhian Sing, the chief mooktear, is contradicted. It is said, that immediately after the death of Runjeet, an agent from Shere Sing, a sheik, calling himself Colonel Mohun Lal, waited on the Governor-general with the avowed object of sounding his lordship, regarding the succession to the Lahore guddee. He was also charged with letters of instruction to the principal official men about his lordship, with a similar purpose. He received no encouragement.

The Lahore *Ukhbars* report, that Shere Sing, on being apprized of the serious illness of his father, the late Maha Raja, made haste to pay him his last dutiful respects, but he could not arrive

until his remains had been consumed. Immediately on his arrival at Lahore, he sent word to his brother, Kurruck Sing, who despatched Rajahs Suchet Sing and Heera Sing to meet and bring the prince into his presence. Shere Sing, on his way to Kurruck Sing, happened to cast a glance on the spot where the corpse of his deceased father was burnt, and fell into most profound lamentation. The above rajah had recourse to philosophical exhortations, observing that human life was like an impression on the surface of the water, &c., which had their desired effect, for the prince was much consoled. Shere, on being introduced into the presence of his elder brother, the reigning prince, fell prostrate at his feet, imploring in the most humble manner forgiveness for his past misconduct. Rajah Dhian Sing (the Dewan) interceded on his behalf, by saying that thousands of Shere Sing's offences had been pardoned by the late Maha Rajah, and he hoped that the same indulgence would be extended to the penitent prince by his successor. Kurruck Sing raised the head of the prince from his feet, and gave him every possible assurance of kind treatment, and strongly enjoined him not to be apprehensive of any thing cruel or unkind from him.

Thirteen days after the dissolution of the Maha Raja, Kurruck Sing sat at the public durbar, and devoted his attention to affairs of state. The first thing he did was to direct Rajah Dhian Sing to write perwannas to the nizam or superintendent of the affairs of Cashmere and Moultan, enjoining them to continue to discharge the important functions of their sacred trust with the same zeal and uprightness, as during the reign of the departed Maha Rajah. The treasurer of the state was directed to put at the disposal of Modhoo Sodun Pundit, the sum of Rs. 20,000, for the purpose of its being distributed among the brahmins and priests of Lahore and Umritsur. Shere Sing likewise caused some thousands of rupees to be given in alms to the poor about the place where the late Maha Rajah's corpse was burnt. A mandate was directed to Sumdoo Cashmerian, authorizing him to dispose of the goods deposited in the Fort of Govind Ghur for a long period of time, and to keep the proceeds thereof under his safe custody.

An urzee from Nownehal Sing arrived, stating that he was at Peshawur to execute his highness's commands, and that Col. Wade called every day to see him; and whenever that kind-hearted officer found him shedding tears, in lamentation of the recent melancholy event in their family, he used to wipe his tears with his own hands, and did every thing to console him for their severe loss.

A letter from Peshawar, in the *Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 1. gives the following intelligence of Col. Wade and his little party: "We are still at Peshawar, where and in which we have been for the last four months. We cannot guess the probable period of our departure, though we would fain wish it at hand. We have not been altogether idle during the time. We erected stockades, from one of which we treated the Khyburrees to some shots, their matchlock balls reaching us from a neighbouring height. No Nehal Sing is at Peshawar, and with his army is encamped on the opposite side of the town. The Moslem population would gladly rise, but they are awed by the presence of so large a Sikh army. The Sikh auxiliary force, composed of 5,000 Musulmans, are encamped on our left, at a distance of 1½ miles. Gen. Ventura commanded them; but on the death of Runjeet he proceeded to Lahore, and another French officer has taken his place."

Letters from Col. Wade's mission, at the camp Koulouz, were dated the 9th July, ten miles east of the Khybur Pass. The Colonel's British force consisted of the 4th troop 2d brigade native horse artillery, two companies of the 20th, and the same number of the 21st regiment of N.I., only four hundred fighting men in all, with thirteen, however, of our officers altogether; but there were a great many irregulars, such as Khyberies and others, who had been picked up and entertained for the service and support of Timoor, the son of Shah Soojah. Some skirmishing seems to have taken place, a sort of guerilla warfare.

Col. Wade has had a sharp engagement with a body of Khyburees, in which the two companies of the 20th regt. N.I. with him suffered severely, having had several men killed. The two companies of the 21st, also with him, escaped with one wounded.

Another letter dated from the camp beyond the Khybur Pass, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, August 21, states that Lieut. Col. Wade, with Shazada Timoor and his party, supported by a strong force of Mahomedan auxiliaries, furnished by the Sikh government, captured the fort of Alli Musjid (a small Kutcha fort, with bastions, garrisoned with 170 men), in the Khybur Pass, on the night of the 26th of July: the place having been attacked during the day, and evacuated at night by the garrison. Since then, Col. Wade has obtained entire command of the Pass; and by the last accounts, of the 7th of August, was encamped beyond its western extremity. The country had generally acknowledged the authority of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and supplies were brought in abundance to Col. Wade's camp. An advance movement would be made within a day or two to

Jelalabad, from which place Mahomed Ukhbur Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, who was stationed there, had fled.

The stories which have appeared in the newspapers, of the Sikhs having abandoned Col. Wade at Peshawur, are wholly without foundation; in fact, Koonwer No Nehal Singh, son of the Maharaja Kurruck Singh, had remained honourably at his post in Peshawur, notwithstanding many inducements which were held out, after the death of his grandfather, to call him to Lahore; and he has done so, for the sole purpose of fulfilling the obligation of the Sikh durbar to the British Government. The aid afforded by the Sikh troops, particularly their Mahomedan contingents, has been most cordial and effective.

Scinde.—Government has been put in possession of a private correspondence carried on between some of the chiefs of Scinde and Dost Mahomed Khan, which expresses the readiness of the Scindians to assist the ruler of Cabul. This information was obtained through the activity of Lieut. Codrington, commanding one of Shah Soojah's irregular regiments at Shikarpore.—*Agra Ukhbar, July* 18.

The anxiety felt, respecting the supposed dubious intention of the Ameers of Scinde, may be set at rest; they have at last ratified the treaty as *revised* by the Governor-general.—*Englishman, Aug.* 14.

The treaty concluded by Col. Pottinger with the Ameers of Scinde concedes every thing this Government demanded: Karachee to remain British property, the navigation of the Indus to be entirely free, the maintenance of the contingent force to be quite unrestricted as to locality; in short, every thing needful to establish our power firmly in the country. —*Bomb. Cour., Aug.* 31.

The murderers of the late Captain Hand have been delivered up for justice by the Ameers; among the number is a Fakeer or holy man, who commanded the party, and the Rob Roy of the Beloochees, Sci Con or Saib Con, has had the effrontery to make intercession for this man, being his relation, which has of course been all in vain. Upon a personal interview with Col. Spiller, Con insinuated that the deed was perpetrated at the instigation of the Ameers, and that now, in trying to make it appear otherwise, they are actuated by some interested or cowardly feeling. He alleged that he had never issued orders to deprive a British officer or soldier of life, and he expressed a wish to be taken with his followers into our service, promising to keep Lower Scinde in order. When asked if he had not stolen camels from Sir John Keane, he responded "yes, but that Sir John had stolen sheep and goats from him."

Nepaul.—Many contradictory reports are in circulation respecting the designs of the court of Catmandoo, and of the intentions of the Government of India towards it. Meanwhile, disorder seems to prevail there, and a native reports that the chiefs and most of the people were much dissatisfied and disgusted with the present sta e of affairs, and were praying that the Ferringees might take Nepaul this year; that if they would but send a small force, they might depend on two-thirds of the chiefs and Nepaulese army going over to them on the first opportunity, and that when he left Nepaul, confiscations and floggings were the order of the day among the unfortunate Thappa chiefs.

Mr. Hodgson, the Nepaul Resident, in a private letter, speaks very decidedly of the hostility of the Nepaulese, and their determination to attack us after the Terace is passable.

Tibet.—There is mention of a rebellion in eastern Tibet, and that the Viceroy's troops have been beaten by the rebels of Poonu.

Jodpore is positively to be invested, whatever concession the rajah may make. The Governor-general has prudently determined to receive Maun Singh's submission with a force at his gates. A demonstration, under the direction of Brigadier Reid, is immediately to be made against the town of Meerta, from which an important effect was expected. Majors Dixon, Foster, and Maling, are to support Brigadier Reid by a simultaneous movement from different quarters on Meerta, without, however, forming a junction with him. Maun Singh has made no preparations for resistance.—*Agra Ukhbar Aug.* 24.

A field force has been directed to assemble, composed of troops on the Bengal establishment at Nusseerabad, for the purpose of attacking Jodpore. It consists of four squadrons of native cavalry, one troop of horse, and two and a-half companies of foot artillery, with six regiments of N. I., and two companies of sappers and miners: the whole being commanded by Major-Gen. R. Hampton. Lieut.-Cols. Rich, of the 22d, Wild, of the 30th, and Graham, of the artillery, are appointed brigadiers for field service. Brigadier Kennedy will command the cavalry.—*Bomb. Times, Sept.* 8.

Maun Sing has been a sort of prisoner in his own capital, and whilst the Naths have ruled the roast, and plundered the country, the chiefs, who were despoiled of their wealth and lands, took to plundering, and invited all the brigands of Rajwarra to join them; these bands of robbers at length had their regular beats or districts, with conventional rules, which they never violated, verifying the old saying, that "there is honour among thieves." These worthies fairly put a stop to all commerce and traffic, whilst

the government servants took them under their protection for the consideration of a chout as their share of such plunder as these brigands should collect. The Bedawats of Beekaneer, and the Larkhanees of Marwar, as well as Meenas of Jeypore, all seem to have adopted this system, with success to themselves, and ruin to their country.—*Delhi Gaz., July* 17.

The town of Pallee, in Marwar, was taken possession of on the 27th ult. by the Joudpore Legion, consisting of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and two guns, and the Beawr corps. No resistance was offered, although the enemy had ten guns and 600 or 700 men in the town. Meerta also fell on the same day to the 72d and 22d regiments of N. I., with two squadrons of the 9th cavalry and light field battery, and Pindwarrah was about to be taken by Major Forster's brigade. The light detachment from Nusscerabad, the Joudpore Legion, Beawr corps, and Major Forster's brigade, were to push on immediately in advance to Joudpore. Lutchmun Sing is reported to have fled from Joudpore.—*Englishman, Sept.* 10.

From Meerta we learn that the division has been there since the 25th ult. doing nothing, and every one thinks that the campaign will be a bloodless one, as Maun Singh is stated to have declared that he will make no opposition. Most of the Naths have taken themselves off with immense plunder. The junction of the large force at Nusscerabad, with that at Meerta, appears now very improbable. The natives say, that all the fighting gentry of the country are flocking to Joudpore, where they are entertained as soon as they arrive, and other preparations secretly made for opposing us.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept.* 11.

Lieut. C. Douglas, recently attached to the artillery at Agra, and now in progress to Joudpore, had occasion to enter a village on the line of march, when he was assaulted by the zumeendar sword in hand, and wounded. The lieutenant returned the attack by passing his sword through the body of his outrageous assailant, and killing him on the spot.

Ajmere.—Reports are prevalent at Ajmere, that emissaries have been sent by the Ameers of Scinde to Beekaneer, and that they have been privately received in a most favourable manner. It is also rumoured that the intriguing minister of that state, who was pretty well known in Delhi when Sir E. Colebrooke was resident here, is secretly the prime mover of some of the intrigues now being carried on between the states of Scinde, Jodpore, Beekaneer, and Jeypore; but that his talent and address have hitherto concealed his schemes, and no suspicion apparently rests upon him, at least on the part of the European authorities.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug.* 21.

EXCERPTA.

A society is forming entitled "The Native Christian Protection Society," the object of which is to watch over and defend native Christians from the tyranny of their native masters; the cruelty of the zemindars in particular, it is said, is carried to the last extreme of brutality against their Christian tenants.

The *Water Witch*, despatched in July, took the following number of letters from hence: Calcutta letters, 3,532; Mofussil ditto, 867; Newspapers, &c., 1,291; total, 5,490; to which should be added the Government despatches, which alone were two or three men's loads.

The *Englishman*, July 17th, states that many applications for civil service annuities had been received, and that eight or nine more were expected before the 1st of August, the latest date on which applications can be received. The following are the civil servants to whom the six vacant pensions of the current year have fallen: Messrs. H. M. Turnbull, W. Braddon, F. C. Smith, W. Cracroft, A. Trotter, and H. T. Prinsep. Those disappointed are Messrs. J. Trotter, R. W. Maxwell, the Hon. R. Cavendish, W. Wilkinson, and C. Phillips. The *Courier* states that much anxiety has been evinced by several other gentlemen wishing to claim, respecting these annuities, and as to the probability of the reduced payments being continued for another year or longer: a senior Mofussil member, delaying to send in his application to the last moment, was cut out by reason of his election having come in after the twelfth hour—appropriations of the annuities in question having been previously made.

It is reported by the *Englishman*, that the home authorities are about to allow nine annuities per annum, but then no refund of excess subscription will be made to those who apply for annuities after the present year.

The Rajah of Bughat is dead, and leaving no heir, his territory lapses to the Company. This makes the third hill state which has fallen, from a similar cause, into the possession of the British this season.

The *Hurkaru*, Aug. 5, states that, "Two or three nights ago, an attempt was made to destroy the arsenal in the fort by fire; a large barrel of tow and tar was placed under the staircase, and set fire to; the smoke was seen by a sentry, who gave the alarm in sufficient time to anticipate the danger: this is the second attempt of the same nature that has been made within these last two months. Of the con-

spirators no discovery has yet been made, nor is there even a suspicion of the guilty party."

The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Sir John Keane has declared his determination of sending a circular letter to all the officers with the army of the Indus, calling upon them individually to state whether they were or were not the authors of certain letters which have appeared in the public journals.

Company's paper, to the extent of about Co.'s Rs. 13,000, has been abstracted from the Government Agency Office, and pledged, under forged endorsements, to the Bank of Bengal, which, at the expiration of the term of the loan, sold the paper to different parties: it is impossible to attach suspicion any where in particular.

The Insolvent Court (August 17) set aside an order of adjudication obtained against Brijonauth Baboo, formerly a zemindar, as a merchant and trader, at the instance of a creditor, as not coming within the Act. The insolvent stated that, from the year 1813 till 1834, when, he failed, he had traded "only in indigo, which, with a single small exception, was made at his own factories." This, it was held, did not constitute him a trader.

Col. Young has retired from the law commission.

On the 15th August, a brahmin youth, named Koylas Chunder Mookerjee, was baptised at the mission house of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen, and upwards of one hundred students of the Assembly's school. The youth is about eighteen, and received his English education at this institution. He is said to have declared his faith in Christianity upwards of three months since, and to have in consequence incurred the displeasure of his friends and relatives, who left nothing untried to prevent the event taking place. They had for some time put him under lock and key, and allowed him to have communication with nobody, without any effect. They then sent him home to the interior, where he had been closely watched for two months, when he managed to effect his escape to Calcutta, where he found shelter in the house of a rev. gentleman, and continued to live with him up to the day of his baptism.

The Rev. C. G. Driberg, of Barripore, applied, under the following circumstances, for the assistance of the Foujdary Court at Allipore. On the 6th August, Rajchunder Bonnerjee, nephew of Bhyrub Bonnerjee, zemindar, residing at Saston, gave up his brahminical thread, and declared his readiness to put himself under the reverend gentleman's instructions, with the view of being received into the Christian church. His relatives, however, were in a rage, and Mr. Driberg feared they would take the young man away by force from the mission house. Mr. Driberg being in a heathen village, without any other European to whom he could look for assistance, and placing no reliance on the darogah of the station, who he had been given to understand had pledged himself to espouse Bhyrub Bonnerjee's cause against his nephew, being himself a brahmin, begged the magistrate would take measures to prevent any violence or disturbance. The darogah was ordered to prevent a breach of the peace.

An application was made, by a native resident of Bishop's College, on behalf of another Hindu convert, who had actually been carried away by force. The magistrate sent the nazir to liberate him.

The certificates of surrender of the opium delivered up to Capt. Elliot have been made a marketable commodity here. The *Hurkaru* of August 22 says: "The *Opium Scrip* was put up for sale yesterday, and went off briskly, at Rs. 365 per chest! At first, bidders held back, and at one time no more than Rs. 180 a chest was expected; but after the lapse of ten or fifteen minutes, bidders became animated, and it soon rose to the price stated. There was a goodly attendance of natives, Jews, Armenians, and Europeans. The Jews in particular seemed to interest themselves much in the result of the sale."

A Proclamation from the President in Council, dated 31st July, directs Upper Assam to be united to Bengal.

The Governor-general has notified that a post communication has been established, through the Punjaub and Kyber Pass, between British India and Affghanistan.

The subaltern commanding the company of artillery, proceeding from Agra to Jodpore, halted about seven miles from the barracks, declining to continue his march on the Sunday (through reverence for the day), and some of the men, availing themselves of the opportunity of revisiting the station, obtained spirits, drank to excess, and two were found dead near Morakhur, victims of drunkenness. The camp, says the Agra paper, on the Sunday presented a melancholy scene of disorder and inebriety.

Lord Auckland was expected to leave Simla the beginning of November, for Agra, which he was to reach on the 5th December.

The *Courier*, of September 3, says: "The demand for freight this morning (by the iron boat to leave on the 9th for the Upper Provinces) was immense; 18,000 feet were wanted, whereas only

800 were available. At the sale which took place in consequence, the prices ran from Rs. 4, as. 10, per foot, to Rs. 6, as. 12, which is equal to between *thirty and forty pounds a ton!* At this rate it would be cheaper to employ cossids for the transmission of light goods; and the steamers are likely to pay their cost a dozen times over, if such prices as to-day's rates continued much longer, before their hulls are worn out."

Major Ousely has resigned the deputy governorship of the military orphan management. Col. M'Leod, chief engineer, has consented to take upon himself the duties.

The Act for vesting the cognizance of cases of petty larceny in the magistrates of Calcutta, within the limits of the metropolis, has, at length, passed council, with one modification. The term of imprisonment, to which the magistrate was permitted to sentence a criminal, has been reduced from twelve to six months.

An affray took place at Midnapore, on the 2d September. A sepoy of the 24th N. I., had received a beating in the town, in revenge for which a number of sepoys, amounting to thirty or forty, entered the town between eight and nine P. M., armed with swords, bludgeons, and other weapons, and commenced, at the same time, in two different bazars, an indiscriminate attack upon the defenceless inhabitants, sparing neither age, sex, nor infirmity. On the first intimation being received by the authorities, intelligence was immediately despatched to the commanding officer of the regiment, by whom the corps was promptly mustered, and the rolls called. Four men only were found absent, and they accounted satisfactorily for their not immediately responding to the call. On the corps being paraded in presence of the magistrate, several of the offenders, ten in number, were recognized and picked out of the different companies by some of those who had suffered, as being connected with the night attack. Eight sepoys have been committed for trial.

The anniversary of the legal emancipation of the press by Sir Charles Metcalfe (15th September) was not celebrated as usual. Even the *Englishman*, who bears the date of the press liberation as a motto upon its first page, has suffered the fourth anniversary to approach him without a word of welcome or any endeavour to excite the public generally to hail it with festal rites.

A detailed statement of the indigo crop of 1839, up to September 18, makes the amount 120,000 maunds.

The new church, built for the Rev. Christo Mohun Bannerjee, was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta, September 27. The church is to be called Christ Church. It is a pretty little edifice in the Gothic style.

The *Courier*, August 22, says: "It appears by the statements of people just arrived from Pooree, that the pilgrim tax at Juggernauth has not yet been abolished, it having been levied from pilgrims who had resorted to it during the last Ruth Juttra, as regularly as on any other previous occasion."

"A correspondent informs us," says the *Christian Advocate*, "that the practice of enticing away young native widows, and of kidnapping and purchasing young destitute native children, for the vilest bazar purposes, is daily carried on to a considerable extent in Calcutta."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PARAWAS OF TUTOCORIN.

A copy of a petition from certain Parawa traders, (122 in number), of Tutocorin, in Tinnevelly, now residing at Colombo in Ceylon, addressed to Lord Elphinstone, appears in the *Columbo Observer*, June 6. The petitioners state, "that, in addition to all the other taxes levied at Tutocorin, they are subject to a poll-tax, which varies from ½ to Rs. 7 per annum, and is levied on all, both men and women, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years; that the petitioners' caste, from time immemorial, have been professors of the Roman Catholic religion; and they learn from tradition that this poll-tax was originally imposed by their native heathen rulers as a means of persecuting their faith; that this tax (objectionable in itself by being levied on the petitioners' Christian class alone, whilst all others are entirely free from it) is rendered still more obnoxious from being collected by heathens, who, in the first instance, have the assessment of the tax, when an opportunity is afforded them of gratifying the private pique they may happen to entertain against any individual Parawa, as well as their deep-rooted animosity against the entire Christian body, and in the collection of this impost they resort to the most cruel methods to extract it; that the tax is frequently collected on Sundays, as the petitioners are on their way to or from divine worship, when they are stopped, and whatever money they may have about their persons is forcibly taken from them; and if considered necessary, the tax-gatherer and his peons use their whips and sticks to enforce submission; that the petitioners are of a trading class, and in search of livelihood travel to foreign countries, and during their absence, their houses are frequently entered by the tax-

gatherers, their women ill-treated, and their furniture, clothes, and even doors and windows are carried off to pay the demand; that actual torture is resorted to; that, when all minor cruelties are unavailing, the thumb-screw, and standing in the burning sun, with a heavy stone upon the shoulders, are the means used to extract the poll-tax from the persecuted Christian Parawas.

The editor of the *Observer* states that, in confirmation of their assertions, the Parawas brought a large bundle of receipts for the poll-tax, for several years past, which are "written in the Tamul language, upon an *olah*, or leaf, and bear the stamped initials of the collector upon one corner."

The *Madras Spectator* adds a further confirmation, by stating that the editor had seen and conversed with native Christians who had paid the tax, and suffered the oppressions which attended it.

A later paper of the *Spectator* contains a letter from Mr. E. P. Thompson, Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem, and Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, (whose initials are affixed to the receipts.) denying altogether the statements of the Tutocorin Christians as to the imposition of a poll-tax on Christians *alone*; the same Moturpha tax being paid also by Hindoos and Mahomedans, as well as Christians.

HYDRABAD.

Extract of a letter, dated Secunderabad, 17th June: "The Nizam's brother, Sheerazdowla, was conveyed yesterday, under a strong escort of the Nizam's troops, to the fort of Golconda, which I suppose he is to consider his future residence. He would not move an inch at first, and though his palace was surrounded by troops, they, well knowing his romantic bravery, were afraid to seize him. At last, the Resident, General Fraser, went to the Nizam's palace, where were assembled in full durbar the ministers of his highness, and all the most influential nobles of the city, and it was resolved that the prince should be at once secured and confined in Golconda. A deputation was sent accordingly to him, when, seeing that resistance was hopeless, he agreed to give himself up and proceed to Golconda, provided the payment of his pension should be satisfactorily guaranteed. He is described as a very tall fine-looking man, with extraordinary length of arm, which (like Rob Roy's), when extended, reaches below his knee. He was very jealous of proper respect being paid to him, and on that account was seldom seen abroad. His bravery and determination are proverbial here, and the inhabitants of the city, though greatly attached to his person, stood much in awe of him. The report of his turning Wahabee is correct, and he had succeeded in converting a great number to that creed. Whilst his palace was surrounded, no one was allowed to see him. He, however, endeavoured, through one of his servants, to procure intelligence how things were going on, by trying to bribe a young man of the Residency to come to him disguised as a native—he expressed himself very anxious to get a look at the newspapers. The reports of the disturbances are almost all false; there was a row the other day among some Arabs, one of whom was killed in the fray, no uncommon occurrence at this city! A rumour was abroad for some days, that the royal prisoner had escaped, and which caused a considerable stir, until its falsity was discovered. The order to hold the subsidiary force in readiness to march on the city with guns, &c. &c. must have been kept very secret indeed, for I heard nothing about it. It is said that the Nizam, under the apprehension that his brother would give some trouble, requested the Resident to call for some troops, when General Frazer replied, that in the event of the Nizam's own irregular troops not being sufficient, he would order up the Bolarum force." — *Mad. U. S. Gaz., June* 25.

KURNOOL.

The following troops from the garrison of Bellary will move against Kurnool about the 1st September:—a troop of native horse artillery, right wing H.M.'s 13th dragoons, 7th reg. light cavalry, a company of foot artillery, H.M. 39th foot, 39th reg. N.I. An extensive park goes also from Bellary, consisting of four eighteen-pounders and four twelve-pounders. The force will further be increased by the 3d light, and 51st N.I., with a mortar battery from Secunderabad; three companies of sappers and miners, and the 34th light infantry from Cuddapah. The corps will rendezvous either at Adoni or Peddah Cherroo, when Major-Gen. Wilson, C.B., will assume the command of the whole force. The best of the Nawaub's troops are stationed at Parbut, a strong hill-fort some distance from Kurnool.—*U. S. Gaz., Aug.* 20.

There is now no doubt that the discoveries lately made at Hydrabad have so implicated the Kurnool Nawaub, as—when added to his former, and indeed *continued*, very equivocal demeanour—to leave the Madras Government no alternative but that of dispossessing him of his territories.—*Herald, Aug.* 18.

Col. Steele and Mr. Blane, the collector of Cuddapah, proceed as joint commis-

sioners to dictate to the Rajah the terms of submission, on refusal of which the force will move against his fort. The Rajah, it is thought, will submit at once to the ultimatum of the Commissioners, or, even if he be disposed himself to resistance, that the first shot fired will cause the many rich people in his fort, who have large property at stake, to force him to the same issue.—*Spectator, Aug.* 17.

The collection of this large body of troops is suspected to be with a view to some ulterior object, perhaps Burmah.

EXCERPTA.

An experimental brewery has been established at the Neilgherries; but supposing good beer can be brewed there, the expense of carriage from the Neilgherries to the low country would, it is said, be greater than the expense of freight from England.

The Bishop of Madras proceeds to Bangalore, thence to Ceylon, inspecting the Tanjore mission *en route*. His lordship is not expected at Madras until about the middle of December.

The valuable copper mines in the districts of Nellore and Cuddapah, which were the object of a joint-stock company about four years ago, are about to be worked, under the auspices of the Government.

There seems to be a prospect of forming a joint-stock bank at Madras on the same principle as that at Bombay: the Madras authorities seem to be favourable to the attempt. The *Courier* anticipates that a public bank in Madras would lead the way to the early formation of at least—a local insurance company—a steam company for one or more coasters—and a sugar company.

A commission, composed of Capt. Malcolm, assistant resident, Major Armstrong, late commissariat, Secunderabad, and Capt. Hutton, assistant adjutant general at Secunderabad, is sitting to investigate into a conspiracy, similar to the recent affair at Poonah.

A letter from Chittoor states, that a most outrageous assault was lately committed, in that zillah, on a missionary of the London Missionary Society, by a number of brahmins. The reverend gentleman was preaching to some soodras, when the brahmins attacked and threw him on the ground, doing their best to strangle him by placing a stick across his throat, and he was only saved by the exertions of his catechist.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has benefited greatly by the change of air, and was considered quite well. The same system was kept up at Dapoorie as at Parell; Saturday breakfasts once a week by Lady Carnac, and the family were to be seen daily in their drives about Poonah, imparting life and novelty to the scene. The bachelors had given a ball, at which the Governor and his family, Sir H. Fane, Gen. Churchill, and most of the distinguished persons in and around Poonah were present, and which passed off with great spirit. The Governor also held a durbar on the 9th, which was most numerously attended, and, as usual, he delighted the natives by his courtesy and the free use of their own language, always a sure road to favour and popularity. The truth is Sir James thoroughly understands the native character, and to him it is an easy matter to send them away satisfied at all times. "A stranger," says our correspondent, "would almost think it impossible that this place was but lately the scene of an extensive and well-organized insurrection, for so calm does everything appear and so peaceable the inhabitants, that the mind can hardly embrace the possibility or even probability of such an occurrence; and yet such was the case, and only a few days ago, two of the conspirators paid the forfeit of their crime, by the surrender of life itself." Lady Carnac gave her first ball to the society at Poonah on the 15th. —*Cour., Aug.* 20.

SATTARA.

A proclamation, issued by the resident at Sattara, under the authority of the Governor of Bombay, dated Sattara, 5th September 1839, sets forth the reason for the dethronement of the Rajah.

When the British Government was compelled by the hostility of Bajee Rao to declare war against him, a proclamation, dated the 11th February 1818, was issued by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, stating the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative, and that "the Rajah of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Row's hands, will be released, and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as may maintain the rajah and his family in comfort and dignity. Whatever country is assigned to the rajah will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Hon. Company. The revenue will be collected by the government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured. All wuttun and enam (hereditary lands), wursha shuns, annual stipends, and all religious and charitable establishments, will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable." The Rajah of Sattara was, accordingly,

placed on the throne, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between him and the British Government, by which the rajah engaged to hold his territory in subodinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent; engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jagheerdars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons not rendered subject to his authority, and to abstain from all connection or correspondence with them; that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid states and persons, relating to his highness, should be exclusively conducted by the British Government, and that if his highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, such communication should be made entirely through the political agent; finally, as a fundamental condition of the agreement, "that any departure from it on the rajah's part, would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty." Notwithstanding this solemn compact, it has been established to the conviction of the British Government, that the rajah has, for a series of years, held clandestine communications, contrary to the stipulations contained in the treaty; that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government, that he has advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty; and conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance between the two states. Nevertheless, the British Government had resolved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future to act strictly and in good faith according to the treaty, to dismiss from his councils the minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating disunion between the two states; and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the treaty had been established. With this view, the Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Governor-general of India, proceeded in person to Sattara, and having explained to the rajah the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, and having communicated, both verbally and in writing, the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to a compliance with these terms, as the only mode by which relations of amity and friendship with him could be restored. The rajah, after repeated conferences and ample opportunity for reflection, and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences, rejected these conditions, and the British Government being therefore convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a prince who has shewn himself so regardless of a treaty entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, had declared the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the fifth article of the treaty of 1819. The British Government, however, having no views of advantage and aggrandizement, has resolved to invest the brother, and next in succession to the rajah, with the sovereignty of the Sattara state, according to the limits fixed by the treaty. He was therefore proclaimed Rajah of Sattara, under the title of "Shreemunt Maharaj Shahjee Rajey Chutturputtee of Sattara."

The journals of the presidency publish some (rather conflicting) details of the proceedings of the Bombay Government. On the 21st August, the Governor started for Sattara, but returned on the night of the 29th. The *Courier* states, that, on approaching Sattara, it was found that a cordon had been established on the line of boundary, and the Governor was refused an audience by the rajah (which was afterwards admitted to be incorrect), his highness alleging that he meant no personal disrespect, but as his vakeels were in England with the Court of Directors, he did not wish any subordinate visit or interference until the Court's answer was received. The Governor no sooner returned, than immediate orders were issued for the assembling of troops, and 200 men of the 4th Dragoons, 400 men from the depôts of H. M. 2d and 17th regiments, and Bombay European regiment, with some heavy field-pieces, two companies of H. M. 41st regiment, two companies of the 21st N. I., and a detail of the Horse Artillery, with two guns, marched between two or three o'clock in the morning of the 30th, with orders to proceed by forced marches to Sattara. A letter from Sattara states that, on the Governor reaching that place, he found a great number of petty chiefs and rajahs assembled with their followers, on the assumed plea of a visit to the prince, for the purpose of celebrating the coming festival of the Dussera; but as this does not commence till the 17th of next month, it was feared that mischief might be intended in the meantime, and therefore the troops had been despatched to the place of meeting, to preserve order and subdue any unruly spirit that might show itself. Another letter states, that the Governor had an interview with the rajah on the 26th, when Sir James "expressed a wish that he should acknowledge certain intrigues of which he was considered guilty, upon condition of which he should be pardoned; to this, however, his highness would not give his consent, and the Governor was consequently very much displeased." The Governor returned on th-

31st, and interviews and negociations recommenced. The *Gazette*, which is represented as favouring the cause of the rajah, states that, "so far from the rajah having refused an interview to Sir J. Carnac, he visited him according to invitation in person, and conferred with him; and that so far from declining to enter upon a discussion of his affairs with the Governor, he afforded him every opportunity of coming to such an understanding as might bring to a speedy and amicable settlement the differences between the two Governments; that, as the rajah has sent his vakeels to England, it seems very plain that he could not, consistently with this proceeding, make an apology in one quarter, while his agents were negociating in another, even supposing that an apology was necessary, and his guilt fully demonstrated." The same paper further states, "That all the machinations against his highness, on which the proceedings of our Government have been founded, have been clearly traced to a band of villains, a number of whom are now in custody at Sattara, and whose depositions upon oath have been forwarded to our Government. These men, with the connivance and through the treachery of a confidential servant of his highness, obtained the temporary possession of the rajah's seal, which they affixed to a number of papers, most of which have been filled up with conspiracies and intrigues, according to the fancy of these traitors; and some of them have yet the rajah's seal affixed to blank paper. These depositions have been placed in the hands of Government, and the means thereby afforded of tracing the whole of the alleged conspiracies and intrigues of the Rajah to their very source; but no use whatever seems to have been made of them, and the Rajah is still, while such proofs of his innocence are in existence, continued under the ban of treason to our Government. Several of the papers, it is matter of public notoriety, were found upon the person of a conspirator, not many months ago, on the island of Bombay; and two of them were blank, with the Rajah's seal affixed to them, to be filled up probably with some proposal of co-operation with Russia or Burmah, or some one or other of the thousand enemies with whom British India is surrounded." A little before daybreak on the 5th, the time allowed him for the acceptance of the terms having expired without his compliance, the Resident, supported by the 8th regt. N.I., one company of H.M. 41st foot, and the flank companies of the 21st and 25th regts. of N.I. proceeded to the palace and arrested his highness, who surrendered at once, and was sent under an escort of 150 irregular horse and some sepoys, to the village of Nimbgaum, about seven miles from Sattara; and the same morning, Appa Sahib, the ex-rajah's brother, was proclaimed his successor. Bala Sahib, a member of the royal family, and about twenty adherents, followed the palankeen of the dethroned prince from Sattara: it is intended that he should reside at Benares, though some mention Malligaum. The present rajah has no children, and is not to be permitted to adopt; so that the Sattara territory will, at his death, be annexed to the dominions of the Company.

THE DECCAN CONSPIRACY.

On the 29th July, two of the leaders of the Bundwallahs, out of the number condemned at Poona, were executed. The names of the sufferers were Sungajee Gungadhur and Ramchunder Gunnesh. The latter was a brahmin, and one of the principal fomenters of the insurrection. The execution of this sacred rebel has given rise to numerous malignant portents and prodigies of an ominous nature. Hunaimun has since been shaking and sweating. A Mahometan mosque has gotten the palsy, and numbers of people are continually assembling to see it in the shivers. Various disastrous events are prognosticated from the hanging of the brahmin.

Another case of abortive insurrection is now undergoing examination in the Sudder Adawlut. Five persons, of Mahometan and Mahratta extraction, entered a village on the Bheema, and after tying up their horses and looking to their own wants, deputed one or two of their number to corrupt the fidelity of a police peon, who gave information to the patel, and the party was seized.—*Gaz., Aug.* 1.

We have learnt that the tremendous revolutionary explosion, which we lately recorded as having thrown the military at Poona into such awful agitation, was brought about by an old moonshee, a discharged sepoy, and two other poor people, whose worldly means, if all clubbed together, would scarcely suffice to compass the destruction of an old goat. We further understand that the whole fuss arose from their having made use of some silly language at a bharra khana, at the artillery lines. When the cause of their imprisonment was published throughout the bazaar, where they are all known, it was laughed at.—*Ibid., Aug.* 23.

NATIVE MEMORIAL.

We have some reason for believing that the last despatch brought a communication from the Court, elicited by the memorial from the natives against the countenance given by Mr. Farish's government to the missionaries, in which the Court expresses its high disapprobation of such proceedings, and cautions the members of the government to be more careful in this respect for the future.—*Cour. Oct.* 1.

ADEN.

We hear rather unfavourable accounts of the health of the native troops at Aden. It has been reported to us, that a fourth of the sepoys are almost always in hospital, and of a species of complaint that the medical men think can only be effectually removed by change of climate. The Europeans succeed better, both officers and men, though the former, and more particularly the married portion, have been occasional sufferers. The settlement was proceeding tranquilly and prosperously.—*Cour., July* 30.

The commercial prospects of Aden begin to brighten. Two of the most influential and extensive growers of coffee had come down to visit Capt. Haines, and expressed the utmost anxiety to be enabled to dispose of their produce there, rather than at the ports of the Red Sea. Some arrangement was entered into with them, much to their satisfaction, and confident hopes are now entertained that this new trade will take root and flourish in the settlement. We have heard it stated that there is an intention on the part of the Government to alter the present administration of Aden, from a military commandant and resident to an officer holding the rank of lieut.-col., who shall combine in his person the military and civil powers; but many of the residents are of opinion that, for the present at least, it would be advisable not to alter the present system; at all events, not to remove Capt. Haines, who has the confidence of the Arabs and understands their character, until matters are established on a somewhat firmer footing.—*Ibid., Aug.* 3.

COCO-NUT DAY AT SURAT.

Extract of a letter, dated Surat, August 27th.—"Coco-nut day has passed off here in the usual way, only government is said to have kept it on the wrong day, which, some of the brahmins and banyans say, is very inauspicious for this ill-fated city. I have heard it asserted that government took no part in the ceremony. Facts, however, seem to show the falsity of this assertion. Where is the ceremony performed? In one of the offices of the Udalut. Who besides natives are present? European ladies and gentlemen. Who pays for the coco-nuts, &c., used on the occasion? Who defrays the expense of the Sanscrit prayers said to the river on this auspicious day? Who orders out the vessels to manœuvre up and down the river, firing salutes and displaying their colours, &c.? Who orders the guns (about one hundred during the day) to be fired from the castle, and from the vessels in the river? I should suppose the Government or its agents do all this. Till within the last three or four years, the agent for government used to throw the consecrated coco-nut into the river; but during Mr. Sutherland's judgeship, it was transferred to the Nawaub: the reasons for this transfer are left to be conjectured. This proxy system, however, in religious matters, is not uncommon in India. Rich Mahomedans, who do not find it convenient to go to Mecca themselves, get substitutes; and wealthy Shetts, among the Hindoos, send proxies to Benares and other holy places. These proxies are well paid for their trouble. The river began to rise about eight A.M. on Coco-nut Day, just as the first salute was fired, and the flags hoisted ushering in the festival, and notwithstanding the coco-nuts, the Sanscrit prayers, and guns, it continued to rise till night-fall; after which it began to abate, which it has continued to do to the present time, to the great joy of thousands. One native woman, I hear, was drowned in the fresh. The commodore's barge, while engaged in the coco-nut concern, was upset: no lives were lost. The government guns make Coco-nut Day a very noisy day here: were it not for the 'cannons' loud roar,' this day would pass away as quietly as other Hindoo great days generally do."—*Gaz. Sept.* 2.

DESIRE FOR ENGLISH EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Durpun*, signing himself "A Lover of the Progress of Learning," writes in Marathee, as follows:—"Do oblige us by bringing our wants to the notice of government. The people of Nuggur and their children are very anxious to learn English; and for this reason they sent a petition to government on the subject, but have received no answer. They are left helpless; for there is no person here properly qualified to teach the English language, which the people are beginning to feel is the means of giving knowledge. But it is the business of government to satisfy their thirst with the nectar of learning. There are English schools in Bombay, Poona, and Tana, but none in the district of Ahmednuggur. We have therefore petitioned government, who, we hope, will come to a proper decision on the subject, that the people may be civilized."

THE CONVERTED PARSEES.

Dr. Wilson has addressed a letter to the *Bombay Courier* on the subject of the "misrepresentations made in certain quarters, connected with the conversion of the two Parsee youths to whom he lately administered the sacred rite of baptism," which abundantly refutes the loose charges vented against him, especially in the Calcutta *Hurkaru*, the offspring of ignorance or malice, or both. He appears to have

taken the most judicious measures and precautions to prevent misrepresentation. On the charge of bribing or "petting" the youths, he says that no ground for it has been adduced, and he adds: "I must observe, that so difficult do the Parsees find it to account for the conversions on any worldly principles, that not a few of them attribute them to the influence of magic, dispensed by myself, or of some unknown medical specific which I have furtively administered; and that recourse has actually been had by some persons—whether Athorvan or Bedin, I do not here say,—to a countermagic, to destroy the potency of my supposed charms. In the *Durpun* is a story about my encountering and defeating a devil in the jungles of the Northern Konkan, brought forward, I suppose, to explain the past occurrences, and to guard the native community against holding intercourse with me in the time to come! It is a curious circumstance, that the remedy for the infidelity of the youth as to the institutes of Zoroaster, seriously recommended by some of their friends, is not discussion, but a copious potation of *nirang* and the repetition of the *Nioaish*, commencing with the words *Yatha Ahurio*, and which is said to have been often effectual in securing the flight of Ahriman himself. Of this fact I have written proof in my possession." To the accusation of addressing "the very young or the very ignorant," he says: "However unworthy my missionary services may be, they have not been restricted in their objects. I have taught the alphabet to a despised outcast, and Newton's *Principia* to the son of a titled lord. I have met the learned Bhatta, the Jati, the Maulavi, and the Dastur on the arena of public discussion and debate, and my expositions of their systems of error, and which are founded on direct appeals to the *Vedas*, *Puranas*, *Koran*, and *Vendidad*, are still unanswered. I have preached the Gospel from Cutch to Canara, and from the island of Bombay to the plains of Berar, and that in the vernacular dialects of all the intervening provinces. And I have addressed all classes of the community, literally from the prince in the hall of royalty to the beggar on the hill of ashes."

LAW OF INHERITANCE.

One of the greatest causes of the interminable litigious wrangling and disputation that prevails in this country, arises from the law of inheritance. Property is either subject to an endless system of division, or it is administered by the elder branch of a family, for the common good of all the other members *gregatim*. By this system of inheritance, which seems to be an heir-loom from the patriarchal ages, all below its influence are reduced to one common level, and any idea of acquiring distinct social rank and advantages, is completely eradicated. Each one labours in a common cause; and as his exertions are not centred in himself, but merely devoted to a common allotment, they will never be wielded with that acquisitive vigour of mind and body which an individual would employ in the invention of means and prosecution of schemes, to build up his own isolated fortune. The greater part of the civil suits that occupy the time and attention of the Company's judges and magistrates, relate to family disputes, divisions of interests, and partition of property into shares. Large estates are cut down and fractured into so many minute portions, and the dissevered family is again subdivided into so many other groups and families, having their separate common interests and quarrels to support, that, between the effects of cutting out shares, effecting new settlements, and paying law expenses, the general dissevernent and construction of separate interests are speedily overtaken by general poverty, debt, and misery. This is the general fate of all such families as have been divided by internal discord; and it is strictly the consequence of a law or usage, which proscribes all individual efforts, and condemns the exercise of either art or reason, in any mode that would conduce only to private and single advantage. While the influence and authority of this system continues to call forth the spontaneous homage and veneration of the people of this country, we cannot expect them ever to make any perceptible progress in the acquisition of wealth and power, or in social eminence or dignity. The inactivity and indolence, for which the inhabitants of this country are proverbial, and their indifference, or rather disregard, towards the adoption of any plan or measure visibly fraught with benefit to themselves, are wholly owing to the want of these feelings of self-independence, which might be roused by the stimulating influences of such objects, as promised an accession of fortune, and gave hopes of personal advancement.—*Bombay Gazette, July 3.*

ROUTE TO EUROPE BY EGYPT.

The following directions relative to the route *vid* Egypt from Bombay, for a lady, a gentleman, and four children, are contained in a letter published in the *Bombay Times*:—

Clothing.—Two dozen shirts and a few coloured duck dresses, together with one warm woollen suit, and good cloaks, ought to be the amount for you and your children. Mrs. —— will require the

same proportion of linen and warm clothing, with [illegible] two silk dresses. This proportion [illegible] hot season: during the cold, [illegible] light clothing will serve.

Provisions.—Take about two dozen bottles of water, packed in one of your trunks, which the discarding of your Indian apparel will place at your disposal for that purpose. Also pack up about one dozen canisters of preserved meats. Wines, &c. you ought to take from the hotel at Suez, where you will be provided with carriage for the desert. Here they will assure you that water is provided at every stage;—all I shall say is, carry your own with you, and say nothing about it, or you will never drink it. The captain of the steamer sometimes gives passengers water when leaving the ship. Do not depend upon this.

Tents.—There are tents at intervals of about twelve miles. But if you take a middle-sized rowtee, or a bechoba, with you, it will be a comfort to Mrs. —— and the children, because it will enable you to halt where you please. You will find things very comfortable at the tents, with the exception of beds, which are very wretched.

Bedding.—You may easily put up with the small mattresses already in your use (I do not recommend you to burthen yourself with bedsteads), but where you must serve yourselves very much, and often wish for your Indian servants, bad as they no doubt are, you will find two rather thick quilts, each seven feet by three, the most convenient bedding; while such a bed will be found not deficient in softness, the ease with which it can be rolled up, compared with the difficulty attendant on even the same amount of bulk when that is comprised in one mattress, will strongly recommend its use; and, moreover, it possesses a pliancy which will render it very comfortable as a cushion on a camel (should you prefer that to a donkey), or for Mrs. ——'s chair; while, at the same time, should the weather prove cold, it may be wrapped about the legs, feet, and body, during the journey in the desert.

Conveyances.—In the present state of the road through the desert, I advise you not to take a van. Were the road as good as those of Bombay (as it might easily be made with twenty pioneers in one year), the conveyance would be found too heavy for the horses of Egypt; what then must it be when it is considered that the road is as bad as any to be found in the most difficult parts of India! I recommend you to ride upon a donkey; your eldest boy may do the same; the baby will of course accompany Mrs. —— on her chair, or *tonjon* (if you can procure one of the few heavy and lumbering things in use), and the two other children may be placed on a chair carried by donkeys, either together or separately. If you can get the *tonjon*, perhaps it might accommodate the two children, along with Mrs. —— and the baby. It is carried by camels.

Improvements in Conveyances.—Perhaps the generality of ladies would prefer the small chair which is carried on donkeys, as presenting a less terrible eminence. The donkeys are pretty sure-footed, but camels are considered more so, in this part of the world. The conveyance in question is by no means, at present, so perfect as it might be made: it is greatly to be wished that the steam committee would turn its attention to the subject. A friend of mine suggested the advantage which would accrue if, instead of the present thick bamboo for shafts on each side of the chair, the shafts were composed of laths of the bamboo, bound tightly together with gut, as in the bamboos used by porters in India. Now, if in addition to the above improvement, light *tonjons* were constructed, the conveyance for a country like Egypt might be pronounced the most perfect deviseable. These should be covered with quilted cotton cloth, having openings on all sides, and capable of being entirely closed up, if necessary.

Bungalows.—It is the habit to speak of the route as being "thoroughly opened," "established," and the like; indeed, I observed in a paper, that "the bungalows were completed;" but, on coming through the desert, I saw one scarcely half raised, and no others whatsoever. I observe now (by the papers) that a bungalow has been built near Suez. I do not believe it, and I hope you also will be sceptical until you see it.

Caution not to expect too much.—The route "*is* opened and established;" and it is both to a wonderful extent, considering the untoward nature of the means and appliances which Egypt presents; but let no one be deluded any more by these specious phrases; much remains to be done, much that is made up of little things, and of easy and ready accomplishment. One must enter a desert in order to learn the thousand petty conveniences which daily habit make matters so much of course, as to render unobserved the comfort they confer, until their absence presses it upon the attention. Let these be somewhat more attended to. True it is, many things may be dispensed with for a season, provided they cannot be had; but this is by no means the case—they *can* be had, and they therefore *ought* to be had. You know my habits, how simple they are, and will thereby possess a key which will enable you to estimate the force of these observations. Be neither discouraged on the one hand by

them, nor let a too implicit reliance on other statements lead you to expect entire ease in the journey. Do this and you will not experience disappointment, which has a great tendency to exaggerate inconveniences.

Suez.—After the foregoing paragraph, this may not be an improper place to say something about Egypt. Suez is a wretched place, both in respect to scenery and comfort. Hill's hotel here is certainly much better than the generality of *durumsalas;* and if a supply happens to have recently arrived from Cairo, you will not be actually starved; but if no such supply has lately arrived, quit the place forthwith; let not the advantage to you as an invalid induce you to stay for the benefit of its water, which is perhaps quite as good as that of Cheltenham.

Cairo.—Cairo is a familiar word, and the place could not be entirely described if a book were written about it. Hill's hotel here is very good for Egypt. I advise you rather to avoid than meet the English society which Egypt affords; and in saying so, I say as little as well can be said; your own experience will bear me out, free from uncharitableness.

Alexandria.—Alexandria is well provided with hotels. It is a more unpleasant place than Cairo in its aspect, and has fewer *lions;* you will, therefore, regulate your time accordingly.

The Nile.—The boats which ply upon the Nile vary very much as to the order of accommodation which they possess. The ordinary run swarm with vermin; it is therefore very desirable to see them well washed or even *sunk* for a day or so, and by any other mode purified, prior to entering them. The cabins are so small that it is almost impossible for a lady to avail herself of the protection incident to accompanying a family. Mrs. —— would find it rather unpleasant to sail down the Nile with you. Large boats may be had; but it is well to prepare the mind for considerable inconvenience on the Nile. The hope of sailing so soon in a comfortable vessel in the Mediterranean may well buoy one up to undergo a much greater amount of present endurance. Indeed, from Alexandria the route becomes (whether *viâ* France or Gibraltar) a mere trip of pleasure.

Baggage.—Do not trouble the officers of the steam *packets* with any questions relative to baggage, accommodation, or indeed any thing else. They don't like it. Avoid the word which I have italicised, and (if you can) denominate the steamer a *man-of-war!* No; but, joking apart, you will find the most attentive and polite regard to this little vanity insufficient to make them at home with you, or (should I say?) with themselves. There is, in fact, a restless sense of injured dignity about them, which a feeling mind hastens to allay, albeit at the risk of meeting some churlishness in return. I do not say that *passengers* are never to blame for wantonly or ignorantly wounding this prejudice. I do not know sufficiently the merits of the question to decide upon this. All I can say is this: I myself have only witnessed the most polite conduct on the part of passengers, and seen it met by a want of the usual courtesies, when the ignorant apply for information—and that, too (be it observed) to the only persons who can give the information called for. I believe these remarks will be very generally subscribed to by passengers, and even by men of sense among themselves. I have entire respect for the naval service, and feel hurt at beholding gentlemen who, both by talent and education, are well qualified to serve their country in a time of war, hold themselves (for it is they alone who do so), and their highly useful present employment, in low estimation.

While on the present head (baggage) let me advise you to have yours in a compact form, so that you may lose none of it while transferring it from vessel to vessel.

EXCERPTA.

The Supreme Government, in reply to a reference made by the Chamber of Commerce, through the Bombay Government, as to whether the productions of Scinde were entitled to drawback on the re-exportation, on the ground of that country not being included in the terms "Continent of India," have decided that the entire province of Scinde, as of other districts on either banks of the Indus, fall within the terms "Continent of India;" the mountains beyond the valley of that river being the universally recognized boundary of India, and Scinde and the territory north of it being provinces of that country.

A Government post between Bussorah and Beyrout has been organized, and since Nov. last a monthly mail has been regularly conveyed between Bagdad and Damascus, and thence to Beyrout, without any mishap; the average time in performing the journey from Bussorah to Bagdad, being six days; Bagdad to Damascus, ten; Damascus to Beyrout, three; total, nineteen days. An agent will be in waiting at Bussorah during the monsoon months, for the reception and forwarding of the mails, should they come up from Bombay, and he will accompany them as far as Hit.

Pestonjee Manockjee, the editor of the *Jami-Jumsheed*, has announced his intention of publishing Paine's *Age of Reason*.

The weather reports from the Deccan, Konkans, and other districts in the inte-

rior, to the beginning of August, announce that a copious supply of rain has fallen throughout the different zillahs, and that "there is every prospect of an abundant harvest, sufficient to dispel every gloomy anticipation which for a while seemed to overshadow the season." The rain has fallen so abundantly in one of the talookas as to injure the crops by causing floods and overflows.

A violent cholera broke out at Pundhurpoor during the fair at that place, in which thousands of people were congregated from all parts of the country. It is stated that hundreds of the poor pilgrims were carried away, and that their bodies were thrown in the Bheema for want of the funeral rites.

Cholera appears to prevail in other parts of the Deccan also.

A prospectus of a new joint stock bank has been published at Bombay, to be entitled "The Bank of Western India." The capital will be twenty lakhs, in 4,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

The crop of opium this season will not be less than 20,000 chests, and there are about 6,000 of last year's crop still remaining in Malwa. The price there is Rs. 676 per chest deliverable in Bombay. In Bombay the price is entirely nominal, shipments by holders are in progress per *Lady Grant.—Times, Aug.* 21.

Ceylon.

At the criminal sessions, which ended on the 8th August, Mr. Henry Glasgow, acting ordnance storekeeper at Colombo, was convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to transportation for seven years; and Mr. Vanderwall, late deputy fiscal, for embezzlement, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Singapore.

For about the last eighteen months, the island of Lombock has been a prey to civil war; its annals have been characterized by an event of the most tragical description. About the beginning of last year, the Goostie, or chief of Mataram, headed a rebellion against the royal authority of Karang-Assam, at that time swayed by a female sovereign. The queen maintained and defended her rights with resolution, protracting the war from month to month, until the successes of her rebellious vassal compelled her to solicit the assistance of the Java government. Before this could be given, she was reduced to extremity, and on the point of falling into the hands of the rebel force. Driven to desperation, she called a council of all her kindred, male and female, and urged upon them the alternative of self-sacrifice, in preference to falling into the hands of their enemies. The proposition received the unanimous consent of all present, and, shutting themselves up together in the palace, the whole, to the number of about fifty, destroyed themselves in the presence of each other, by stabbing themselves or falling on their swords! The Goostie of Mataram, whose rebellion led to this terrible act of self-immolation, did not survive to enjoy the fruits of his success, having himself been killed in the war; and the Rajah Moorah Mattie, the only relative of the late heroic queen left alive, succeeded to the sovereignty of Lombock, which he was allowed to enjoy until, not many weeks ago, the present Goostie of Mataram, following the example of his predecessor, threw off his allegiance, and succeeded in deposing his rightful liege-lord, who is still in arms for the recovery of his lost power. These disturbances have compromised property to a considerable amount belonging to an English mercantile house settled in Lombock, the present *de facto* ruler having thought fit to confiscate all the outstanding debts due to them, on the plea of their having given assistance to the former rulers of the country.—*Sing. F. P., June* 20.

Burmah.

Capt. McLeod, who was left in charge of the residency on the sand-bank at Amerapoora, has been forced, by the waters rising above the floors of his dwelling, to quit the capital, and retire with his whole establishment to Rangoon. This pleasant site for a British ambassador's residence was fixed by king Tharrawaddie; and now the elements have washed him post out of it, this monarch testifies not the least concern at the circumstance. Capt. McLeod was well received at Rangoon by the Woon-duck, and there he has for the present fixed his establishment. The reports of the intentions of Tharrawaddie are contradictory; some accounts represent that he is making great preparations for war; others that the tales of warlike preparations are entirely groundless. The latest accounts received at Madras (August 31) represent that Tharrawaddie has given orders to erect stockades at all parts of the river where ships of war might otherwise command the banks—is purchasing muskets; has ordered the erection of powerful batteries on both sides of the river immediately above Rangoon—and has flown into a rage with the Woon-duck of that place for daring to tell him that he was

unable to obey his commands by blocking up the mouth of the river.

Great activity is said to have been of late going on in collecting men and arms on the other side of the river. What it is all about we know not, but in all probability the idea prevails that, as the residency has been withdrawn, we are about to commence hostilities. There can scarcely be any other object in view than defence, for we will never believe that the old gentleman at Beling would ever dream of attacking us with his own provincial means; and we are not aware that any additional means are about to be provided for him.—*Maulmain Chron., Aug.* 14.

A letter from Arracan, dated September 8th, says—"The Burmese are advancing and making defences as they come on; all communication of a friendly nature has ceased, and our pedlar merchants, who have crossed the boundary to traffic as usual, have come back in fear and trembling, while orders have been issued all along the frontier to keep back the Shan merchants, and all cattle, such as tattoos, bullocks, &c. which have till now always come across the Umadongs, in great numbers, the bullocks laden.—*Englishman, Sept.* 23.

Letters have been received at Barrackpoor, countermanding the instructions previously sent by the officers of the 40th regt. to hire bungalows for them at the station, in consequence of the orders for their departure from Dinapoor having been suspended *sine die*. We also hear that the 15th regiment, which only left Barrackpoor the middle of last month, have been recalled by express, from which it is inferred that peace is to be the order of the day. We lately saw letters of the 22d ult. from Akyab, mentioning that every thing was quiet in that direction, and expressing the writers' opinions of the peaceable intentions of the Burmese; but we have had so many conflicting accounts from that quarter and from Rangoon, that it is impossible to form an opinion as to whether Tharrawaddee will have the hardihood to provoke, by further aggression, the punishment which he has already rendered himself fully deserving of.—*Cal. Cour., Sept.* 9.

Siam.

Advices from Bankok, dated June 12th, state that the opium agitation (see p. 129) was subsiding; but notwithstanding the extensive confiscations that had taken place, the king was not satisfied that his ministers had rigidly performed their duty. The unfortunate Chinese who were seized in the Sampan pucat, with opium on board, from Singapore, had been cast into prison, and treated with great severity. The scarcity of money in Siam was great.

The *Penang Gazette* says: "We understand by the arrival of a junk from Pungah, that orders had been received there from Siam, strictly prohibiting the importation in future of opium into its several dependencies, and that special commissioners had been despatched to Trang, Tucopa, Dindong, and Quedah, to require the implicit enforcement, by their respective governors, of this mandate, and to burn and destroy all opium discovered at those places. It is estimated that the annual exportation of the drug from hence to the five provinces abovementioned, has been from 150 to 180 chests."

It is rather extraordinary, that no accounts should yet have been heard of Dr. Richardson. We trust nothing has happened to him, though really, when we consider the rumours of assemblage of forces in that direction, the asserted lukewarmness, if not actual unfriendliness, of Siam, and the total absence of all intelligence of his movements, we cannot but entertain some fears that all may not be going on right with him. We would not suppose that any personal injury has occurred to him, but unless some account be received of him shortly, we shall be inclined to conclude that this communication with Maulmain has been cut off. On the other hand, however, it is difficult to imagine that the Shan states can have entered the lists against us. We do not see that they have any object in such a proceeding. Burmese rule they cannot covet, and yet the slightest reflection must convince them, that to aid in our expulsion from these provinces must subject them, if successful, to be overcome by the Burmese.—*Maulmain Chron., July* 31.

Within the last week a few head of cattle have come down from the Shan states. From the report made by those who brought them down, it appears that they left Dr. Richardson at Labong about three months ago, at which period he had sent off a despatch to Maulmain, and had directed some of his men to proceeded to Labong to purchase cattle. The men now come down state that, when they left, no difficulty existed in Labong and Lagong in procuring cattle, and that considerable numbers had been purchased, and would soon be brought down. At Zimmay, however, they state, it was not permitted to export cattle. If what they state be true, that Dr. Richardson had sent off despatches to Maulmain some three months ago, we must conclude that the messengers (only two in number) have been carried off by

floods or by tigers. The men now come down have not heard of the story to which we alluded in our last; but then they had quitted the Shan States previous to the arrival there of the supposed expression of the king's ire.—*Maulmain Chron. Aug.* 14.

Dutch India.

There seems little doubt that the Dutch are now hastening with rapid strides to the subjugation of the whole island of Sumatra. While they are obtaining easy possession of the ports on the west coasts, to the northward of Tapanooly, the resistance of the native tribes in the interior, whose opposition was formerly so fierce, appears to have ceased. On the east coast, in the course of last year, they formed an establishment at Indragiri, on the large river of that name; Delhi is also menaced with a visit from them, the rajah of that territory having recently given notice to the Straits government of their expected approach across the country from Singkel, and that, without the interposition of the English, he would be compelled to submit to whatever terms they might impose. Once established at Delhi, it only remains for them to take post on the large rivers which lie between that and Indragiri, in order to give them the command of all the eastern side of the island below Delhi, which does not already own their supremacy, while they are already in possession of the opposite coast as far north as Singkel. This place, as well as Delhi, was formerly a dependency of Acheen; and there seems little doubt that the remainder of the country on both coasts, to the northward, comprising the dismembered fragments of the old Acheen monarchy, is destined to share the same fate as the rest of the island: notwithstanding the Dutch pledged themselves, in 1824, that they would regulate their relations with Acheen in such a manner, that, while the exercise of their influence should contribute to commercial security, that state should "lose nothing of its independence." In the arrangements they are making for the administration of those portions of the island which they have mastered by force of arms, the Dutch shew that they consider themselves established on a footing of permanency and security. Padang is to be annexed to Palembang, to form one residency, and the communication is to be opened through the interior so as to connect Padang and Bencoolen with the large navigable rivers of Palembang and Jambie. These fine streams and that of Indragiri are thus, we suppose, intended to the outlets for all the valuable produce of that portion of the island, so that commerce would flow through the channels pointed out by nature, while Padang and Bencoolen would become mere military stations to preserve the command of these rivers. But, whether this be the intention or not, there seems every prospect of our seeing Dutch supremacy established within a very short period throughout the whole island from Acheen Head to the Straits of Sunda: comprising a country which, according to the best accounts, possesses a population of about four millions, which is more than twice the size of Java, is in many places of equal fertility, and infinitely superior to it in the number and extent of its navigable rivers; and which, according to Ruffles, might have been made more valuable to England than even Java itself, and rendered capable of affording in a few years employment to as much British tonnage as were engaged in the West-India trade in its best and brightest days!

This consummation has been looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety and apprehension by all who possess an interest in the commercial prosperity of this port, to which, under a continuance of the illiberal and exclusive system still in too many respects persevered in by the Dutch in these seas, such an event cannot fail to prove highly prejudicial. The trade of this port with the east coast of Sumatra has already experienced the effect of those illiberal regulations, in force at Palembang and other places, which totally prohibit the direct importation from Singapore of British manufactures; and if this is the case while their supremacy is still partial, and in many localities recent, the effect of such a system of exclusion must come to be much more sensibly felt when their rule is extended over the whole island, and their hands strengthened by length of possession. In 1828-29, before the Dutch had obtained a secure footing in the interior of Sumatra, the average monthly import of coffee from Campar alone amounted to nearly 1,000 piculs, whereas, according to the official statement of the trade for 1836-37, the imports of coffee from all parts, for the whole year, fell short of 8,000 piculs! As for Penang, it exists, as a port of trade, almost entirely by the intercourse carried on with the coasts of Sumatra—and what must be its fate when the betel-nut and pepper ports come to be shut against the direct importations from it of British manufactures? From Delhi itself, which seems to be the next port on the east coast they are expected at, there are fully 20,000 piculs of pepper exported annually to Penang, to be exchanged for British and British Indian manufactures.

The pepper might continue to go to Penang after Delhi became a Dutch possession; but no British cottons or woollens could go back in return, as they would be placed under total prohibition, in the same way as they are now, from any port in the Straits direct to a Dutch outport!

We are informed that the supreme government of Bengal has called the attention of ministers to the operations of the Dutch in Sumatra, and to the too probable consequences to our trade, in the event of their final success; and it is to be hoped that this, coming in aid of the representations that have been sent in from the merchants in this settlement, and by mercantile bodies at home, may be attended with some beneficial effect. It is certainly time that something should be done to place British trade with the Dutch possessions in these seas upon the footing which every one believed was secured to it by treaty fifteen years ago.—*Singapore Free Press, June* 20.

The following appointment is announced in the *Java Courant* of 12th June: "Mr. M. A. Borgen to be provisional assistant resident, as also collector of customs, and charged with levying duties on navigation and trade, at Indragiri." The new settlement of Indragiri is said to be only the first of a series of establishments which will ere long extend along the whole coast.

Persia.

From the tenour of all the intelligence lately received from Persia, particularly the departure of Colonel Duhamel from court, we anticipate a speedy re-establishment of the former friendly relations betwixt the Shah and ourselves. The restoration of amiable relations betwixt the Persians and ourselves would put an end to the hostilities which have been waged for some time between Persia and Herat, and Herat and Affghanistan, and give encouragement to commercial intercourse, which has almost entirely ceased between those countries, to the great injury of all parties.—*Cal. Cour. Aug.* 3.

The resident is still holding his court at Karak. The new governor of Bushire is said to be very violent in his extortions, and to be no way remiss in supplying his own wants and those of the state, by the bastinado. A serious uproar is described as having occurred at Shiraz, through the licentiousness of the sarbauses or Persian soldiers. Some of these thought proper to take away a girl, and as the prince had gone out to hunt, a great body of the people, full of indignation, went and complained to Mirza Ahmed Khan, the vizier, and demanded redress. This he refused, or was unable to give, and the people immediately flocked to the kazee, who gave orders that the soldiers should be driven out of the city. The command was accordingly executed with much promptitude. The prince shortly after returned from his excursion, and was surprised to find that he was denied admission into the city, and that the gates were shut against him. A violent struggle for entry accordingly commenced, in which ten men were killed and a good many wounded. The prince and his followers were, however, driven away, and obliged to take shelter in a garden.

The Shah is said to be doing all in his power to raise money, and is wholly unscrupulous in the modes of obtaining it. The governor of Ispahan has been displaced, and treated with great cruelty. Not being punctual in the payment of his annual revenue, 63,000 tomauns, a eunuch named Manachar Khan, of Georgian extraction, and a favourite of the shah, was sent to bring in the cash. This, however, he was not able to effect, so he administered to the insolvent governor a sound drubbing, and sent him bound to Teheran. —*Bombay Gaz., Aug.* 16.

The recent arrival from the Gulf has brought intelligence that the sultan was dangerously ill; that Mohamed Aly was determined to follow up the advantage he had gained; that Kourshid Pasha was intriguing with the Persians, who were raising a force, but for what purpose was yet unknown; that he was slowly but securely (for he was still at Lasha) extending the influence of his master along the shores of the gulf, and that, in despite of all remonstrance, he was determined to prosecute his plans of aggression against Bussorah and Bagdad. As far as regards Kourshid Pasha, this intelligence may be all very true; but in every other respect it is not entitled to credit.—*Courier, Aug.* 31.

China.

ANNIHILATION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

We resume the history of the annihilation of the opium trade.

On the 4th May, Capt. Elliot issued the following "Public Notice" from Canton: "In the present state of circumstances, the chief superintendent is not in a situation to do more than refer her majesty's subjects for general guidance to his public notice, dated at Macao on the 23d March last. He need hardly observe, however, that it is his purpose to remain in Canton till his public obligations to this government are fulfilled, and he will afford the best information in his power of the probable period of his de-

parture from time to time. Parties will, therefore, be pleased carefully to regulate their proceedings accordingly. There is a part of the public paper promulgated this evening (not desirable to advert to particularly) which need give no uneasiness. He hopes it will be felt that the circumstances shall be suitably arranged at the proper moment."

A notification from the high commissioner and governor (through the Kwang-chow-foo) appeared about the same date, stating that when the superintendent represented that he would deliver 20,283 chests of opium, the high commissioner agreed to certain terms, one being, that when half should be delivered, a "measured permission" should be given for the passage-boats to apply for passes; that when the amount received approached a half, the commissioner and governor had prepared instructions for allowing the communication by passage-boats; but that Mr. Johnston suddenly desired to stop the deliveries, "with the design of coercing" them; and for this reason the instructions were withheld; that it now appeared that several vessels had made delivery; that, in accordance with the declaration, to give a measured permission to the passage-boats to run to and fro, to remove the guards from the foreign factories, and to permit the opening of the trade; Capt. Elliot might proceed to Macao, but the sixteen hostages must remain till the whole matter is completed: the boats to have sealed passports, and to be still subject to examination at the customs stations. All the cargo ships are permitted to open their holds for trade, but the foreign merchant ships in the outer waters must wait till the matter is brought to a conclusion.

On the 11th May, the same date as the notice to British subjects, given in p. 132, Capt. Elliot issued another, announcing that he had received an edict to the joint address of the consul of the King of Holland, the consul of the United States, and himself, whereby the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties of confiscation and of death, upon the importation of opium: and he observes, "The danger of confiding to this government the administration of any judicial process concerning foreigners can scarcely be more strikingly manifested than in the list of names lately proscribed by the high commissioner. Evidence that has been good to satisfy his Exc. that these sixteen persons (see p. 132) are principal parties concerned in introducing opium, and therefore to justify their detention as hostages, would of course be equally good for other conviction of the like nature. It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuits, or, let it be added, in any other contraband practice. In investigation upon such subjects, the Chinese authorities would probably be guiltless of any deliberate intention to commit acts of judicial spoliation and murder. But it is plain that, in the present state of the intercourse, there would be excessive risk of such consequences, and therefore the present law is incompatible with safe or honourable continuance at Canton, if nothing else had happened to establish the same conclusion. It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole foreign community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong merchants, linguists, compradores, and their retainers. The chief superintendent by no means ascribes general wickedness to those parties, but their situation and liabilities make them very unsafe reporters; and yet it is mainly upon their reports that the judgment of the government will be taken. It will be particularly observed that persons remaining are understood by the government to assent to the reasonableness of the law."

The edict referred to is to this effect: "Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, the laws and enactments of the celestial court being very strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation—should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you foreigners of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!"

On the 19th and 20th May, Capt. Elliot issued further notices, which we are compelled to publish in full, lest we should, in epitomising them, mistake the sense of these very confused and obscure documents.

"Canton, 19th May 1839.—The Chief Superintendent gives notice and enjoins all her Majesty's subjects, either actually in China or hereafter arriving, merchants, super-cargoes, commanders, commanding officers of ships, seamen, or others, having control over or serving on board of British ships or vessels bound to the port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing into the said port of Canton any such British ship or vessel, to the great danger of Bri-

tish life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his hand and seal of office, to the effect that such bringing in of British shipping, or of British property in foreign shipping, is safe in the premises. And the Chief Superintendent, making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to her Majesty's Government, in the most complete manner, the power to cancel and disregard all future claims whatever on the part of her Majesty's subjects or others preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind or to be brought in, if any such British subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward respecting the keeping out of British shipping and property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published."

"Canton, 20th March 1839.—Having reference to the draft of his public notice submitted to the perusal of the merchants for their guidance fourteen days since, the Chief Superintendent has now to acquaint her Majesty's subjects that he has reason to hope for the report of the whole delivery of the opium in the course of the next twenty-four hours; and his own departure will be regulated by that of her Majesty's subjects, and any other foreigners, who may claim his property, presently detained in Canton by the commissioner's commands."

On the 18th May the imperial commissioner promulgated an edict, addressed to the Hong merchants, containing a report from certain high officers, and stating that the delivery of the opium from the foreign ships is nearly completed; that the ships at Whampoa have been already allowed to re-open their trade, under certain regulations; that thirteen ships which had arrived were measured, but that the *Peih-ta-le* (the *Robert Fulton*), American vessel, laden with cotton, had refused to be measured, and had gone to the eastward. The commissioner threatens the vessel with serious consequences "if she dares to sail to other places on the high seas, where it is unlawful for her to go, to form connexions with the ships of Chinese marauders, and traffic in opium."

Another edict, dated May 23d, from the same officer, is to this effect: "Opium, pervading with its poisonous influence the inner land, has been a source of very great injury. These ten persons, Dadabhoy, Framjee, Henry, Daniell, Stanford, Bomanjee, Inglis, Green, Kesze, and Illibery, natives of England and other countries, have all been habitually accustomed to deal therein. They have eagerly snatched at gain, and strove for clandestine advantages. At this time, when measures of investigation are being so urgently adopted, and the regulations of government so strictly enforced, it would have been right to put the laws in force for their punishment. But, taking into indulgent consideration the conduct of the said foreigners, after they had received commands to deliver up their opium, in speedily joining with Elliot to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet sensible to fear of the laws, we, the commissioner and the governor, have reverently embodied the heaven-like benevolence of the great emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences. Now that the store-ships have given up the entire amount of the opium, it is not expedient that they should be allowed any longer to delay their stay in Kwang-tung, lest their own cunning should bud forth again. We proceed, therefore, to give our urgent commands. When these reach the merchants, &c., let them immediately enjoin these commands on each of the said foreigners, Dadabhoy and the rest, individually, that they speedily return to their countries, and that they will never again venture to come. These being placed on record, let them wait until passports are given them to go outside. Should they presume, under cover of altered names, to come here again, so soon as the fact shall be discovered, their offences shall surely be punished with severity. There shall certainly be no renewed leniency or indulgence."

A proclamation from the che-foo of Canton announces that he had received the joint commands of the high commissioner, the viceroy, and the foo-yuen, to stop up the back-doors of the foreign factories, so that the foreigners may not "go walking about irregularly, disturbing and annoying" those officers, *i. e.* presenting petitions at the city gate; that a railing or pallisade be erected before the front-doors, as of old, and no street or lane approach near to the foreign factories, as was formerly done, those streets which had just now been blocked up not again to be opened; that the walls which block up those streets be built both high and thick, and of solid materials too, and a pathway left to serve as a means of communication (for the licensed natives to go in and out); and all communication between the native shopkeepers with foreigners is to be cut off, by removing the former from certain streets, with some exceptions. "In Sun tow lan kai (*alias* Hoglane), there are a great many Chinese who live by making foreigners' caps and clothes, and all the sundry utensils that foreigners use. If we were to lay

our prohibition on all of these, it would not be displaying our tenderness to the men from a-far; therefore we command the Hong merchants to go from door to door, and inquire into the real nature of their business, and become security for them, which being done, we shall permit them, as of old, to carry on their trade; but if the Hong merchants cannot become security for them, we shall drive them out."

On the 23d May, a representation was drawn up, addressed to Lord Palmerston, and signed by certain "British merchants trading at Canton,"* of "the recent acts of expression on the part of the Chinese government." These aggressions or "acts of violence," are stated to be, first, the stoppage of the whole legal trade of the port, even of vessels fully laden, and waiting only their port clearances, and against which no ground of complaint is alleged; second, the forcible detention in Canton of all foreigners, including her majesty's superintendents, in order to compel the supposed holders of opium to the surrender of property belonging to themselves, and others in India and Europe, to the value of from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 sterling; third, the open and undisguised threat, to hold foreigners responsible with their lives for this surrender, and for any future infraction of the Chinese custom laws; fourth, the attempt to force foreigners to sign bonds, rendering not only themselves, but all others coming to China, over whom they have no control, liable to the same penalties; and on the refusal on the part of foreigners to sign such bonds, the promulgation of an edict by the high commissioner, declaratory of the determination of the government to enforce such penalty.

The memorialists state that all foreigners reside in Canton on sufferance; that they have no means of ascertaining the laws except the acts of the provincial government; and that the opium trade has steadily increased from an import of 4,100 chests in 1796, to upwards of 30,000 chests in 1837, "with the open and undisguised connivance of the local authorities." The importation of opium into China was at one time allowed on payment of a duty, but discontinued in 1796. Its admission was again strongly recommended to the imperial government in 1836. No penalties have ever been enforced against foreigners bringing it to China, and the prohibitory laws have never been a rule to the functionaries of the Chinese empire, who should have administered them, nor to the Chinese people on whom they were intended to operate, which facts are openly admitted in the edict of the imperial commissioner, dated the 18th March. They further state that the peculiar character of the opium trade was distinctly recognized in the report of the select committee of the House of Commons in 1830, and that in the subsequent report in 1832, the committee express their opinion, "that it does not seem advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue as the East-India Company's monopoly of opium in Bengal;" and they conceive it will therefore be admitted that British subjects have carried on this trade with the sanction, implied, if not openly expressed, of their own government; and at the same with an advantage to the revenue of British India, varying of late years from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 sterling. They do not deny the "unquestionable right" of the Chinese government to put a stop to the importation of opium, and have readily signed an agreement to abstain from that trade at Canton on the first requisition of the government to that effect; but long prescription had hitherto given foreigners ample reason to question the sincerity of the Chinese government with regard to the discontinuance of the importation, and under any circumstances, that government cannot be justified by the lax observance of prohibitions, and open connivance of its officers, in at one time fostering a trade involving several millions sterling, and at another rendering its pursuit a capital crime. This demand for the unconditional surrender of the whole of the opium in the depôt ships, was one with which foreigners could not comply, the great bulk of that opium being the property of others in India and elsewhere; and they were equally unable to give the bonds required. The high commissioner finding at the expiration of three days, the time within which he had ordered the whole of the opium to be delivered up, and the bonds to be given, that his orders had not been obeyed, sent the Hong merchants in chains to the foreign factories, threatening to put them to death before our doors, and at the same time commenced other menacing preparations against the foreigners themselves. At this stage of the business, her majesty's

* The following are the signatures:—Dent and Co., Lindsay and Co., Bell and Co., MacVicar and Co., Dirom and Co., Gibb, Livingston, and Co., Charles S. Compton, D. and M. Rustomjee, Jamieson and How, W. and T. Gemmell and Co., Bibby, Adam, and Co., Turner and Co., Robert Wise, Holliday and Co., Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Hormasjee Framjee, Shavaxshaw Rustomjee, Cowasjee Pallonjee, Bomanjee Hossonjee, Pallunjee Nesserwanjee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee Taback, Burjorjee Manecjee, Daniell and Co., Framjee Dadabhoy, Bomanjee Manecjee, Sackhusson Budwoden, Burjorgee Sorabjee Nesservanjee Dorabjee, Bomanjee Mody, Dosabhoy Hormusjee, Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Ruttonjee Shroff, Abeendin and Sheemsoodeen, Framjee Jamsetjee Coverjee Jeevajee Pestonjee Nowrojee, Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Hormusjee Byramjee, Cursetjee Sapoorjee, Jemsetjee Eduljee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee, L., for myself and partners. The *Register* says: "The paucity of signatures is accounted for by the fact of the retirement of many British and Parsee merchants from Canton.

chief superintendent arrived in Canton; and they say, "We feel it our duty to express to your lordship our deep sense of the public spirit which induced this officer, at no inconsiderable risk, to endeavour to rescue British life and property from a position of fearful jeopardy; and we may assure your lordship that but one feeling existed of the extreme peril of the whole community at the period when he succeeded in forcing his way to Canton, and took charge of all responsibility in the negotiations with the Chinese government. Although the measures of her majesty's representative have relieved us from all responsibility in surrendering so large an amount of property, we may still be allowed respectfully but earnestly to entreat your lordship's mediation to obtain the earliest possible fulfilment of the guarantee given on behalf of her majesty's government, and thus be the means of saving many of the owners of the property from inevitable ruin, and all of them from heavy loss." They further state that, independently of the opium seized, there was British property of other kinds in Canton, to the value of upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, besides a large and valuable fleet of shipping lying at Whampoa, consigned to their care, but totally beyond their control; and although this property was not alleged to have incurred any penalty, the high commissioner never attempted to distinguish the participators in the one trade from those of the other, but placed both under one common suspension, and the whole body of foreigners in arbitrary confinement. They therefore think his lordship will be convinced that some serious alterations in our relations with the Chinese empire are indispensably necessary.

The surrender of the 20,283 chests of opium was completed on the 21st. On the 24th, Capt. Elliot took his departure from Canton, accompanied by the following merchants, against whom an edict of perpetual banishment from China had been promulgated: *viz.* Dadabhoy Framjee, Messrs. Henry, Daniell, Stamford, Bomanjee, Inglis, Green, Kape, and Ilbery. Capt. Elliot went to Whampoa in a boat belonging to the *Reliance*, and several of the others had taken up the passage-boats. The embarkation was, as Capt. Elliot intended, effected without any concourse of people. The Hong merchants, of course, were present, and some other officers, to identify the individuals of the list. Immediately after Capt. Elliot and his party left, the guard of the coolies in front of the factories and at the entrance of China-street was withdrawn, and any foreigner who liked might walk into the back streets. The influx of curious Chinese, so long shut out from the square, was of course considerable, and much surprise was expressed at the different appearance it now presents. the enclosures alluded to in the magistrate's proclamation being all but finished.

The *Canton Register* says: "The hour of 11 A.M. had been fixed by Capt. Elliot for his departure, but the local government, in order to evince every possible mark of contempt for, and to cause every kind of petty annoyance to, the British superintendent and the expelled of his countrymen, delayed the departure until 5 P.M. Capt Elliot had already put off from the steps of the British consulate, when Howqua and *Mandarin* Mowqua (as he is called) arrived; and to prove to these individuals the superiority of foreign amenity to the so-much-boasted ceremonial politeness of the Chinese, Capt. Elliot backed his boat to the steps, landed, and received Howqua in the garden of the consulate."

The following foreign merchants chose to remain at Canton:—Messrs. G. T. Braine, Bell, Gemmell, Wilkinson, Forbes, Delano, Westmore, Cooper, Hathaway, Low, E. King, Bull, Nye, Sacksen, Cryder, F. A. King, and the Rev. P. Parker, M.D., besides a few Parsees.

The *Canton Register* states that the only American merchant included in the "proscribed sixteen" did *not* subscribe the bond exacted of and submitted to by the remaining fifteen, who were all either native British or Hindu-British subjects.

A special proclamation, dated May 31st, from the imperial commissioner, the governor-general of the two Kwang provinces, and the lieut.-governor of Canton, announces that they had received 20,283 chests of opium, surrendered from the store ships, and had made an immediate report by express, requesting the imperial will to send the opium to Peking, there to be strictly examined and destroyed; in return to which they had received a despatch from the cabinet council, as follows:—

"This affair has been extremely well managed; and I, the emperor, certainly have no suspicion that there is any deception or glossing in the matter; but as to the request that the opium shall be sent to Peking to be destroyed, I consider that the distance is great and the roads difficult, and it would require the strength of too many of the people; therefore there is no necessity to send it to Peking. Lin and his colleagues are to assemble the civil and military officers and destroy the opium before their eyes; thus manifesting to the natives dwelling on the sea coasts, and the foreigners of the outside nations, an awful warning." The aforesaid officers thereupon say: "We immediately despatched civil and military officers to the Bogue, and fixed the 22d of the moon for them to superin-

tend the excavation of a stone-lined trench, into which the opium is to be thrown, and mixed and stirred up with unslaked lime and rock salt, and be thus destroyed before the eyes of all the civil and military officers, and the dregs be then cast into the sea; for the natives of the sea coasts, and the foreigners of the outside nations, must be made to know how greatly the anger of the emperor has been excited, and to learn that even ordure is more valuable as a manure for the land than the smoking mud."

The same day, a letter from the Hong merchants stated that they had received orders from the governor and hoppo, directing that the foreign ships which come to trade must obey the former regulations, and enter and anchor in Whampoa Reach, near the village of Shin Tsing, there waiting to be examined and searched; after which they will be allowed to break bulk and send their cargo up to Canton, but they will not be allowed to remain anchored at Yuchoo, Woochung, and other places.

The following is a detailed statement of the quantity of opium delivered:—

Jardine, Matheson and Co.	7,341
Dent and Co.	1,723
Daniel and Co.	1,435½
Russell and Co.	1,437½
Macvicar and Co.	1,146½
Jardine, Matheson and Co., per Alexander Robertson	497
Lindsay and Co.	341
Gemmell and Co.	206
Joseph de Souza, of Bombay	183
Wetmore and Co.	103
John Thacker	86
Turner and Co.	71
J. and M. Cragg and Co.	53
Eglinton, M'Clean and Co.	50
Bell and Co.	40
Edward Pereira	33
Fox, Rawson and Co.	30
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	20
Alexander Calder	15
Gouldsborough	12
Jamieson and How	10
James Sturkey	10
A. I. Smith	7
Bibby, Adam and Co.	5
E. Fraser, jun.	2½
And The Parsee merchants	5,345½
TOTAL	20,283½

Mr. King, the American anti-smuggling merchant, had the curiosity to witness the process of destroying the opium, and to seek a conference with the commissioner respecting the existing and apprehended difficulties. "The *Morrison* coming in on the 14th," he says, "I proceeded in her the following day to the Bogue with two friends, and on anchoring at noon, the 17th, sent aboard to one of the naval officers of the Champee station, asking the necessary permission. The card was duly conveyed to the commissioner, and the request promptly granted. At 10 A.M. we left the ship in our own boat, escorted by several barges, and proceeding up the channel east for the Bogue forts, some five or six miles, reached, at eleven, the spot where the drug is being destroyed, and where the commissioner has his temporary residence, an enclosure of some four hundred feet square, well palisaded, the side opposite (away from) the river being occupied by neat buildings for storing the opium, &c. The larger part of the foreground was covered by three vats, of perhaps seventy-five feet by 150 each, opening by sluices into the river. The chests of opium, after being re-weighed and broken up, in the presence of the high officers, were brought down to the vats: the contents, ball after ball, broken down and crushed upon platforms raised on high benches above the water, and then pushed by the feet of the coolies into the receptacles beneath. A large number of men were employed in thus macerating the balls for some days with long rakes, until the whole became a fœtid mud, when the sluices were raised, and the vats emptied into the river. Every precaution seemed to be used by the officers to ensure the complete destruction of the drug, the spot being well guarded, the workmen ticketed, &c.; in fact, we turned from the scene fully satisfied that the work was being performed with rigid faithfulness, and much disposed to wonder, that while Christian governments are growing and farming this deleterious drug, this pagan monarch should nobly disdain to enrich his treasury with a sale that could not fall short of Drs. 20,000,000.

"We now passed to our audience with the imperial commissioner, through piles of broken opium boxes and coverings. We found his Exc. in a temporary-audience room, supported on the right by the admiral of the station, and on the left by the hoppo and the provincial judge, or *Anchatse*. We stood before the commissioner, but were permitted and requested to follow our own fashion as to ceremonies. His manner was kind and simple; and his fine vivacious and spirited countenance contrasted favourably with that of the square, hard-featured admiral, and of his heavy, unintelligent colleagues on the bench opposite. After replying to his questions, if I had duly received his chop (addressed to me in March last), if we had seen the process of destroying the drug, &c. &c., my two petitions were presented. He received the papers, and replied to the first, (which respected the concerns of the *Morrison*,) that my business should go without interruption on the old footing. The second was a longer paper, requesting certain ameliorations, &c. calculated to remove existing difficulties, and to avert the threatened hostilities. He assured us, that whatever might be the

course pursued by England, the legal traders of other nations should be carefully protected. We intimated that the Chinese power of protection did not extend beyond their own shores. Many general questions and replies followed, and on leaving, it was arranged that an answer to the petitions should be given on the *Morrison's* return to Champee, after obtaining her pilot."

In the early part of June, it would appear, from a notification from the hoppo, that Capt. Elliot applied to the imperial commissioner for permission to the British merchants to conduct their business at Macao. The terms of the application do not appear, as this document is not published, at which the Canton papers naturally express surprise. The hoppo states, that he had received the commands of the high commissioner and governor, that "in reference to those merchant vessels which, during this year, have arrived at Canton, if they are willing to trade, then they ought immediately to proceed to Whampoa, and wait till they be examined, in conformity with the regulations; if they are not willing to trade, they ought to return home as speedily as possible. As to what he (Elliot) says, that the ships must wait till they can get a reply from the sovereign of their country, this is clearly an evasive excuse. In reference to what he begs about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

On the 12th June, a general meeting of merchants was held at Macao, Mr. G. T. Braine in the chair, when it was resolved, "That this meeting sees with regret that there are parties preparing to send British ships and property to Canton, in opposition to the strict injunctions of H.M.'s chief superintendent. That with the view of ascertaining the position of British ships and property, a requisition be made to him to state, firstly, whether the several public notices issued by him are to be considered as placing a positive embargo on British ships and property by the government of Great Britain; and, secondly, whether he considers the present tone of his negotiations with the Chinese government such as to warrant a belief that, at no very distant date, we may expect such an arrangement of existing differences, as to admit of British property being sent within the Bocca Tigris.

The following is Capt. Elliot's reply, dated the 14th: "The meeting will permit me respectfully to remark, that I understand an embargo to be an act of the government of a country, prohibiting the departure of the ships and goods of another from its ports. Founding my reply to the first question proposed to me on that impression, it will be obvious that the several public notices issued by me cannot place an embargo on British ships and goods. Their purpose and effect remain to be noticed. A crisis, of a nature unparalleled in point of importance, has recently supervened, in which I found it my duty, for the general safety of the public interest under my superintendence, to issue certain prohibitory injunctions to H M.'s subjects; and careful reflection upon the act of parliament, the orders in Council, and all previous analogous practice, pending our intercourse with China, has carried me to the conclusion that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in question. I am of opinion, therefore, that the ordering of British ships or goods within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, may, and most probably will, involve persons upon whom such a responsibility can be fixed in consequences of the most serious description.

"The stringency, however, of these instruments, the construction of their language, and the liabilities of every kind to be incurred by departure from their terms, must be left to the attentive consideration of parties, if such there be, proposing to postpone public authority and general considerations to their own views and particular interests. At all events, it is my duty again to warn all H. M.'s subjects, in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, in the present state of affairs, appears to me to be perilous in the highest degree. Beyond this consideration of danger, too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it practically establishes the principle that British subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this government, notwithstanding all that has passed; consenting for themselves and their countrymen to trial and condemnation by Chinese officers, and forms of Chinese judicature, for capital, and *à fortiori*, all lesser offences.

"I trust I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to any subjects of her Majesty, requiring them to desist from a course so unworthy of the country, and so dangerous to innocent men, whose lives may fall a sacrifice to their reckless cupidity, before the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen can reach these shores, and disabuse the Chinese government of the imagination that such a state of things will ever be tolerated. I am conveying the plain sense of the instructions under the sign manual, when I declare that it is impossible of admission, at least till our relations with this empire are most extensively modified: after this exposi-

tion, it is to be concluded that we shall hear no more of the entrance of British ships within the Bocca Tigris under actual circumstances.

" In reply to the second question submitted to me, I beg to say, that I see no present reason to believe that her Majesty's subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing differences, as to admit of British ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris under the sanction of my authority, before the pleasure of her Majesty's government be known to me."

At an adjourned general meeting held on the 17th June, it was resolved, " That the public notices of H.M.'s Chief Superintendent, coupled with the explanation contained in his letter of the 14th inst., are to be considered as conveying a positive order from him, as the organ of his government, prohibitory of British ships and property being sent within the Bocca Tigris in the existing state of our relations with the Chinese government; that it now becomes necessary for British subjects to make some proper arrangements for the present disposal of ships and property in the outer anchorages; and that the committee be authorized to communicate with the Chief Superintendent, with the view of determining what course is most proper to be pursued; Resolved, that, with implicit reliance on the Chief Superintendent and the most entire dependence on the justice, wisdom, and power of the government of England to redress the wrongs of British merchants, this meeting is of opinion that the interests of all connected with the China trade will be best promoted by a cordial unanimity, and a strict adherence to the order of the Chief Superintendent."

Meanwhile (June 14) an oral communication from the governor to the hong merchants was announced by the latter to this effect:—" With reference to what the original hong merchants formerly reported to the Kwang-chow-foo, respecting the voluntary opium bond, it is very far from being safely settled. The original merchants should meet and consult with the security merchants, and arrange all matters connected with the bond, and then make a report on the subject; the ships will be then permitted to open their holds and receive cargo. Those ships which carry on an honest and fair trade, and really do not indulge in the disgraceful practice of smuggling opium, I the governor must most assuredly confer upon them sincere and substantial compassion, and most decidedly they shall not be annoyed by extortions and petty vexations; but those ships that attempt to smuggle opium, as assuredly shall they be immediately subjected to a strict investigation, and as decidedly their false dealing shall not be indulged or excused. I the governor will not involve the good in the consequences of the deeds of the bad, and I will not, for the sake of the good, show any favour to the bad. If the good, then, carry on their trade without fear and with confidence, there is no cause or need of fear or suspicion; and the bad have only to make a speedy reformation of their errors, for certainly their disorderly imaginations will not be borne with."

Here, for the present, we close this eventful history. The emperor has evinced his approval of the conduct of the imperial commissioner, hitherto governor of the province of Hoo-kwang, by appointing him to the government of the three Keang, which in dignity is considered the second in the empire, being inferior only to that of Pechele.

Private letters furnish further information regarding late events in China. It is said that the twelve merchants, who remained at Canton after Capt. Elliot's departure, did so with a view of endeavouring still to prosecute the business of their houses, but that they were scared away in haste by a collision between a British ship and a Chinese war junk, when the latter was fired into. These war junks had collected in great numbers, and given much annoyance to the foreign shipping, and at the latest accounts a report was current that the British vessels intended attacking them in a body. In the meantime the final delivery of the opium at Canton and the liberation of the foreign merchants has been the signal for a renewed and vigorous prosecution of the opium traffic on the eastern coast (where armed vessels are carrying it on), and the sale is already reported of a whole cargo at 600 dollars a chest, for which the coin was paid down on the ship's deck.

Other letters from China and Singapore state, that active speculation was revived in the trade of opium. At Hong Kong sales were effected at 750 sp. dls., and on the east coast for sp. dls. 1,000. In Singapore there were extensive orders for the purchase of the drug, and not a single chest was left in the market. It was supposed that there would be as much speculation in the article as ever there was before.

The *Singapore Free Press* quotes advices from Macao to 27th of June, from which we learn that two edicts had been issued by the Canton authorities, the one prohibiting all native vessels from trading with the foreign ships outside in any description of goods, under penalty of death, and any foreign trade, except Portuguese, to be carried at Macao; the

other, ordering all foreign ships to enter the port within five days, or to take their departure altogether, and threatening them with extermination by fire-ships should they fail to comply. The chief superintendent had taken up the *Cambridge*, Capt. Douglas, to act as a guard-ship for the protection of British property—she is said to be chartered at 6,000*l.* for four months. Sales of the drug are reported at 750 *a* 780 per chest, and trade still going on along the coast. There were about sixty sail of shipping detained outside already, independent of the numbers that had still to arrive.

Accounts from Canton to June 24th had reached Macao, that the commissioner had directed the American ships that had gone to Whampoa to be secured, which, it appears from other and somewhat earlier accounts, the Hong merchants had refused to do, on the ground of their having British property on board.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* refers to private letters, later by several days than the Canton and Singapore papers. "By these we learn, that every British subject had left Canton, the movements of the few, who had remained after Capt. Elliot's departure to wind up their affairs, having been quickened by one of the British ships firing into a Chinese war junk. It is stated, that the captains of the several merchant ships were to have had a meeting on the day after the *Cowasjee's* departure, to arrange future operations. It was understood to be their intention to demand supplies from the Governor of Canton, and if he refused, to bombard, burn, and sink the whole Chinese fleet, which was numerous, war junks having been collected from all parts. The Portuguese government, aided by the British merchants, were actively engaged putting Macao into a state of defence, sufficient to resist any force the Chinese could bring against it, and every thing indicated war. Meanwhile opium sales were going on with great spirit on the coast. The *Syed Khan's* whole cargo had been sold at dollars 600 Patna, and 550 Benares, the cash being paid on board. Captain Tiver, having safely deposited the proceeds of sale at Macao, sailed for a fresh supply from Manilla!

Manilla seems to be the port likely to form the depôt for the supply of China; the expense there of duty, deposit, and warehouse rent, under the guarantee of the government of that port, amounts to dollars 6½ per chest.

Australasia.

Sydney papers to the 29th of June describe the increasing discontent of the colony about the manner in which the produce of the land sales has been misapplied to other purposes, instead of being, as alleged to be promised by the Colonial-office, exclusively expended in the promotion of immigration and supplies of labour to the colony, without which cultivation could not be extended in an equal ratio with the acquisition of land by capitalists and settlers. A chief grievance was the undue partiality shown by the Goverment at home towards South Australia, or the "bubble colony." In order to favour the success of that scheme, the price of crown lands in the colony had been arbitrarily raised to twelve shillings an acre, or rather the governor had been authorized to "raise the minimum price of land at his pleasure;" and, "as a matter of fact, the present governor has raised the price of land enormously high in some districts." The *Sydney Herald* has a long article pointing out the great disadvantages under which emigrants must labour under this unjust system, as also from the want of sufficient protection against the Aborigines, for which the colonial authorities would make no provision, although they were equally troublesome there as recently in South Australia.

South Australia papers to the 16th of June are, as usual, principally occupied with party and personal squabbles. Complaints were made of the confusion arising out of the system of land sales, and the damage inflicted thereby upon emigrants from this country. There appeared to be one system here, but quite another system in the colony, which the purchaser of land orders found to his cost. For it is stated that purchasers of eighty-acre land orders in this country were assured at the time of purchase, that on their arrival in the colony they "could take their land in preference to all others;" whereas, on arrival, the unfortunate speculator found, to his cost, that he must be subjected to another ordeal for his land, and that previous to the possession, not to say the selection, of any, he must go through a process enjoined by regulations in force there to the effect that "all applications must be made by sealed tender;" so that in fact, far from having any choice in the matter, it was to be left to chance, or the highest bidder perhaps, for the circumstances are not very clearly stated, whether he was to get any land at all, unless at a great sacrifice of money.

From Port Phillip the papers are to the 9th of June. The colony appeared to be in a very thriving state. The price of land had advanced in an extraordinary degree. Part of an allotment, the whole of which, on the 1st of June 1837, was purchased at public sale for £7, had recently realized nearly £600; and another near the river, which originally cost £27 only, had been sold for £920. Many

other similar instances are given of the improvement of property, owing to "individual energy, without help from either the funds of the home government, or the puffing paragraphs of any joint-stock company." The colony was only two years old, but the settlers had betaken themselves from the first to habits of industry and cultivation. The colony was, besides, advantageously located for commerce, and it is noted that seven merchant ships recently arrived were then in the harbour. The only drawback was the fear of "land-sharks." The government was complained of for putting up for sale such limited quantities of land, which tended only to "benefit the land-jobbers, to the evident injury of the real strength of all states, *viz.* the middling class."

From Swan River the accounts come down to the 5th of May. The complaints against colonial policy are not less strong in this than in the other colonies It appears that, owing to there being no efficient survey department, in the first instance, the lands of each colonist could not be marked out and possession delivered in one "continuous block." In consequence, the best arrangements were made amongst themselves which were practicable. Now that the surveys were being effected, their lands were divided, intersected, and "separated at such a distance from each other, that two establishments must be formed to accomplish the performance of the location duties." Unless certain conditions were fulfilled, the settler was "harassed and threatened with the spoliation of two-thirds of his possessions," whereas compliance with those conditions would have been easy in the first instance, had the local government duly performed its duties in the survey and apportionment of the land. At a meeting of the Legislative Council, the governor intimated that he had received a despatch to "sanction" the advance of crown lands to the *minimum* price of 12s. per acre. But, conceiving he had a discretionary power, he had hesitated to do so, so long as there was a "quantity in the hands of private individuals, which they were willing to sell at 2s. 6d., so that it would be idle to raise the price of crown lands above 5s. A stronger argument still was the injustice of enforcing such a price, when 1s. 6d. only was paid to individuals who were allowed to surrender lands.—*The Times.*

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th of September. The accounts from Port Natal are to the 4th of September The new colony appeared to be in a fair way of progress, and cultivation was going on prosperously The remains of the separate body of emigrants, called Triechard's party, had arrived at Port Natal, after enduring the most severe privations through sickness and want Scarcely any of the body were left but women and children. Several interviews had taken place between the chiefs of the emigrant camp and Dingaan and his envoys. As yet the whole of the cattle which he had captured from the emigrants had not been delivered up. About 1,700 head, however, had been received, and he expressed his readiness to deliver up the remainder, consisting of 19,300, on the conclusion of peace, and the surrender of all the copper and brass taken from him. Apprehensions seemed to be entertained that treachery was intended, and that tranquillity would not be of long duration, as Dingaan avoided sending his captains on his missions to the camp, under the pretext that they were afraid, and did not like to venture.

From Graham's-Town the dates are to the 30th of August. There was still much uneasiness in that settlement on the subject of Caffre depredations. An addition to the military force of the district had been made; but it was contended, that, with the Fish River as a boundary, no force that could be spared would be effectual for the purposes of protection. Details are given of the constant and vexatious system of petty plunder by the native tribes, the particulars of which, however trifling, taken separately, constitute in the aggregate about 1,000 head of cattle carried off within the space of a few days; a considerable portion of which were, however, recovered from the robbers after a hot pursuit. Exclusive of the annoyance and insecurity of property, the loss of time was a matter of considerable detriment to the farmer, besides the personal risk to which he was exposed. In some instances the grievance was felt to be so intolerable that people abandoned their farms, on the improvement of which large sums had been expended, and sought a settlement elsewhere.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

October 30.

India Board, Oct. 30.

Despatches have been received at the East-India House from the Governor-general of India, dated at Simla, the 22d of August 1839; and from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 12th of September, of which the following are extracts:

From the Governor-general.

I forward, with feelings of the highest satisfaction, the intelligence of the storm and capture of the important fortress of Ghuzni, by the British army, under the command of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane.

The judgment, skill, and gallantry, by which this great success was accomplished, is most honourable to the brave men of all ranks engaged in the action; and I cannot doubt that their conduct will be honourably and warmly acknowledged.

From Lieut Gen. Sir John Keane to the Governor-general of India, dated Head-quarters, Camp, Ghuzni, July 24, 1839.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that the army under my command have succeeded in performing one of the most brilliant acts it has ever been my lot to witness during my service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe, in the capture, by storm, of the strong and important fortress and citadel of Ghuzni yesterday.

It is not only that the Affghan nation, and, I understand, Asia generally, have looked upon it as impregnable; but it is in reality a place of great strength, both by nature and art, far more so than I had reason to suppose from any description that I had received of it, although some are from officers in our own service, who had seen it in their travels. I was surprised to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a scarped mound, about thirty-five feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a fausse braie and a wet ditch, whilst the height of the citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the hills from the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this, screen walls had been built before the gates, the ditch was filled with water and unfordable, and an outwork built on the right bank of the river, so as to command the bed of it. It is, therefore, the more honourable to the troops, and must appear to the enemy out of all calculation extraordinary, that a fortress and citadel, to the strength of which, for the last thirty years, they had been adding something each year, and which had a garrison of 3,500 Affghan soldiers, commanded by Prince Mahomed Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the country, with a commanding number of guns, and abundance of ammunition and other stores, provisions, &c. for a regular siege, should have been taken, by British science and British valour, in less than two hours from the time the attack was made; and the whole, including the governor and garrison, should fall into our hands.

My despatch of the 20th inst., from Nanee, will have made known to your lordship, that the camps of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk and of Major Gen. Willshire, with the Bombay troops, had there joined me, in accordance with my desire, and the following morning we made our march of twelve miles to Ghuzni, the line of march being over a fine plain. The troops were disposed in a manner that would have enabled me, at any moment, had we been attacked, as was probable from the large bodies of troops moving on each side of us, to have placed them in position to receive the enemy. They did not, however, appear, but on our coming within range of the guns of the citadel and fortress of Ghuzni, a sharp cannonade was opened on our leading column, together with a heavy fire of musketry from behind garden walls, and temporary field-works thrown up, as well as the strong outwork I have already alluded to, which commanded the bed of the river from all but the outwork. The enemy were driven in under the walls of the forts in a spirited manner by parties thrown forward by Major Gen. Sir W. Cotton, of the 16th and 48th Bengal N.I., and H.M.'s 13th light infantry, under Brigadier Sale. I ordered forward three troops of horse artillery, the camel battery, and one foot battery, to open upon the citadel and fortress, by throwing sharpnel shells, which was done in a masterly style, under the direction of Brigadier Stevenson. My object in this was to make the enemy show their strength in guns, and in other respects, which completely succeeded, and our shells must have done great execution and occasioned great consternation. Being perfectly satisfied on the point of their strength, in the course of half an hour I ordered the fire to cease, and placed the troops in bivouac. A close reconnoissance of the place all round was then undertaken by Capt. Thomson, the chief engineer, and Capt. Peat, of the Bombay engineers, accompanied by Major Garden,

the deputy quarter-master-general of the Bengal army, supported by a strong party of H.M. 16th lancers, and one from H.M. 13th light infantry. On this party a steady fire was kept up, and some casualties occurred. Capt. Thomson's report was very clear: he found the fortifications equally strong all round; and, as my own opinion coincided with his, I did not hesitate a moment as to the manner in which our approach and attack upon the place should be made. Notwithstanding the march the troops had performed in the morning, and their having been a considerable time engaged with the enemy, I ordered the whole to move across the river (which runs close under the fort-wall), in columns to the right and left of the town, and they were placed in position on the north side, on more commanding ground, and securing the Cabul road. I had information that a night attack upon the camp was intended from without. Mahomed Uhzul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, had been sent by his father with a strong body of troops from Cabul to the brother's assistance at Ghuzni, and was encamped outside the walls, but abandoned his position on our approach, keeping, however, at the distance of a few miles from us. The two rebel chiefs of the Ghilzie tribe, men of great influence, *viz.* Abdool Rhuman and Gool Mahomed Khan, had joined him with 1,500 horse, and also a body of about 3,000 Ghazees from Zeimat, under a mixture of chiefs and mollahs, carrying banners, and who had been assembled on the cry of a religious war. In short, we were in all directions surrounded by enemies. These last actually came down the hills on the 22d, and attacked the part of the camp occupied by his Majesty Shah Shooja and his own troops, but were driven back with considerable loss, and banners taken.

At daylight on the 22d, I reconnoitered Ghuzni, in company with the chief engineer and the brigadier commanding the artillery, with the adjutant and quarter-master-general of the Bengal army, for the purpose of making all arrangements for carrying the place by storm, and these were completed in the course of the day. Instead of the tedious process of breaching (for which we were ill prepared), Capt. Thomson undertook, with the assistance of Capt. Peat, of the Bombay engineers, and Lieuts. Durand and Macleod, of the Bengal engineers, and other officers under him (Capt. Thompson), to blow in the Cabul gate, the weakest point, with gunpowder, and so much faith did I place on the success of this operation, that my plans for the assault were immediately laid down, and the orders given.

The different troops of horse artillery, the camel and foot batteries, moved off their ground at twelve o'clock that night, without the slightest noise, as had been directed, and in the most correct manner took up the position assigned them, about 250 yards from the walls. In like manner, and with the same silence, the infantry soon after moved from their ground, and all were at their post at the proper time. A few minutes before three o'clock in the morning the explosion took place, and proved completely successful. Capt. Peat, of the Bombay engineers, was thrown down and stunned by it, but shortly after recovered his senses and feeling. On hearing the advance sounded by the bugle (being the signal for the gate having been blown in), the artillery, under the able directions of Brigadier Stevenson (consisting of Capt. Grant's troop of Bengal horse artillery, the camel battery, under Capt. Abbott, both superintended by Capt. Pew), Capts. Martin and Cotgrave's troops of Bombay horse artillery, and Capt. Lloyd's battery of Bombay foot artillery, all opened a terrific fire upon the citadel and ramparts of the fort, and in a certain degree paralyzed the enemy.

Under the guidance of Capt. Thomson, of the Bengal engineers, the chief of the department, Col. Dennie, of H.M. 13th Lt. Inf., commanding the advance, consisting of the light companies of H.M. 2d and 17th regiments of Foot, and of the Bengal European regiment, with one company of H.M. 13th light infantry, proceeded to the gate, and with great difficulty, from the rubbish thrown down and the determined opposition offered by the enemy, effected an entrance, and established themselves within the gateway, closely followed by the main columns, led in a spirit of great gallantry by Brigadier Sale, to whom I had entrusted the important post of commanding the storming party, consisting (with the advance abovementioned) of H.M. 2d Foot under Major Carruthers, the Bengal European regiment, under Lieut. Col. Orchard followed by H.M. 13th light infantry, under Major Thomson, and H.M. 17th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Croker. The struggle within the fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the heavy fire kept up, our troops were assailed by the enemy sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols, &c.; but British courage, perseverance, and fortitude overcame all opposition, and the fire of the enemy in the lower area, on the fort, being nearly silenced, Brigadier Sale turned towards the citadel, from which could now be seen men abandoning the guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, endeavouring to make their escape; and on reaching the gate with H.M. 17th, under Lieut. Col. Croker, followed by the 13th, forced it open; at five o'clock in the morn-

ing the colours of H.M. 13th and 17th were planted on the citadel of Ghuzni, amidst the cheers of all ranks. Instant protection was granted to the women found in the citadel (among whom were those of Mahomed Hyder, the governor), and sentries placed over the magazine for its security. Brigadier Sale reports having received much assistance from Capt. Kershaw, of H.M. 13th light infantry, throughout the whole of the service of the storming.

Major-gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton executed, in a manner much to my satisfaction, the orders he had received. The Major-general followed closely the assaulting party into the fort with the reserve—namely, Brigadier Roberts, with the only available regiment of his brigade, the 35th N.I., under Lieut.-col. Monteath; part of Brigadier Sale's brigade, the 16th N.I., under Major Maclaren; and 48th N.I., under Lieut.-col. Wheeler; and they immediately occupied the ramparts, putting down opposition wherever they met any, and making prisoners, until the place was completely in our possession. A desultory fire was kept up in the town, long after the citadel was in our hands, from those who had taken shelter in houses, and in desperation kept firing on all that approached them. In this way several of our men were wounded and some killed; but the aggressors paid dearly for their bad conduct in not surrendering when the place was completely ours. I must not omit to mention that three companies of the 35th N.I., under Capt. Hay, ordered to the south side of the fort to begin with a false attack, to attract attention to that side, performed that service at the proper time, and greatly to my satisfaction.

As we were threatened with an attack for the relief of the garrison, I ordered the 19th Bombay N.I., under the command of Lieut.-col. Stalker, to guard the Cabul road, and to be in support of the cavalry division. This might have proved an important position to occupy, but, as it was, no enemy appeared.

The cavalry division under Major-gen. Thackwell, in addition to watching the approach of an enemy, had directions to surround Ghuzni, and to sweep the plain, preventing the escape of runaways from the garrison. Brigadier Arnold's brigade—the brigadier himself, I deeply regret to say, was labouring under very severe illness, having shortly before burst a blood-vessel internally, which rendered it wholly impossible for him to mount a horse that day—consisting of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, under Lieut.-col. Persse, temporarily commanding the brigade, and Major M'Dowell, the junior major of the regiment (the senior major of the 16th Lancers, Major Cureton, an officer of great merit, being actively engaged in the execution of his duties as assist.-adj.-general to the cavalry division), the 2d cavalry, under Major Salter, and the 3d, under Lieut.-col. Smith, were ordered to watch the south and west sides. Brigadier Scott's brigade were placed on the Cabul road, consisting of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons, under Major Daly, and of the 1st Bombay Cavalry, under Lieut.-col. Sandwith, to watch the north and east sides. This duty was performed in a manner greatly to my satisfaction.

After the storming, and that quiet was in some degree restored within, I conducted his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and the British envoy and minister, Mr. Macnaghten, round the citadel and a great part of the fortress. The King was perfectly astonished at our having made ourselves masters of a place, conceived to be impregnable when defended, in the short space of two hours, and in less than forty-eight hours after we came before it. His Majesty was, of course, greatly delighted at the result. When I afterwards, in the course of the day, took Mahomed Hyder Khan, the governor, first to the British minister and then to the King, to make his submission, I informed his Majesty that I had made a promise that his life should not be touched, and the King in very handsome terms, assented; and informed Mahomed Hyder, in my presence, that although he and his family had been rebels, yet he was willing to forget and forgive all. Prince Mahomed Hyder, the governor of Ghuzni, is a prisoner of war in my camp, and under the surveillance of Sir Alexander Burnes, an arrangement very agreeable to the former.

From Major-gen. Sir W. Cotton, commanding the 1st infantry division of the Bengal army, I have invariably received the strongest support; and, on this occasion, his exertions were manifest in support of the honour of the profession and of our country. I have likewise at all times received able assistance from Major-gen. Willshire, commanding the 2d infantry division of the Bengal army, which it was found expedient on that day to break up, some for the storming party and some for other duties. The major-general, as directed, was in attendance upon myself. To Brigadier Sale I feel myself indebted for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which he conducted the responsible and arduous duty intrusted to him in command of the storming party, and for the arrangements he made in the citadel immediately after taking possession of it. The sabre-wound which he received in the face did not prevent his continuing to direct his column until every thing was secure; and I am happy in the opportunity of bringing to

your Lordship's notice the excellent conduct of Brigadier Sale on this occasion. Brigadier Stevenson, in command of the artillery, was all I could wish; and he reports that Brigade-majors Backhouse and Coghlan ably assisted him. His arrangements were good, and the execution done by the arm he commands was such as cannot be forgotten by those of the enemy who have witnessed and survived it. To Brigadier Roberts, to Col. Dennie, who commanded the advance, and to the different officers commanding regiments already mentioned, as well as to the other officers and gallant soldiers under them, who so nobly maintained the honour and reputation of our country, my best acknowledgments are due. To Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of the department with me much of the credit of the success of this brilliant *coup-de-main* is due. A place of the same strength, and by such simple means as this highly-gifted and scientific officer recommended to be tried, has, perhaps, never before been taken; and I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to Captain Thomson's merits for his conduct throughout. In the execution he was ably supported by the officers already mentioned; and so eager were the other officers of the engineers of both presidencies for the honour of carrying the powder-bags, that the point could only be decided by seniority, which shows the fine feeling by which they were animated.

I must now inform your lordship, that since I joined the Bengal column in the valley of Shawl, I have continued my march with it in the advance, and it has been my good fortune to have had the assistance of two most efficient staff-officers in Major Craigie, Dep.-Adj.-general, and Major Garden, Dep.-Qu.-master-general. It is but justice to those officers that I should state to your lordship the high satisfaction I have derived from the manner in which all their duties have been performed up to this day, and that I look upon them as promising officers to fill the higher ranks. To the other officers of both departments I am also much indebted for the correct performance of all duties appertaining to their situations. To Major Keith, the Dept.-Adj.-general, and Major Campbell, the Dept.-Qu.-master-general of the Bombay army, and to all the other officers of both departments under them, my acknowledgments are also due, for the manner in which their duties have been performed during this campaign. Capt. Alexander, commanding the 4th Bengal local horse, and Major Cunningham, commanding the Poonah auxiliary horse, with the men under their orders, have been of essential service to the army in this campaign. The arrangements made by superintending surgeons Kennedy and Atkinson, previous to the storming, for affording assistance and comfort to the wounded, met with my approval. Major Parsons, the Dept.-Commissary-general, in charge of the department in the field, has been unremitting in his attention to keep the troops supplied, although much difficulty is experienced, and he is occasionally thwarted by the nature of the country and its inhabitants. I have throughout this service received the utmost assistance I could derive from Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, my officiating military secretary, and Dep.-Adj.-general of H.M.'s forces, Bombay; from Capt. Powell, my Persian interpreter, and the other officers of my personal staff. The nature of the country in which we are serving prevents the possibility of my sending a single staff officer to deliver this to your lordship, otherwise I should have asked my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Keane, to proceed to Simla, to deliver this despatch into your hands, and to have afforded any further information that your lordship could have desired.

The brilliant triumph we have obtained, the cool courage displayed, and the gallant bearing of the troops I have the honour to command, will have taught such a lesson to our enemies in the Affghan nation, as will make them hereafter respect the name of a British soldier.

Our loss is wonderfully small, considering the occasion; the casualties in killed and wounded amount to about two hundred. The loss of the enemy is immense. We have already buried of their dead nearly five hundred, together with an immense number of horses. I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing. I am happy to say that, although the wounds of some of the officers are severe, they are all doing well.

It is my intention, after selecting a garrison for this place, and establishing a general hospital, to continue my march to Cabul forthwith.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, in the army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, before Ghuzni, on the 21st of July 1839.

2d tr. Bengal horse artillery—3 horses wounded. 3d tr. Bombay horse artillery—2 rank and file, 2 horses wounded. 4th tr. Bombay horse artillery—1 horse killed. 2d regt. Bengal cavalry—1 horse killed, 1 rank and file wounded. 4th Bengal local horse—1 rank and file and 1 horse missing. H.M. 14th light infantry—1 rank and file killed. 16th Bengal N.I.—1 captain wounded. 48th ditto ditto—1 lieutenant and 2 rank and file wounded. Total killed—1 rank and file and 2 horses. Total wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, and 6 horses. Total missing—1 rank and file and 1 horse.

Names of officers wounded.

Capt. Graves, 16th Bengal N.I., severely.
Lieut. Vanhomrigh, 48th Bengal N.I., slightly.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, in the army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H., in the assault and captureof the fortress and citadel of Ghuzni, on the 23d of July 1839.

General staff—1 colonel and one major wounded. 3d tr., Bombay horse artillery—1 rank and file wounded. 4th ditto—1 rank and file and 1 horse wounded. Bengal engineers—3 rank and file killed, 2 rank and file wounded, 1 rank and file missing. Bombay engineers—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file wounded. 2d Bengal light cavalry—1 rank and file wounded. 1st Bombay light cavalry—1 havildar killed, 5 rank and file and 7 horses wounded. H.M. 2d Foot (or Queen's Royals)—4 rank and file killed, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, and 26 rank and file wounded. H.M. 13th light infantry—1 rank and file killed, 3 serjeants and 27 rank and file wounded. H.M. 17th Foot—6 rank and file wounded. Bengal Europ. regiment—1 rank and file killed, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, and 51 rank and file wounded. 16th Bengal N.I.—1 havildar, 6 rank and file wounded. 35th ditto—5 rank and file killed, 1 havildar, and 8 rank and file wounded. 48th ditto—2 havildars killed, 5 rank and file wounded. Total killed—3 serjeants or havildars, 14 rank and file. Total wounded—1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants or havildars, 140 rank and file, 8 horses. Total missing—1 rank and file. Grand total on the 21st and 23d of July, killed, wounded, and missing—191 officers and men, and 16 horses.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing.

General staff—Brigadier Sale, H.M. 13th light infantry, slightly; Major Parsons, dep. commissary general, ditto. Bombay engineers—Second-Lieut. Marriott, slightly. H.M. 2d (or Queen's Royals)—Capt. Raitt, slightly; Capt. Robinson, severely; Lieut. Yonge, ditto; Lieut. Stisted, slightly; Adj. Simmons, ditto; Qu. Master Hadley, ditto. Bengal Europ. regiment—Lieut.-Col. Orchard, slightly; Major Warren, severely; Capts. Hay and Taylor, slightly; Lieut. Broadfoot, ditto; Lieut. Haslewood, severely; Lieuts. Fagan and Magnay, slightly; Ensign Jacob, ditto.

General Order by his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Keane, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus.

Head-quarters, Camp, Ghuzni, July 23, 1839.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane most heartily congratulates the army he has the honour to command on the signal triumph they have this day obtained in the capture by storm of the strong and important fortress of Ghuzni. His Exc. feels that he can hardly do justice to the gallantry of the troops.

The scientific and successful manner in which the Cabul gate (of great strength) was blown up by Capt. Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of that department with this army, in which he reports having been most ably assisted by Capt. Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, and Lieuts. Durand and M'Leod, of the Bengal Engineers, in the daring and dangerous enterprize of laying down powder in the face of the enemy, and the strong fire kept upon them, reflects the highest credit on their skill and cool courage; and his Exc. begs Capt. Thomson, and the officers named, will accept his cordial thanks. His acknowledgments are also due to the other officers of the engineers of both presidencies, and to the valuable corps of sappers and miners under them. This opening having been made, although it was a difficult one to enter by, from the rubbish in the way, the leading column, in a spirit of true gallantry, directed and led by Brigadier Sale, gained a footing inside the fortress, although opposed by the Affghan soldiers in very great strength, and in the most desperate manner, with every kind of weapon.

The advance under Lieut.-Col. Dennie, of H.M. 13th, consisting of the light companies of H.M. 2d and 17th, and of the Bengal European regiment, with one company of H.M.'s 2d Queen's, under Major Carruthers, and the Bengal European regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Orchard, followed by H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, as they collected from the duty of skirmishing, which they were directed to begin with, and by H.M.'s 17th, under Lieut.-Col. Croker—to all these officers and gallant soldiers under their orders, his Exc.'s best thanks are tendered; but in particular he feels deeply indebted to Brigadier Sale for the manner in which he conducted the arduous duty intrusted to him in the command of the storming party. His Exc. will not fail to bring it to the notice of his lordship the Governor-general, and he trusts the wound which Brigadier Sale has received is not of that severe nature long to deprive this army of his services. Brigadier Sale reports that Capt Kershaw, of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, rendered important assistance to him and to the service in the storming.

Sir John Keane was happy, on this proud occasion, to have the assistance of his old comrade, Major-gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, who, in command of the reserve, ably executed the instructions he had received, and was at the gate ready to enter after the storming party had established themselves inside, when he moved through it to sweep the ramparts and to complete the subjugation of the place with the 16th N.I., under Major M'Laren; Brigadier Roberts, with the 35th N.I., under Lieut.-Col. Monteath, and the 43d N.I., under Lieut.-Col. Wheeler. His arrangements afterwards, in continuation of those Brigadier Sale had made for the security of the magazine and other public stores, were such as met his Exc.'s high approval.

The Commander-in-chief acknow edges the services rendered by Capt Hay, of the 35th N.I., in command of three companies of that regiment sent to the south side of the fortress to begin with a false attack, and which was executed at the proper time, and in a manner highly satisfactory to his Exc.

Nothing could be more judicious than the manner in which Brigadier Stevenson placed the artillery in position. Capt.

Grant's troop of Bengal Artillery, and the camel battery, under Capt. Abbott, both superintended by Major Pew; the two troops of Bombay Horse Artillery, commanded by Capts. Martin and Cotgrave, and Capt. Lloyd's battery of Bombay Foot Artillery, all opened upon the citadel and fortress in a manner which shook the enemy, and did such execution as completely to paralyze and strike terror into them; and his Exc. begs Brigadier Stevenson, the officers, and men of that arm, will accept his thanks for their good service.

The 19th Reg. Bombay N. I., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stalker, having been placed in position to watch any enemy that might appear on the Cabul road, or approach to attack the camp, had an important post assigned to them, although, as it happened, no enemy made an attack upon them.

In sieges and stormings it does not fall to the lot of cavalry to bear the same conspicuous part as the other two arms of the profession. On this occasion Sir John Keane is happy to have an opportunity of thanking Major-gen. Thackwell, and the officers and men of the cavalry divisions under his orders, for having successfully executed the directions given, to sweep the plain and to intercept fugitives of the enemy attempting to escape from the fort in any direction around it; and had an enemy appeared for the relief of the place during the storming, his Exc. is fully satisfied that the different regiments of this fine arm would have distinguished themselves, and that the opportunity alone was wanting.

Major-gen. Willshire's division having been broken up for the day, to be distributed as it was, the Major-general was desired to be in attendance upon the Commander-in-chief. To him and to the officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general's department of the Bengal and Bombay army, his Exc. returns his warmest thanks for the assistance they have afforded him.

The Commander-in-chief feels—and in which feeling he is sure he will be joined by the troops composing the army of the Indus—that, after the long and harrassing marches, they have had, and the privations they have endured, this glorious achievement, and the brilliant manner in which the troops have met and conquered their enemy, reward them for it all. His Exc. will only add, that no army that has ever been engaged in a campaign deserves more credit than that which he has the honour to command, for patient, orderly, and correct conduct, under all circumstances, and Sir John Keane is proud to have the opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging it.

By order of his Exc. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Keane, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus,

R. Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel, Military Secretary, and Dep. Adj.-gen. of H.M.'s Forces at Bombay.

From the Governor in Council at Bombay.

We have the highest gratification in forwarding copies of the two letters from his Exc. Sir John Keane, dated the 3d and 8th ult., in the latter of which communications (written from Cabul) his Exc. states that his majesty Shah Shoojaool-Moolk entered his capital on the preceeding afternoon without opposition, accompanied by himself, Mr. Macnaghten, the British envoy and minister at his majesty's court, the gentlemen of the mission, and the general and staff officers of the army of the Indus, escorted by squadrons of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons and 16th Lancers, and a troop of horse artillery.

It appears that the news of the quick and determined manner in which we took possession of Ghuzni, completely paralyzed the population of Cabul, and Dost Mahomed's army; and that, on the evening of the 2d ult., all his hopes were terminated by a division in his camp, and the greater part of his army abandoning him; and finding that our army was fast advancing upon him, and that all opposition with the slender force which remained with him would be but useless, Dost Mahomed fled, and, with such precipitancy, that he left behind him his guns, with their ammunition and waggons, and the greater part of the cattle by which they were drawn.

On the 18th ult. the encampment of the army was about three miles from Cabul to the north-west; but Sir J. Keane states that it was his intention to move the camp on the following day to about five miles west of the city, and between it and Killa Hazee.

The conduct of the army under Sir J. Keane, both European and native, has, his Exc. states, been admirable throughout, and that, notwithstanding the severe marching and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuzni of meeting and conquering their enemy, has added greatly to their good spirits.

P. S.—Since this despatch was signed, the accompanying letter from Mr. Maddock, dated the 26th ult., has reached this Government.

From T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary with the Governor-general of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated at Simla, August 26, 1839.

Sir,—I am desired by the Right hon.

the Governor-general of India to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a notification this day issued by order of his Lordship, together with copies of the papers noted in the margin.*

I have, &c.
T. H. Maddock.

Simla, Aug. 26, 1839.

The Governor-general of India publishes for general information the subjoined copy and extracts of despatches from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the army of the Indus, and from the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, announcing the triumphant entry of the Shah into Cabul, on the 7th inst.

In issuing this notification, the Governor general cannot omit the opportunity of offering to the officers and men composing the army of the Indus, and to the distinguished leader by whom they have been commanded, the cordial congratulations of the Government upon the happy result of a campaign which, on the sole occasion when resistance was opposed to them, has been gloriously marked by victory, and in all the many difficulties of which the character of a British army for gallantry, good conduct, and discipline, has been nobly maintained.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired, on the receipt of this intelligence, at all the principal stations of the army in the three presidencies.

By order of the Rt. hon. the Governor-general of India,

T. H. Maddock,
Officiating Sec. to the Government of India, with the Gov.-gen.

From Lieut.-gen. Sir John Keane, and the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Soojah, to the Governor-general of India, dated Head-quarters Camp, Shikarbad, August 3, 1839.

My Lord,—We have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the army marched from Ghuzni, *en route* to Cabul, in two columns, on the 30th and 31st ult., H. M. Shah Soojah-ool Moolk, with his own troops, forming part of the second column.

On the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief with the first column at Hyder Khail, on the 1st inst., information reached him, and the same reached the envoy and minister, at Huft Assaya, that Dost Mahomed, with his army and artillery, was advancing from Cabul, and would probably take up a position at Urghundee or Midan (the former twenty-four, the latter thirty-six miles from Cabul). Upon this it was arranged that his majesty, with the second column, under Major-general Willshire, should join the first column here and advance together to attack Dost Mahomed, whose son, Mahomed Akhbar, had been recalled from Jellalabad, with the troops guarding the Khyber Pass, and had formed a junction with his father, their joint forces, according to our information, amounting to about 13,000 men.

Every arrangement was made for the king and the army marching in a body from here to-morrow, but in the course of the night messengers arrived, and since (this morning) a great many chiefs and their followers, announcing the dissolution of Dost Mahomed's army, by the refusal of the greater part to advance against us with him, and that he had in consequence fled with a party of 300 horsemen in the direction of Bamian, leaving his guns behind him in position as they were placed at Urghundee.

His Majesty Shah Soojah has sent forward a confidential officer, with whom has been associated Major Cureton, of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, taking with him a party of 200 men and an officer of artillery, to proceed direct to take possession of those guns, and afterwards such other guns and public stores as may be found in Cabul, and the Bala Hissar, in the name of and for his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and the king's orders will be carried by his own officer with this party, for preserving the tranquility of the city of Cabul.

A strong party has been detached in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, under some of our most active officers. We continue our march upon Cabul to-morrow, and will reach it on the third day.

We have, &c.,
John Keane,
Lieut.-Gen., Commander-in-Chief.
W. H. Macnaghten,
Envoy and Minister.

Extract from a Letter from his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H., dated Head-quarters, camp Cabul, Aug. 8th 1839.

It gives me infinite pleasure to be able to address my despatch to your Lordship from this capital, the vicinity of which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and the army under my command, reached the day before yesterday. The king entered his capital yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the British envoy and minister, and the gentlemen of the mission, and by myself, the general and staff-officers of this army, and escorted by a squadron of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons, and one of

* Copy of a letter from his Exc. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Keane, and the Envoy and Minister to the court of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, dated 3d of Aug. 1839.
Extract from a letter from his Exc. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Keane, dated 8th of August 1839.
Extract of a letter from the Envoy and Minister to the court of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, dated the 9th of August 1839.

H.M.'s 16th Lancers, with Capt. Martin's troop of horse artillery. His Majesty had expressed a wish that British troops should be present on the occasion, and a very small party only of his own Hindoostanee and Affghan troops. After the animating scene of traversing the streets and reaching the palace in the Bala Hissar, a royal salute was fired, and an additional salvo in the Affghan style, from small guns, resembling wall-pieces, named gingalls, and carried on camels. We heartily congratulated his Majesty on being in possession of the throne and kingdom of his ancestors, and upon the overthrow of his enemies; and, after taking leave of his Majesty, we returned to our camp.

I trust we have thus accomplished all the objects which your lordship had in contemplation, when you planned and formed the army of the Indus, and the expedition into Affghanistan. The conduct of the army, both European and native, which your lordship did me the honour to place under my orders, has been admirable throughout, and, notwithstanding the severe marching and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuzni of meeting and conquering their enemy, has added greatly to their good spirits.

The joint despatch addressed by Mr. Macnaghten and myself to your lordship on the 3d instant, from Shikarbad, will have informed you, that at the moment we had made every preparation to attack, on the following day, Dost Mahomed Khan, in his position at Urgbundee, where, after his son Mahomed Akhbar had joined him from Jellalabad, he had an army amounting to 13,000 men, well armed and appointed, and thirty pieces of artillery, we suddenly learned that he abandoned them all, and fled with a party of horsemen on the road to Bamian, leaving his guns in position as he had placed them to receive our attack. It appears that a great part of his army, which was hourly becoming disorganized, refused to stand by him in the position to receive our attack, and that it soon became in a state of dissolution. The great bulk immediately came over to Shah Soojah, tendering their allegiance, and I believe his Majesty will take most of them into his pay.

It seems that the news of the quick and determined manner in which we took their stronghold, Ghuzni, had such an effect upon the population of Cabul, and perhaps also upon the enemy's army, that Dost Mahomed from that moment began to lose hope of retaining his rule for even a short time longer, and sent off his family and valuable property towards Bamian, but marched out of Cabul with his army and artillery, keeping a bold front towards us until the evening of the 2d, when all his hopes were at an end by a division in his own camp, and one part of his army abandoning him. So precipitate was his flight, that he left in position his guns, with their ammunition and waggons, and the greater part of the cattle by which they were drawn. Major Cureton, of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, with his party of 200 men, pushed forward on the 3d, and took possession of those guns, &c. There were twenty-three brass guns in position, and loaded; two more at a little distance, which they attempted to take away; and since then three more abandoned still further off on the Bamian road—thus leaving in our possession twenty-eight pieces of cannon, with all the *matériel* belonging to them, which are now handed over to Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk.

Extract from a letter from the Envoy and Minister to the Court of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, dated Cabul, August 9th, 1839.

By a letter signed jointly by his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane and myself, dated the 3d inst., the Right Hon. the Governor-general was apprized of the flight of Dost Mahomed Khan. The ex-chief was not accompanied by any person of consequence, and his followers are said to have been reduced to below the number of 100 on the day of his departure. In the progress of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk towards Cabul, his majesty was joined by every person of rank and influence in the country, and he made his triumphal entry into the city on the evening of the 7th inst. His Majesty has taken up his residence in the Bala Hissar, where he has required the British mission to remain for the present.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Meerut, 27th Aug. 1839.

I find it almost impossible to send a word of news, being anticipated by the newspapers, and I have destroyed on that account two letters already written for the Sept. mail. A change having suddenly and unexpectedly been made in the date of despatch, I am compelled to fall back upon a letter, or sort of journal, from a friend in Sir John Keane's camp, containing some items of information, not very important certainly, but interesting

to those whose thoughts and wishes may be with the army, and valuable to a certain extent, because they have escaped the notice of the indefatigable correspondents of our newspapers. The substance of my friend's notes are as follows, ending 19th July at Mishki.

"On the 1st of June the army was ordered to be in readiness to move from Kandahar at short notice: the camels were ordered in from Goondee Munsoor Khan, a place at a distance of some miles, where they had been sent to graze, under the protection of half a regiment of N.I., and 150 local horse. The order was countermanded, however, and the horses of the cavalry and artillery were put upon short allowance, three seers of barley each, stalk and grain included. Time passed on until the 10th, when a second warning was given, to move on the 15th. There being no appearance of Surwar Khan, and his Lohanis, with the long expected supply of grain, halt was again the order of the day until the 24th of June, when the Kafila Bashi, and his sturdy ragamuffins, made their appearance, and on the 27th, at two o'clock in the morning, we moved off for Ghuzni, but very little the better for having waited for the Lohanis, who, immediately on reaching Kandahar, began to play at fast and loose, finally refusing to be employed any further, or allowing their camels to go on. They were willing to sell their camels, hoping, no doubt, to steal them back during our march, and many of our officers would have been glad to renew their stock of carriage cattle, by purchasing from those men at once, but Sir J. Keane prohibited the sale, on purpose, it is supposed, to disappoint the owners. Half rations to the troops, quarter to the followers, brackish water for the first few marches, with a hot sun and cold nights, helped to fill our hospitals again, but not with any serious cases, chiefly disordered state of the bowels. None of our marches were very long, however, and the worst of them were easier than those from Shikarpore to Quettah. Our sick, who are not so ill as to require doolies, travel in pairs, in *rajawahs*, or camel-panniers, much after the fashion of the gypsey children in England—it is a good arrangement in a country where dooly-bearers cannot be obtained. We fell in with the Turnuk river, and made some pleasant marches along it. The arrangements for the protection of the baggage and followers, since leaving Kandahar, have been very judicious, and very few losses have been sustained or lives lost, although each day's march has been attended with parties of plunderers. Every encouragement has been offered to the people of the country to bring in supplies, and the troops having been paid early this month for the preceding one, there was no deficiency of money to pay for what might come in; but the country is too poor to furnish any thing worth mentioning beyond a few sheep. It was deemed prudent to allow the warrant officers of the different departments in camp, and the European sergeants of native corps, to draw one dram of arrack daily, paying the commissariat the cost to government. Many of the officers have been glad to get a little occasionally on the same terms, to prevent the effects of bad water. The Shah is said to have been in some tribulation as we neared Khelat i-Ghiljee, which place we reached on the 4th of this month, in consequence of information that the enemy were in force (from six to eight thousand), and determined to make a stand at that place. The columns were closed up to allay his fears, but the redoubtable and boasting Ghiljees did not even wait for our advanced guard, having taken themselves off quietly, only a few horsemen, the last of whatever number held the place, being visible at a long distance. It could not, even in better hands than their's, have made any defence, being ruinous and without guns.

"We were to have reached Ghuzni in eighteen marches; but the weak state of the cattle rendered it necessary to shorten some of the stages, and we have yet between twenty and thirty miles to get over before we obtain a glimpse of that celebrated city. We are promised a warm welcome by Mahomed Hyder, who holds the place with several thousand men, for his father Dost Mahomed. Orders have therefore been issued for the rear columns to move up; and if we are not disappointed for the twentieth time, you will hear what sort of stuff the Affghans are composed of. It is time they did something besides boasting and murdering unfortunate stragglers. From Ghuzni to Cabul is said to be about nine or ten marches; for the last four or five days our route has lain through the Ameers' territory; previously through that annexed to Kandahar under the late rulers.

"The conduct of the troops, European and native, has been orderly ever since we left Furzepore. Notwithstanding much distress and privation, there has been but few cases of insubordination; none, certainly, of any consequence that I have heard of. Indeed, drunkenness and crime are less prevalent than when in quarters. While we were at Kandahar, a man of the 2d cavalry was tried for sleeping on his post, and permitting an Affghan prisoner to escape, who, by way of keeping his hand in practice, carried off his guardian's sword. The soldier got three years' hard labour; but the sentence being an inconvenient one to carry into effect, the man was stripped of his

uniform, and turned out of camp with disgrace. The chances are that his late prisoner meets and knocks him on the head.

"We have had a good many changes amongst us within the last six weeks. Major Todd, of the artillery, and secretary to Mr. Macnaghten, has gone on a mission of friendship and assistance to Herat, which was said to be again beleaguered by the Persians. With him has gone Capt. Sanders, of engineers, Capt. James Abbott, of the artillery, Assist.-surgeon Ritchie; some sappers and native artillery. A messenger from Shah Kamran returned with them. Lieut. Harriott, of the Lancers, has been appointed baggage-master to the cavalry; Capt. Kershaw, of the 13th Light Infantry, A.D.C to Brigadier Baumgardt, of the Bombay troops; Lieut. Gaussen, of the 42d N.I., to the Shah's cavalry, in the place of Cornet Moffatt, who has become tired of serving his Majesty; Lieut. Pond, of the European regiment, appointed adjutant in the room of Broadfoot, who has been made an *attaché* of the envoy."

Thus terminates my campaigning friend's packet. I may hear again from him in a few days.

The orders for the assembly of all our general service regiments at Barrackpore has been for the most part countermanded, it being decided that all shall stand fast, except the 25th and 47th. An additional or fourth regiment is to be fixed at Benares; the 9th and 12th move up to that station; the 18th goes to Barrackpore, and the 15th to replace the 9th at Chittagong. These movements indicate more apprehension of Nepaul than Ava. The infantry from Neemuch, 30th, 39th, and 40th, who are to form part of the force against Joudpore were under orders to march upon Nusseerabad on the 22d of this month. Lieut.-col. Rich, of the 22d N.I., marched with a light detachment towards Meerta a few days ago, and in a fortnight hence the remainder of the force will move out, if necessary, from Nusseerabad, under General Hampton; but Maun Sing is trimming again, and it is more than likely that the business will be settled without the snap of a lock. It is to be hoped, however, it may be settled, whether quietly or otherwise; that Maun Sing will be thoroughly humbled, and made an example of to his neighbours, who are none of them more honest or better disposed than himself.

The present is an extremely fine season; a fair share of rain in all quarters, and hitherto general good health, and freedom from casualties by death. Several retirements have taken place, which you will see in orders. Three others are certain; Lieut.-col. Roberdean, of the cavalry, Lieut.-col. Crichton, of the infantry, and Major Nicolson, of the 30th N.I. Gen. Duncan, Col. Vincent, and Lieut.-col. Williamson, talk of going home on furlough.

From the official despatch announcing the fall of Ghuzni, it seems to have been a sharp and dashing affair, the garrison and the column of assault nearly matched —the former said to be 3,500, ours, at the most liberal, could not have exceeded 3,200. The operation of forcing the gate is that recommended to the Court of Directors by Colonel Pasley in 1835. Lithographed copies of his experiment were sent out by the Court and distributed amongst the officers of artillery and engineers. This has been the first opportunity of testing it on service, and it has answered admirably.

The secret of Col. Wade's advance into the Khybur Pass, is, that Mahomed Shah Ukbar, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed, has been called off to support his father, between Cabul and Ghuzni, and the Khyberes, could not, of themselves, hold the pass against a British detachment, weak as it is. Col. W. moved his force from Koulsin on the 20th of last month to Jumrood, at the mouth of the pass where the Seikhs were so roughly handled in 1837; halted there for three days, reached Khybur on the 24th, and Lalacheree in the immediate vicinity of Ali Musjid, on the 25th, where they were on the 1st of this month, having sent a small party of four companies, and some of the Shah Zadeh's troops, under Capt. Ferris, of the 30th, to occupy the little fort. The detachment had been sickly, no less than fifty men being in hospital at Peshawar, where they were sent when Col. W. made his advance.

Capt. Nuthall of the commissariat department, with 10 lacs of Rs. and supplies, had got as far as the Jhylum in safety, on the 19th of last month. This speaks well for the state of the Punjaub, for Capt. N.'s escort does not amount to more than 250 men.

Whatever may have occured to thwart the commissariat department with the army, want of funds cannot be complained of. It is undeniable that none of our Indian armies, while on service, have ever been kept so well supplied with funds for all departments as the army of the Indus.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DRESS REGULATIONS — RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, &c.

Fort William, July 22, 1839. — The following paragraphs of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 11th April 1839, are published for general information:

[Letter dated 6th Oct. 1838.—Referring to three copies of the Dress Regulations of the Bengal army, issued from the Adjutant General's Office, and forwarded to the Court, on the *Roxburgh Castle*, transmit correspondence on the subject, and draw the Court's attention to a question which has incidentally arisen regarding the rank held by her Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals, as compared with that assigned to the Members of the Medical Board.]

Para. 5. "We approve of the attention paid by you to prevent changes in the Dress Regulations, and we sanction and confirm the Code as now completed, except so far as it relates to Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons.

6. "The Government of Madras having apprized us, that the former code established at your presidency contained no specification of the dress of Members of the Board and Superintending Surgeons, we authorize* the assimilation of their uniforms with those of the corresponding ranks in her Majesty's service; you will revise the Code accordingly, the corresponding ranks being those of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General.

7. "The relative rank in her Majesty's army of inspector general being now that of brigadier general, we authorize the introduction of the same rule into our service, in fixing the relative rank of members of the Medical Board."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS — CASE OF MR. WALTER ELLIOT.

Fort William, General Department, July 24, 1839.—The Hon. the President in Council directs that the following letter, No. 7, of 1839, from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the public department, dated the 10th April, and its enclosure, be published for general information.

"We transmit to you the copy of a despatch to the Government of Fort St. George, respecting an officer of that presidency who obtained leave of absence to Egypt, and came thence to Europe, and we desire that the instructions therein conveyed may be applied to any similar case which may occur on the part of any officer under your authority."

* Letter dated 13th Feb. 1838.

Copy Public Despatch to Madras, No. II., dated 13th March 1839.

Para. 1. Section xxxvii. 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, contains this provision: "If any officer whatever in the service of the said Company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person, for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." This provision is also re-enacted in the 3 and 4 William IV. cap. 85, sec. 79.

2. In the *Madras Gazette* we observe the following entry, *viz.*

Fort St. George, Sept. 28th 1838.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Walter Elliot, Esq., 3d Member of the Board of Revenue, for six months, to visit Egypt on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay.

3. The appointment of three gentlemen to act, during Mr. Elliot's absence, as member of the Board of Revenue, as Canarese translator to Government, and as private secretary to the Governor, is notified in the *Gazette*.

We learn also from the *Bombay Gazette*, that Mr. Elliot sailed for Suez on the 1st of November, and from the newspapers, that he was at Malta in the month of January.

It may not have been Mr. Elliot's intention to come to Europe when he applied for leave of absence, and we presume, that you at least were not aware of such an intention when the leave of absence was granted. But the rule which we have quoted is prescribed by law, and is imperative alike upon you and upon us. We must, therefore, direct that the appointments which were held by Mr. Elliot shall be considered as having been vacated from the date of his departure from the presidency of Fort St. George.

FAMILY REMITTANCES, AND EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Fort William, July 29, 1839.—The following paras. of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the financial department, under date the 24th April

1839, are published for general information:

Para. 5. "We also direct that the family remittances of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers be restricted at all the presidencies to the actual savings from their subsistence, for a period not exceeding one year since their last remittance. This restriction is particularly necessary, to prevent the abuse by remittance of other funds at the exchange allowed to the soldiers.

6. "And we direct, that it be notified in general orders, at all the presidencies, that the family remittances, and the effects and credits of deceased officers and soldiers, will hereafter be payable, in this country, at twenty-one days after the receipt of the quarterly rolls, instead of forty-four days as at present."

NEW EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Fort William, July 29, 1839.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of one regiment of European infantry, of ten companies, at each presidency, composed of—1 colonel, 2 lieut. colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, and 920 non-commissioned and rank and file.

The present European regiment at each presidency is to be placed on the establishment of non-commissioned and rank and file, as above specified.

Agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Court, the promotion arrangements will bear date, at all the presidencies, from the expiration of three months from the date of receipt of the despatch authorizing the measure, thus allowing time for the arrival of a supply of recruits, and also for the establishment of one uniform system upon which the promotion arrangements shall be made at each of the presidencies.

The despatch having been received by the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India on the 8th July, the additional regiment will be brought on the establishment of each presidency from the 8th Oct. next.

Sept. 9.—In continuation of G. O. dated 29th July last, the President in Council is pleased to direct, that, on the 8th proximo, the army lists of each of the presidencies shall be considered as closed at army head quarters, with reference to the posting of officers to the new European regiments of infantry, that being the date appointed for constituting these regiments, respectively, an integral part of the army of each establishment.

The operation of all casualties as affecting the selections for the new regiments will accordingly be precluded, the report of which shall not have been received at the respective army head quarters on that date.

ADDITIONAL (OR NINTH) COMPANY TO THE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Fort William, July 31, 1839.—The Hon. the President in Council having resolved, in the secret and separate Department, that an additional, or ninth, company of the present strength, as stated in the margin,* be raised for each infantry regiment of the line of the native army of the three presidencies, the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in Bengal, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.

STATE PRISONERS.

Political Department, July 31, 1839.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having desired, in para. 67 of their letter, No. 45, of 1838, to be furnished with annual returns of persons in confinement as state prisoners, it is accordingly hereby notified and required, that all officers who have charge of state prisoners will conform strictly to the orders contained in sec. 3, Reg. III. of 1818, and forward to this department regularly half-yearly statements of state prisoners under their custody.

ANNEXATION OF THE DISTRICTS OF UPPER ASSAM TO BENGAL.

Political Department, July 31, 1839.—The Hon. the President in Council directs that the following Proclamation be published for general information:

The territory of Upper Assam, which in 1833 was placed by the British Government under the administration of Rajah Poorunder Singh, has, in consequence of the failure of that chief, to provide adequately for the protection and well-being of the country and its inhabitants, and in consequence also of his neglect to defray the tribute reserved to the British Government, been resumed and taken into the direct management of the British officers. The administration of this territory has hitherto been conducted by officers of the province, who have received their instructions, through the Commissioner of Assam, from the Government of India in the political department, and the territory has been formed into two districts, divided by the Burhumpootar River, and designated North and South Upper Assam. The head station of the former has been fixed at Luckimpore, and Capt. Vetch has been vested with the civil charge, and

* 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 drummers, and 100 privates.

Lieut. Brodie has been appointed to administer the Southern district, and Seeb Sagur, near Rungpore, has been fixed upon for the head-quarter station.

The President in Council, deeming it to be no longer necessary for the Government of India to retain under its own direct management the civil administration of the two districts of Upper Assam above described, has resolved that they shall be annexed to Bengal from the 1st proximo, to be administered, after that date, in the same manner as the districts of Lower Assam, now under the Commissioner of that province, and his several assistants; and from the date mentioned, the officers employed in the said two districts of Upper Assam will be placed under the authority of the Board of Revenue in revenue matters, and of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Nizamut Adawlut, in matters connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice, as provided by Act No. II. of 1835, accordingly as may be ordered by the Deputy Governor of Bengal in the revenue and judicial department.

SIBUNDEE CORPS OF UPPER ASSAM.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1839. — It having been resolved in the political department, with the concurrence of the Right Hon the Governor-general, that a third local corps shall be raised for the civil duties of Upper Assam, to be denominated the Sibundee Corps of Upper Assam, into which the present Dónnéa Levy will be absorbed, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that, including a company of 100 Dónnéas and other border tribes (to be employed on a particular duty), the corps shall consist of four companies, and be of the following strength and establishment: *viz.*—1 captain commanding, 4 soobadars, 4 jemadars, 24 havildars, 24 naicks, 4 drummers, and 400 privates.—Staff: 1 adjutant, effective; 1 serjeant-major, ditto; 1 native doctor, ditto; 1 drill havildar, 1 ditto naick, and 4 pay havildars, non-effective.

Two subaltern officers will be attached to the corps, on the same scale of allowances as that of the officers doing duty with the other local corps in the province.

Exclusive of regimental pay and allowances, the officer commanding the corps will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 200 command money, and Rs. 25 per company, for the repair of arms and accoutrements, and for writers and stationery.

The staff and other allowances of the adjutant will correspond with those drawn by the adjutant of the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates will receive the scale of pay drawn for the same grades in the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps.

The corps will be armed with fuzils, and have black leather appointments, and clothed in the uniform appointed for the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps.

Camp equipage and quarter-master's establishment are not allowed to the new corps.

The present Assam Sibundee corps will in future be designated the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps, and with reference to its increased strength, as authorized in G. Os. dated 25th March last, and to the extent of country dependent upon it for defence and protection, the appointment of a second in command is sanctioned by the President in Council.

The native officers and non-commissioned officers for the new corps will be supplied by drafts from the Assam Light Infantry and Sibundee Corps for Lower Assam, in equal proportions, *viz.*—from each 2 jemadars, as soobadars, 2 havildars, as jemadars, 12 naicks, as havildars, and 12 sipahees, as naicks.

JOUDHPORE FIELD FORCE.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 5, 1839. — The Commander of the Forces is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of a body of troops under orders for field service:

To be Brigadiers of the 2d Class.

Lieut. Col. R. Rich, 22d regt. N.I.
Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, 39th regt. N.I.
Lieut. Col. C. Graham, C.B., 1st brigade H.A.

To be Deputy Assist. Adjutant General.

Brev. Major W. H. Earle, 30th regt. N.I.

To be Majors of Brigade.

1st-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 1st brigade H.A.
Lieut. G. Reid, 1st regt. L.C.

The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st proximo, by which date, or as soon after as may be practicable, the force is to be assembled at Nusseerabad; routes will be furnished by the quarter-master-general of the army.

The officer commanding the force will forward to head-quarters the names of two non-commissioned officers; one to fill the office of deputy provost marshal, the other of assistant baggage-master.

The force is to be organized, formed into brigades, and staff officers attached, in the manner set forth in the annexed detail:

GENERAL STAFF.

Major Gen. R. Hampton, to command.
Lieut. W. C. Campbell, 30th N.I., aide-de-camp.
Brev. Major W. H. Earle, 30th N.I., deputy assistant adjutant general.
The Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-general of the Rajpootanah field force.
The Assistant Commissary general of the Rajpootanah field force.

Capt. E. J. Smith, engineers, to be field engineer.

The Superintending Surgeon of the Western Circle to proceed with the force, to organize and superintend a field hospital.

Assist.Surg. N. Collyer, to be medical storekeeper.

CORPS AND BRIGADE STAFF.

Cavalry.

Two Squadrons 1st L.C.; Two Squadrons 9th L.C.

Col. J. Kennedy, C.B., 5th L.C., brigadier.

Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C., brigade major.

Artillery.

4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery; 1st Company 2d Bat. Artillery; a Detail of 50 Gunners, with a due proportion of non-commissioned officers and gun lascars, from the 3d Company 4th Bat. Artillery; 4th Company 4th Bat. Artillery.

Lieut. Col. C. Graham, C.B., brigadier.

1st-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, artillery, brigade major.

————, commissary of ordnance.

Sappers and Miners.

Head-quarters and 2 Companies of Sappers and miners.

Capt. B. Y. Reilly, engineers, to command.

Lieut. C. B. Young, engineers, adjutant.

Infantry.—1st Brigade.

30th N.I.; 39th N.I.; 49th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, brigadier.

The officiating Major of Brigade, Meywar field force.

Infantry.—2d Brigade.

22d N.I.; 52d N.I.; 74th N.I.

Lieut. Col. R. Rich, brigadier.

The Major of Brigade Rajpootanah field force.

HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

Head Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 15, 1839.—With the permission of Government, the commander of the forces is pleased to sanction the word "*Delhi*" being borne on the regimental color, and other articles of equipment, of the 29th reg. of N.I. in addition to any other honorary distinctions already acquired by that corps.

FULL TENTAGE.

Fort William, Aug. 10, 1839.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorize officers of European infantry corps occupying public quarters under this presidency, to draw the full tentage of their regimental rank from this date.

CLAIMS TO THE BENEFIT OF THE ENLARGED PENSION REGULATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 23, 1839.—The following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 11th April 1839, is published to the army:

[Letter dated 26th Nov. 1838.—Submit the case of Major W. Gregory, who has been transferred to the invalid establishment, after reference to Government as to his right to the pension, to which his previous service entitled him at the period of his transfer. Government decided, subject to the Court's confirmation, that his claim is not invalidated by his removal to the non-effective list; but in the event of the Court's deciding differently, Major Gregory prays to be allowed to retire on the pension of lieut. colonel, to which he is entitled under the regulations.]

Para. 26. "We have no hesitation in expressing our concurrence that 'an officer who has completed the prescribed period of effective service, and thus earned a full title to the benefit of the enlarged pension regulations, as published in G.Os., No. 258, of 1837, does not impair or forfeit such title by his subsequent transfer to the invalid establishment.' Such title, however, must depend entirely on effective service; and time passed in India, after transfer to the invalids, can give no additional claim under the regulations above-mentioned."

RECRUIT DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Head Quarters, Meerut, Sept. 7, 1839.—With reference to G.O. by the Hon. the President in Council, of the 31st July last, authorizing an additional or 9th company to each regiment of N.I. of the line, the Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, directs the formation of four recruit depôt battalions, to consist of the 9th companies of the undernamed corps, which are at present employed on field service, or situated at stations where recruiting is generally attended with delay and difficulty. All other regiments will complete their ninth companies in the usual manner, detaching small recruiting parties where it may be deemed necessary; and the Commander of the Forces enjoins commanding officers to effect the object in view, with the utmost expedition, and in the most efficient manner.

The depôt battalions will be formed as follows:

First depôt battalion to be stationed at Juanpore; 3d, 15th, 18th, 32d, 36th, 47th, 65th, 70th, and 73d regiments.

Second ditto, ditto Futtyghur; 1st, 11th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 51st, 57th, 58th, and 69th regiments.

Third ditto, ditto Delhi; 13th, 16th, 22d, 30th, 39th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 71st, and 74th regiments.

Fourth ditto, ditto Bareilly; 2d, 5th, 27th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, and 53d regiments.

One European officer (to be selected with reference to his qualifications for the duty by commandants of corps) from each of the named regiments, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and drummers, for the 9th company respectively, are to be sent to the several depôts, as soon as practicable, for

the purpose of being employed in recruiting, establishing discipline, and as drill instructors.

The pay of the recruits is to be drawn on separate muster rolls, and in separate abstracts; one muster roll and one abstract for each company or regiment.

A commandant and an adjutant will be nominated to each battalion, on the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in corps of the line.

The several companies will be commanded by the officers of the corps to which they respectively belong at the depôt.

Indents for clothing, arms, and accoutrements, are to be prepared by the officers commanding the depôt battalions, by whom also all necessary articles of half mounting required for the recruits are to be provided, in the manner prescribed by the regulations on that head, and in strict conformity with the patterns in use with the corps to which the men respectively belong.

The same periodical papers and reports are to be forwarded by the officers commanding depôts, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

The following appointments of commandants and adjutants are made:

1st Depôt. Major C. Coventry, 32d N.I., to command; Lieut. J. Metcalfe, 3d do., to be adjutant.

2d ditto. Major J. L. Earle, 9th N.I., to command; Lieut. W. H. Lomer, 21st do., to be adjutant.

3d ditto. Major W. W. Foord, 21st N.I., to command; Lieut. J. Waterfield, 38th do., to be adjutant.

4th ditto. Major J. D. Syers, 19th N.I., to command; Ensign W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th do., to be adjutant.

A medical officer, sergeant major, quarter-master sergeant, and native doctor, for each depôt, will be appointed hereafter.

COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPT. W. SMITH.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 20, 1839. —At a general court-martial, assembled at Meerut, on the 5th Aug. 1839, Capt. William Smith, 19th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges. — First. For unofficer-like conduct, and gross neglect of duty, when in command of a detachment, which marched from Meerut on the 24th May 1839, for the purpose of escorting treasure from Allygurh to Delhi, in having proceeded by dawk from Meerut to Allygurh; in never having been present with the detachment between Allygurh and Delhi, from the time of its marching from one place of encampment till its arrival at another; in having permitted the infantry portion of the detachment to be improperly dressed when on duty, and on the march, and the sentries to be without their muskets in the day time; and in not having personally delivered over the treasure to the civil authorities at Delhi.

Second. For insubordinate, disrespectful, and litigious conduct, in the following instances:

1st. In having, in a letter to Lieut. and Adj. W. L. Mackeson, dated 8th May 1839, stated that four sepoys of the light company had represented to him, that they had been employed for the last two days at the adjutant's quarters, in tailors' work, which they have a decided dislike to perform; whereas the said sepoys had, on this and on former occasions, willingly assisted in making up wings, and the idea of its being unsuitable, and tailors' work, was first suggested to them by Capt. Smith, who, in a comparative roll, dated 22d May 1839, recorded the following sarcastic remark opposite the name of one of the said sepoys, Matadeen; "The only good I know of him is, that I hear he is a capital hand at his needle."

2d. "In having, in a letter addressed to Capt. Charles Cheape, brigade major, dated 19th June 1839, appealed from the decision of Lieut. Col. George Williamson to that of Maj. Gen. John McCaskill, K.H., commanding the station of Meerut, on the case of havildar Kewal (or Cawel) Sing, of the light company.

3d. In having disobeyed the following injunctions, contained in a letter from Lieut. and Adj. Makeson, dated the 12th July 1839: "And to avoid the serious trouble of such frequent and unnecessary letters from you, the commanding officer desires that you will not again address him in writing on the subject which he is preparing to submit to the major general commanding the station; but that whatever you may have to communicate or apply for, you will do so in person, in the manner directed in the last paragraph of my letter, No. 218, of 16th ultimo, by sending a written reply, of the same date."

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, as follows:

That Capt. W. Smith, of the 19th regt. N.I., is guilty of the 1st charge.

That, on the 1st instance of the 2d charge, he is guilty, with the exception of having first suggested the idea that the work the four sepoys of the light company had been employed on was unsuitable and tailors' work, of which the Court acquit him.

That Capt. Smith is guilty of the 2d and 3d instances of the 2d charge.

The Court are of opinion, with respect to the facts found in the 1st and 2d instances of the 2d charge, that Capt. Smith is guilty of litigious conduct only,

and acquit him of every other imputation.

The Court are further of opinion, that in the 3d instance of the 2d charge, Capt. Smith is guilty of insubordinate, disrespectful, and litigious conduct.

Sentence. — The Court sentence the prisoner, Capt. W. Smith, of the 19th N. I., to be suspended from rank and pay only, for a period of six calendar months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) John Ramsay,
Major General.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Meerut.

LIEUT. C. CAMERON.

Head Quarters, Meerut, Sept. 4, 1839. —At a general court martial, assembled in Fort William, on the 13th August 1839, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of H.M. 26th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly subversive of military discipline, and of the harmony of the regiment to which he belongs, in taking an opportunity, when Lieut. and Brev. Capt. French, H. M. 26th regt., his senior officer, was alone, on the morning of the 28th June 1839, of attempting to ground a private quarrel with him, upon the evidence that he had given on the 25th of the same month, before a regimental court of enquiry, the proceedings of which were at that moment under the consideration of the commandant of the garrison.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of H. M. 26th regt., not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, acquit him of the same.

Confirmed.

(Signed) John Ramsay,
Major General.

Lieut. Cameron is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 21. Mr. C. Tucker to be third judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut from 14th March last, the date on which Mr. Wigram Money retired from service.

June 6. Lieut. Thomas Postans, 15th Bombay N.I., and Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th do., to be assistants to officiating political agent at Shikarpore.

11. Mr. C. Macintyre, assistant surgeon at civil station of Furreedpore, to be registrar of deeds under Act XXX. of 1839, in addition to his medical duties.

15. Mr. A. A. Roberts, assistant to collector of Benares, to be invested with special powers described in section 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831.

18. Mr. F. Currie to be secretary to Right Hon. the Governor-General for N.W. Provinces, in judicial, revenue, and general departments.

Mr. E. P. Smith to be commissioner of the Benares division.

Mr. A. C. Hayland to be civil and session judge of Zillah Ghazeepore.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore. Mr. Plowden to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut, till further orders.

Mr. W. P. Masson to be magistrate and collector of Banda.

19. Mr. H. Alexander to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer as deputy secretary to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and superintendent of stamps.

Mr. S. G. Palmer to act for Mr. George Alexander as officiating postmaster general, during period of his absence on leave.

22. Mr. R. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Agra, in consequence of departure of Mr. Mansel, on leave of absence.

Mr. E. M. Wylly to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra, from 1st June.

27. Mr. D. P. McLeod to be a principal assistant to commissioner of Saugor division.

Mr. W. Edwards to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division.

28. Assist. Surg. Rind to officiate for Capt. F. H. Sandys, 36th N.I., as principal assistant at Nemar, during absence of that officer.

Lieut. E. J. Robinson, assistant to commissioner and agent to Governor-General at Delhi, to officiate as superintendent of Bhuttee territory, during absence of Major Thoresby (app. to officiate as political agent at Jeypoor), or until further orders.

Mr. J. Maberly to be a special deputy collector for a portion of district of Saharunpore, with powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Moozuffurnugger.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Azimgurh. Mr. Lindsay to continue to officiate as additional judge of Benares, until further orders.

Mr. P. K. Dick to be magistrate and collector of Bijnour.

Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilcund division. Mr. Ross to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnour.

Mr. G. D. Raikes, assistant to collector of Jounpore, to be invested with special powers described in sec. 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831.

July 4. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahabad, from date on which he may deliver over charge of collectorate of Patna to Mr. G. F. Houlton.

5. Mr. R. C. Glyn to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, at Meerut, during period of Mr. Owen's absence from station.

Mr. C. F. Thompson to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Meerut, until further orders.

Mr. R. Houstoun to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad; to have effect from 21st Dec.

11. Mr. G. N. Cheek, assist. surg. of East Burdwan, in addition to his medical duties, to be registrar of deeds under Act XXX. of 1839.

15. Mr. G. Edmonstone, junior, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

17. Mr. T. Young, assistant to joint magistrate of Noacolly, to take charge of Bullooah Salt Chokies, during absence of Mr. J. Baker.

Mr. George Alexander to be postmaster general of Bengal division of presidency.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be deputy secretary to governments of India and Bengal in general and financial departments, v. Mr. G. Alexander. Mr. Grant to continue to officiate as secretary to government of India in legislative, revenue, and judicial departments, until further orders.

Mr. H. Torrens to be deputy secretary to governments of India and Bengal in secret and political departments, and to government of India in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments. Mr. Torrens to continue in attendance with the Right Hon. the Governor-General, until further orders.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to continue to officiate as deputy secretary to governments of India and Bengal in general and financial departments, and as deputy secretary in secret and political departments.

Mr. J. H. Young to be deputy secretary to go-

vernment of Bengal in revenue and judicial departments, v. Mr. J. P. Grant.

23. Mr. H. Rose to take charge of and conduct settlement duties of Cawnpore Zillah, in consequence of death of Mr. J. Muir.

Mr. W. B. Wright, deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in Allyghur, to complete settlement work remaining unfinished in that district.

24. Mr. F. J. A. Elston to be assistant to collector of customs and port dues at Chittagong.

25. Mr. W. Edwards (whose transfer to N.W. Provinces has been postponed) to officiate until 1st Feb. next, as assistant to registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. A. Wilson, assist. surgeon, Rajshahye, to be registrar of deeds under Act 30 of 1839, in addition to his medical duties.

26. Mr. W. C. S. Cunninghame to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

Mr. R. T. Tucker to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepore.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ameerpore.

27. Mr. H. Milford to be an assistant under commissioner of Allahabad division.

29. Mr. E. E. Woodcock to officiate as magistrate and collector of Balasore, during absence of Mr. Repton.

Mr. George Lay to officiate as a commissioner of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. C. W. Brietzcke, or until further orders.

31. Mr. D. B. Morrieson, civil and sessions judge of Jounpore, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Allygurh during period of Mr. Tierney's absence on leave.

Aug. 5. Capt. G. W. Onslow, Nizam's service, to officiate as military secretary to resident at Hyderabad, during Major Byam's absence on leave to proceed to Cape of Good Hope.

8. Lieut. E. R. Lyons to be superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar, v. Major J. G. Burns resigned.

Mr. E. A. Samuells to officiate as magistrate of Tirhoot, until further orders.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn to be civil and sessions judge of Cuttack.

Mr. H. Alexander to be special deputy collector of Hooghly.

11. Mr. D. Robertson to officiate as deputy secretary to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and as collector of Calcutta stamps and superintendent of Sulkea Chokies.

12. Lieut. Maxwell to assume charge of Capt. Fordyce's survey in Agra district, on departure of that officer from his station on leave.

14. Mr. R. H. Snell to be second assistant to accountant-general and assistant to sub-treasurer, in room of Mr. H. Alexander promoted.

15. Mr. A. Forbes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bancoorah (West Burdwan), v. Mr. J. H. Young.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, assistant, transferred from 13th or Jessore division, and placed under commissioner of 19th or Cuttack division.

19. Lieut. R. A. Herbert, interp. and qu. mast. 46th N.I., to officiate as assistant to agent to Governor-General at Delhi; also as assistant to commissioner of Delhi division.

20. Mr. W. Strachey (an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division) posted under orders of magistrate and collector of Meerut.

21. Lieut. T. Hungerford, artillery, to succeed Lieut. Staples in office of postmaster at Dacca.

22. Major T. Robinson, political agent at Kotah, to continue to officiate as political agent at Meywar, till further orders.

Capt. C. Richardes, 8th Bombay N.I., lately appointed officiating political agent at Meywar, to officiate as political agent at Kotah, till further orders.

Mr. C. F. Thompson to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Jounpore, during absence of Mr. Morrieson on deputation to zillah of Allygurh. Mr. Thompson to make over charge of office of civil and sessions judge of Meerut to Mr. R. C. Glyn.

Mr. T. Caird to be a deputy collector in zillah Allahabad, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

24. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to conduct current duties of office of civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, in addition to his own duties as magistrate and collector of that district.

28. Mr. S. G. Palmer to act for Mr. W. R. Young, as secretary to board of customs, salt, and opium, during his absence; Mr. H. Palmer to act as deputy secretary of do., and superintendent of stamps and Sulkea salt chokies; and Mr. D. Robertson to officiate as collector of Calcutta stamps.

Mr. W. A. Peacock to be superintendent of Western Salt Chokies, and second assistant to board of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. C. Herd dec.

Mr. J. A. Terraneau to be superintendent of Megna Salt Chokies.

Mr. A. F. Hawkins to be superintendent of Jessore Salt Chokies.

Mr. W. Tayler to be magistrate of Behar, v. Mr. H. V. Hathorn.

Mr. J. G. Campbell to be special deputy collector and superintendent of Khas and Resumed Mehals in Hooghly, Burdwan East and West, and Beerbhoom, v. Mr. W. Tayler.

29. Mr. R. W. Hughes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of second grade, and stationed at Chupprah, in Sarun.

30. Mr. H. Wilson to be a deputy collector in zillah Moozuffernuggur, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

31. Mr. C. W. Fagan to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boalumahahur; to have effect from 1st June.

Mr. C. Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dehlee; date ditto.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepore; date ditto.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore; date ditto.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut; date ditto.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore; date ditto.

Sept. 12. Mr. F. A. Dalrymple to be assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Mr. R. J. Rose, executive officer, Hidgellee division, to conduct duties of superintendent of roads and conservancy in Calcutta, from date on which Lieut. Abercrombie gave over charge of office, until 1st Nov. 1839.

16. The Hon. E. Drummond to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate of Behar.

19. Mr. J. French appointed to office of additional judge of Shahabad.

Lieut. J. R. Lumsden to be senior assistant to commissioner of Arracan.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw reported his arrival, as a writer on this establishment, on the 4th Sept.

Major C. Thoresby, 68th N.I., reported having received charge of the Jeypoor political agency from Major R. Ross, on the 14th August.

Cornet A. Harris, 1st L.C., joined his appointment of 3d assistant to the resident at Indore, on the 30th July 1839.

Assist. Surg. A. Campbell, assistant to the resident at Catmandhoo, received charge of the civil duties at Darjeeling from Lieut. Col. Lloyd on the 20th June.

Mr. Geo. Todd, of the civil service, has reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope.

The order of the 29th May last, placing the services of Mr. W. Edwards at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor-General for N.W. Provinces, is to take effect from the 1st Feb. next.

Mr. D. Robertson, of the civil service, reported his return from England to India, by arrival in Bengal on the 2d July.

Messrs. G. D. Turnbull and Bransley H. Cooper reported their arrival as writers on this establishment, the former on the 29th and the latter on the 30th July.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull has been permitted to proceed to Simla and prosecute his study of the oriental languages at that station under the superintendence of his father.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.— June 18. Mr. J. Thomason, to England, for one year, on private affairs.—19. Mr. Geo. Alexander, officiating post-master-general, absence for one month, on med. cert.—July 5. Mr. H. T. Owen, leave to end of Sept., on private affairs, in extension.—Mr. G. F. Harvey, leave till 15th Nov., on private affairs, in extension.—10. Mr. F. Macnaghten, to remain in hills north of Deyrah, for four months, in extension, for health.—26. Mr. M. J. Tierney, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to sea and Cape, on sick cert.—31. Mr. F. O. Wells, absence for three months, on private affairs.—Aug. 1. Mr. M. H. Turnbull, until 30th April next, in extension, to remain in the hills.—12. Capt. J. Fordyce, revenue surveyor in Agra district, for six months, on med. cert.—14. Mr. J. S. May, for two months, to Singapore, for health.—Mr. C. B. Quintin, for two months, on med. cert.—15. Mr. G. Lindsay, for two months, on private affairs.—22. Mr. J. Reid, to sea, for six months, on med. cert.—28. Mr. W. R. Young, leave for one month, to sea, for health.—29. Capt. D. A. Malcolm, assist. to resident at Hydrabad, for six weeks, to Madras, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 6. The Rev. R. Ewing, chaplain of Meerut, to perform ecclesiastical duties at Almorah, for remaining period of leave of absence granted him in orders of 10th Dec. last.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor General.)

Simla, July 2, 1839.—Assist. Surg. A. Gibbon, at present doing duty at depôt of H.M. 13th L.Inf. at Kurnaul, appointed to medical duties of political agency in Upper Scinde.

July 9.—Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N.I., to be adjutant of Assam Sebundy Corps.

July 11.—The following officers to be placed under orders of Lieut. Col. Wade, political agent, on a mission to Peshawur:—Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Caulfield, 68th do.

July 16.—Capt. James Woodburn, 9th N.I., to be major of brigade to troops serving under command of Brigadier Littler on Eastern frontier, v. Humfrays dec.

With reference to orders dated 12th April last, the official designation of the following medical students, lately appointed to stations, is directed to be that of "Sub-Assistant Surgeon," *viz.*—Omachurn Set, native doctor at Agra; Rajkisto Day, ditto at Delhi; Shamachurn Dutt, ditto at Allahabad.

July 22.—Capt. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I., appointed to command of Bhopal Contingent.

Aug. 2.—Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N.I., 2d in command, to be commandant of 3d regt. of local horse, v. Crommelin resigned.

Aug. 9.—Col. S. Reid, 10th L.C., to be a brigadier on permanent establishment, v. Maj. Gen. Bowen permitted to proceed to Europe.

Aug. 13.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Bryce, M.D., attached to artillery at Kurnaul, to proceed with the mission about to be sent by Governor-General to Maharajah Khurruck Singh, ruler of the Punjab. Dr. Bryce to join the mission at Loodianah by 24th Aug.

Aug. 16.—The undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh, *viz.*—2d-Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, artillery, and Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th N.I., for permanent employment in force of H.M. the Shah; date 23d May.—Lieut. W. Broadfoot, European regt., for employment in military service of that sovereign; date 31st May.—Lieut. D. Gaussen, 42d N.I., temporarily placed at disposal of envoy and minister, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Cornet Moffat, of 2d L.C., of his app. in military service of H.M. the Shah; date 13th June.—Assist. Surg. G. Rae, at present attached to 2d tr. 2d brigade horse artillery, placed temporarily at disposal of envoy and minister at court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh.

Sept. 3.—Capt. C. O'Hara, 4th L.C., and 2d in command of 2d regt. local horse, to be commandant of that corps, v. Hearsey who vacates on prom. to rank of lieut. col., agreeably to G.Os. 23d May 1823.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, June 24, 1839.—The undermentioned officers to have rank of Captain by brevet, from dates expressed, *viz.*—Lieuts. W. J. Martin, 9th N.I., and G. W. Hamilton, 34th N.I., from 20th June 1839; J. De W. C. J. Moir, 28th do., from 21st do.

Cadets of Infantry F. K. Darling and E. A. Rowlatt admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 15.—*30th N.I.* Ens. Thos. Pownall to be lieut., from 1st July 1839, v. Lieut. James Oatley (under suspension) dec.

Lieut. John Sutherland, 56th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 9th July 1839.

July 22.—*61st N.I.* Lieut. James Skinner to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. M. Becher to be lieut., from 16th July 1839, in suc. to Capt. R. A. Mc Naghten retired.

Cadet of Artillery Alex. Robertson admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadets of Infantry Albert Fytche, C. J. Bean, C. V. Hamilton, E. L. Dennys, H. S. Money, W. C. Watson, and John Nicholson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Edward Hare admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Brev. Maj. Wm. Mactier, deputy judge adv. gen., recently transf. to presidency division, directed, on his arrival in Calcutta, to take charge of judge advocate general's office, v. Capt. R. J. H. Birch, appointed assist. sec. to government of India in military department.

July 29.—Mr. George Turner admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Aug 5.—*3d N.I.* Capt. G. N. Prole to be major, Lieut. Chas. Rogers to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Metcalfe to be lieut., from 8th July 1839, in suc. to Maj. J. G. Burns retired.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddell to be surgeon, from 16th April 1839, v. Surg. Wm. Bell retired.

Lieut. M. Hyslop, 59th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 26th July 1839.

Cadets of Engineers A. D. Turnbull and A. G. Goodywn admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

Cadets of Artillery Geo. Bourchier, P. C. Lambert, Geo. Moir, and Peter Christie, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

Cadets of Cavalry Daniel Bayley, Roland Richardson, William Alexander, and Alfred Wrench, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry C. B. Stuart, H. L. Robertson, H. E. Young, Horace Watson, C. J. Robarts, A. N. Cole, F. W. D. Lloyd, and Wm. Fullerton, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Wm. Martin, R. B. Kinsey, and Wm. Pringle, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

65th N.I. Capt. R. W. Wilson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. H. DeMontmorency to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. M. Baker to be lieut., from 1st Aug. 1839, in suc. to Maj. G. J. B. Johnston retired.

Lieut. G. A. F. Hervey, 3d N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Bat. (This app. since cancelled).

2d-Lieut. N. A. Staples, regt. of artillery (now at Dacca), to do duty with Assam Light Inf. Bat.

Aug. 12.—*Cavalry.* Maj. J. B. Hearsey to be lieut. col., from 5th Aug. 1839, in suc. to Lieut. Col. G. J. Shadwell invalided.

6th L.C. Capt. and Brev. Major R. L. Anstruther to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edw. Watt to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. R. H. Christie to be lieut., ditto ditto.

70th N.I. Ens. A. W. Baillie to be lieut., v. Lieut. F. Jeffreys dec., with rank from 1st July 1839, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Roland Hill prom.

73d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. McNair to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm. Richardson to be lieut., from 2d Aug. 1839, in suc. to Brev. Maj. H. R. Murray retired.

2d-Lieut. R. B. Smith, of Madras engineers, transferred to corps of engineers in Bengal; and to take rank in corps under this presidency, agreeably to list published in G.O. of 20th May last.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th N.I., to be 2d in command of Lower Assam Sebundy corps.

Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D., of civil station of Chuprah, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces.

Assist. Surg. Allan Webb, 2d assist. garrison surgeon of Fort William, to be a medical attendant on Lord Bishop of Calcutta, during visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship.

Aug. 26.—The following appointments made from 1st Sept., consequent on Assist. Surg. Raleigh's acceptance of medical charge of native hospital, v. Dr. Martin resigned:—Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman, 2d assistant, to be 1st assistant to presidency general hospital, and to charge of Calcutta gaol.—Assist. Surg. John Jackson to be 2d assistant to presidency general hospital, and to charge of Calcutta militia.—Assist. Surg. Raleigh (who has been permitted to accept medical charge of native hospital) to retain his app. of assistant to superintendent of eye infirmary, and draw his military pay and allowances in same manner as the superintendent of that institution.

Ens. H. Hopkinson, 70th N.I., to do duty with Arracan local battalion.

The undermentioned arrangements made in department of public works, *viz.*—Major C. J. C. Davidson, executive engineer of Allahabad division, to be executive engineer of Burrisaul division.—1st-Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, executive engineer of Dacca division, to be executive engineer of Allahabad division.—1st-Lieut. J. N. Sharp to be executive engineer of Dacca division.—Lieuts. Guthrie and Sharp to continue to perform duties on which they are at present engaged, until their completion, drawing however allowances of divisions to which they are now appointed.—Lieut. Sharp, in addition to reduced staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, as executive officer of Dacca division, to draw Rs. 100 per month, as special allowance for extra duty and responsibility at Allahabad, while employed in repairs of that fortress.

Aug. 29.—Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy to officiate, until further orders, as police surgeon of Calcutta, v. Mr. Bain dec.

Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassy app. to medical duties of civil station of Chuppra (Sarun), v. Mr. A. Donaldson, M.D.

Sept. 2.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Macrea, M.D., to officiate as 2d assistant in general hospital, until arrival of Assist. Surg. Jackson.

Mr. Henry Walker admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Lieut. James Remington, 12th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 25th Aug. 1839.

Sept. 5.—The services of Lieut. W. Abercrombie, superintendent of roads and conservancy in Calcutta, placed temporarily at disposal of Military Board, with a view to his being employed under Lieut. Guthrie, in lining out remainder of Munnipore Road.

Sept. 9.—Assist. Surg. Duncan McRae, at present attached to general hospital at presidency, placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as assist. surgeon at Tirhoot, during absence on leave of Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon.

Cadets of Infantry D. C. T. Beatson, R. C. Germon, Wm. Graydon, John Nisbett, John Fowlis, D. L. Wake, and Edwin Thomas, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. William Grahame admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Capt. Philip Mainwaring, 33d N.I., to be commandant of Sebundee Corps of Upper Assam.

Capt. Dallas and Brev. Capt. Buckle directed to interchange magazines, the former officer accordingly posted to Saugor, and the latter to Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum.

Deputy Assist. Commissary C. McDonald to be assist. commissary to complete estab., from 12th Aug., the date of Deputy Com. C. Bowman's death.

Sept. 12.—Assist. Surg. G. N. Cheek, of East Burdwan, and Assist. Surg. James Macansh, of West Burdwan, by mutual consent, permitted to exchange situations.

Sept. 16.—The undermentioned officers of Infantry to have rank of Capt. by brevet, *viz.*—Lieuts. D. T. Caddy, 70th N.I., and H. T. Tucker, 8th do., from 10th Sept. 1839.

Capt. G. H. Dyke, of artillery, and commissary of ordnance, to officiate as deputy principal commissary of ordnance at Arsenal, during absence, on leave, of Major E. P. Gowan.

Capt. F. Brind, of artillery, to act in above appointment until arrival of Capt. Dyke.

Lieut. G. J. Montgomery, 15th N.I., to command two companies of Sebundy Sappers at Darjeeling.

Mr. J. Maxton to be surgeon of Calcutta police, v. Dr. Bain dec.

(By the Commander of the Forces).

Head-Quarters, June 7, 1839.—The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns, recently admitted into service, to do duty with corps specified, *viz.*—Cornets A. Mactier with 6th L.C., Sultanpore, Benares; C. W. Radcliffe and C. V. Jenkins, 8th do., Cawnpore.—Ensigns J. H. G. Taylor, 58th N.I., Barrackpore; W. Q. Pogson, 12th do., Barrackpore; J. S. Rawson, 57th do., Barrackpore; A. H. Trevor, 58th do., Barrackpore; F. D'O. Bignell, 69th do., Berhampore; F. Trollope, 12th do., Barrackpore; H. C. Griffiths, 57th do., Barrackpore; C. W. Ford, 67th do., Benares; H. J. Guise, 15th do., Barrackpore; T. H. Smalpage, 14th do., Futtehgurh; E. J. Simpson, 6th do., Bareilly; J. L. Sherwill, 69th do., Berhampore; F. J. Elsegood, 12th do., Barrackpore; U. Moore and A. H. Ternan, 15th do., Barrackpore.

Surg. T. E. Dempster removed from 4th bat. artillery, and posted to 61st N.I.; and Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D. (new prom.), posted to 4th bat. of artillery.

19th *N.I.* Ens. J. S. Hawks, 7th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Bamfield prom.

June 11.—Lieut. R. S. Ewart to act as adj. to 30th N.I., in room of Lieut. and Adj. D. Downes, permitted to proceed towards presidency, in anticipation of leave, on med. cert.; date 3d June.

June 14.—Surg. Urquhart, 7th L.C., to assume medical charge of artillery division; Surg. Carte, 17th N.I., that of 7th L.C., and Assist. Surg. Cheyne, 19th, that of 26th N.I., consequent on illness of Surg. Gray, as temporary arrangements; date Meerut 9th June.

Surg. Urquhart to afford medical aid to staff of Meerut division and station of Meerut, v. Gray proceeding on sick leave, with retrospective effect from 9th June; date 12th do.

June 16.—Assist. Surg. W. Shillito (who was app. to artillery hospital at Agra, in orders of 5th June) directed to proceed to Meerut, and do duty under superintending surgeon there, until further orders.

July 5.—Lieut. J. M. Drake, of 46th N.I., and acting interp. and qu. mast. to 4th L.C., to perform duties of commissariat office at Kurnaul, until arrival of Lieut. J. Skinner, deputy assist. com. gen., v. Capt. Nuthall, ordered to Ferozepore; date 27th May.

Brev. Capt. H. Moore, who was app. a deputy judge adv. gen. in orders of 25th June, posted to Dinapore and Benares divisions.

13*th N.I.* Lieut. W. McCulloch to be interpreter and quarter master.

July 6.—3*d N.I.* Lieut. T. Wallace to be adjutant, v. Hicks promoted.

July 8.—Ensigns F. K. Darling and E. A. Rowlatt (recently admitted to service) to do duty with 57th N.I., at Barrackpore.

July 10.—Ens. J. Metcalfe to act as adj. to 3d N.I., v. Hicks prom., as a temp. arrangement; date 24th June.

Ens. H. Hopkinson, 15th, at his own request, removed to 70th N.I., as junior of his rank.

July 12.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown removed from 23d N.I., and posted to 2d brigade horse artillery, but will continue attached to former corps, until further orders.

July 16.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. C. Innes, 64st N.I., to act as district and garrison staff at Almorah; date 15th Feb.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 49th regt.; date 5th July.

Surg. J. Griffiths, 13th N.I., to afford medical aid to establishment of Kotah political agency, during its stay at Nusseerabad; date 8th July.

The app. of Surg. J. McGaveston to left wing of 2d bat. artillery, published in orders of 29th

Aug. 1838, to be considered as posting that officer to 2d bat. artillery.

July 17.—The detachment order of 1st Nov. last, by Lieut. Col. Hewitt, commanding at Jhansi, directing Ens. F. B. Wardroper, 25th N.I., to place himself under orders of Governor-General's agent in Saugor and Nerbudda in territories, for purpose of enlisting and drilling recruits intended for local service in Jhansi, is, with sanction of Right Hon. the Governor-General, confirmed.

July 19.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. V. Stephen, interp. and qu. mast. 41st N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. at a native general court-martial, directed to assemble at Secrole; date 11th July.

Assam Light Infantry. Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73d N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. Bigge app. to a civil situation.

The following removals and postings of medical officers directed:—Surg. H. Newmarch from 2d brigade horse artillery to 11th N.I.; Surg. G. T. Urquhart from 7th L.C. to 2d brigade horse artillery; Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D., from European regt. to 7th L.C., but to continue in charge of former corps, until termination of service on which it is at present employed.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito app. to medical charge of 23d N.I., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to proceed to join 2d brigade horse artillery, on being relieved by Assist. Surg. Shillito.

July 22.—Capt. P. P. Turner, 61st N.I., to be 2d in command to Hurrianah Light Infantry Bat., and directed to join with least possible delay.

July 24.—The brigade order of 29th June, issued by Brigadier J. H. Littler, commanding Eastern frontier, directing a temporary exchange of corps between Assist. Surgs. J. Davenport, M.D., of Sylhet L. Inf., and R. C. Guise, of 73d N.I., confirmed.

Assist. Surgs. N. Collyer, H. Irwin, C. M. Henderson, M.D., and J. S. Haig, directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, and do duty under superintending surgeon of Western Circle, instead of destinations assigned to them in orders of 4th June.

July 26.—Surg. R. M. M. Thomson removed from 14th N.I. to European regt.

July 27.—Capt. C. Jordon, European regt., to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a native general court-martial, directed to assemble at Agra; date 23d July.

Lieut. R. H. DeMontmorency to act as adj. to 65th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Bush on command; date 25th June.

Maj. Gen. A. Duncan permitted to draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay-office.

July 30.—*1st L.C.* Lieut. G. Reid to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Harris removed to a political situation.

Aug. 8.—The undermentioned Ensigns (lately admitted to service) to do duty, *viz.*—Ensigns A. Fytche, C. J. Bean, C. V. Hamilton, E. L. Dennys, H. S. Money, and J. Nicholson, with 69th N.I., at Berhampore; W. C. Watson, with 58th do., at Barrackpore.

1st-Lieut. T. H. Sissmore, of 3d, to do duty with 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, during time it may be employed on field service, and directed to join.

Aug. 10.—Ens. John Nicholson to do duty with 41st instead of 69th N.I., as formerly ordered.

Ens. E. T. Dalton to act as adj. to Assam Light Infantry, in room of Lieut. J. N. Marshall nominated to act as 2d in command; date 27th June.

Brev. Maj. E. Huthwaite, commanding 6th bat. artillery, directed to join and do duty with artillery of force ordered to assemble by G.O. of 5th Aug., during time it may be employed on field service, on expiration of which he will re-join his present command.

Capt. C. G. Ross, deputy judge adv. general at Neemuch, to accompany force proceeding on field service under the command of Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, and conduct duties of his office with it.

69th N.I. Ens. M. E. Sherwill to be interpreter and quarter master.

Aug. 13.—1st-Lieut. Austin to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 2d brigade and artillery division at Meerut, during indisposition of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Daniell: date 6th Aug.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Wallich, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 3d regt. of Buffs, as a temp. arrangement; date Neemuch, 12th Aug.

3d Local Horse. Lieut. J. Liptrott, 30th N.I., to be 2d in command, v. Tait app. commandant.

Kemaoon Local Bat. Ens. H. Ramsay, 53d N.I., to be adj. v. Liptrott removed to 3d Local Horse.

Lieut. Liptrott and Ens. Ramsay to continue to discharge duties of appointments they at present fill, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Sutherland removed from 60th to 55th N.I.

Aug. 14.—Surg. C. Renny, 5th L.C., to receive medical charge of 21st N.I., on departure of Assist. Surg. Tucker; date Kurnaul, 29th July.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown, 2d brigade horse artillery, app. to medical duties of 7th L.C., as a temporary arrangement; date 6th Aug.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito app. to medical charge of a detachment of artillery proceeding towards Nusseerabad; and Surg. G. Brown, M.D., 4th bat. artillery, directed to afford medical aid to 23d N.I. v. Shillito; date Agra 8th Aug.

Arracan Local Bat. Lieut. C. L. Edwards, 7th N.I., to be adj. v. Leith dec.

Aug. 16.—Brigadier S. Reid to command station of Barrackpore.

Lieut. Col. C. Graham, C.B., of artillery, to proceed by dawk to Ajmere, for purpose of superintending equipment of ordnance about to be employed on service in Marwar.

Lieut. W. O. Young, deputy commissary of ordnance, to move with force assembled for field-service, under command of Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, making over charge of Ajmere magazine to the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, during period of his absence.

Aug. 17.—Assist. Surgs. W. Pitt and E. Hare to do duty with a detachment of H.M. troops about to proceed to Upper Provinces by water, under command of Maj. Mountain; date 2d Aug.

Surg. A. McK. Clark, 52d N.I., and in medical charge of artillery at Nusseerabad, to afford medical aid to G. comp. of ordnance drivers, from 29th July, the date of their arrival from Neemuch.

Lieut. W. C. Campbell, 30th N.I., to accompany Maj. Gen. R. Hampton towards Nusseerabad; date 19th July.

Lieut. J. M. Drake, 46th N.I., at present attached to 4th L.C., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to his own corps, until further orders, v. Lieut. Herbert, whose services have been placed at disposal of agent to Gov. General in Delhi territory.

Aug. 19.—2d Lieuts. A. D. Turnbull and A. G. Goodwyn, of engineers, recently admitted into service, to proceed to Delhi, and do duty with head-quarters of Corps of Sappers and Miners; date 3d Aug.

Aug. 21.—The undermentioned Ensigns, attached to 12th and 15th regts., to do duty with corps specified, *viz.*—Ensigns F. Trollope, with 58th N.I.; T. Gordon, W. Hampton, and J. O. Armit, 57th do.; U. Moore, H. J. Guise, and A. H. Ternan, 51st do.

Ens. F. J. Elsegood, doing duty with 12th N.I., to accompany the regt. to Benares.

Ens. W. Q. Pogson, at present attached to 12th, to join and do duty with 57th N.I.

4th L.C. Ens. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. v. Lieut. Drake, of 46th, app. to act in his own regt.

11th N.I. Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring, 1st N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. v. George dec.

Aug. 22.—The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns Francis Drake to 61st N.I., at Almorah; J. W. L. Bird, 11th do., at Saugor; Albert Fytche, 70th do., Sylhet; C. J. Bean, 61st do., at Almorah; C. V. Hamilton, 45th do., at Shahjehanpore; C. B. Stuart, 3d do., at Barrackpore; H. L. Robertson, 65th do., at Arracan; Chas. Jackson, 39th do., Neemuch; E. L. Dennys, 11th do., at Saugor; H. M. Williams, 27th do., at Ferozepore; P. C. Murray, 36th do., Jumaulpore; G. C. Hatch, 57th do., Barrackpore; M. N. Coombs, 35th do., with army of the Indus; Matthew Raper, 64th do., Delhi; J. H. G. Taylor, 20th do., Loodianah; W. Q. Pogson, 43d do., with army of the Indus; J. S. Rawson,

63d do., Lucknow; A. H. Trevor, 15th do., Barrackpore; F. D'O. Bignell, 10th do., Cawnpore; James Rattray, 2d do., Ferozepore; A. L. Becher, 40th do., Barrackpore; H. B. Impey, 70th do., Sylhet; R. C. Eatwell, 58th do., Barrackpore; D. T. Reid, 53d do., Loodianah; F. W. Baugh, 26th do., Meerut; H. R. Shelton, 38th do., Delhi; H. C. Adlam, 42d do., with army of the Indus; R. C. Wroughton, 67th do., Benares; J. O. Armit, 46th do., Delhi; Alex. Rose, 54th do., Kurnaul; Wm. Agnew, 29th do., Bandah; W. H. Smith, 61st do., Allnorah; A. S. O. Donaldson, 45th do., Shahjehanpore; Urban Moore, 50th do., Dinapore; H. C. Griffiths, 3d do., Barrackpore; Thedore Gordon, 65th do., Arracan.

(Ensigns who are posted to corps serving with the Army of the Indus are directed to do duty with the recruit depôt at Allygurh, until further orders.)

Aug. 23.—The undermentioned young officers (recently admitted to service) to do duty, *viz.*—Cornet D. Bayley, with 4th L. C. at Kurnaul.—Ensigns H. L. Robertson and C. B. Stuart, 58th N. I., at Barrackpore; H. E. Young, 64th do., at Delhi.

Aug. 24.—The undermentioned young officers (recently admitted to service) to do duty, *viz.*—Cornets R. Richardson, 10th L. C. at Muttra; W. Alexander, 6th do., Sultanpore; A. Wrench, 8th do., Cawnpore.—Ensigns H. Watson, 17th N. I., at Meerut; C. J. Robarts, 40th do., Dinapore; A. N. Cole, 23d do., Agra; W. Fullerton, 58th do., Barrackpore; F. W. D. Lloyd, 69th do., Berhampore.

2d-Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford, 4th comp. 1st bat. artillery, to proceed to Dacca, and assume charge of guns at that post; date 12th Aug.

Aug. 27.—Capt. J. D. Kennedy, sub. assist. com. gen., to make over charge of sudder bazaar at Cawnpore to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N. I., as a temp. arrangement; date 5th Aug.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Wallich, M. D., app. to medical charge of 21st N. I. until further orders, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Cornets posted to corps, and directed to join, *viz.*—C. V. Jenkins to 1st L. C. at Neemuch; Anstruther Mactier, to 6th do., at Sultanpore.

Aug. 28.—Assist. Com. of Ordnance A. Cameron app. to charge of magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Penang, v. Deputy Commissary J. Cross, who will join arsenal in Fort William on being relieved.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. S. Price to officiate as adj. to 8th N. I., during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Talbot; date 19th Aug.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. A. Mackintosh, 52d N. I., to act as detachment staff to detail of artillery with 4 guns, one squadron of L. C., and two regts. of N. I., proceeding from Nusseerabad on field service; date 17th Aug.

Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., 74th, to take medical charge of 22d N. I., making over that of his own regt. to Surg. Griffiths, 13th N. I.

Surg. J. Dalrymple, 9th L. C., to afford medical aid to sick and recruits of corps and detachments proceeding on service.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Tombs removed from 4th to 6th L. C., and Col. (Maj. Gen.) H. Thomson from 6th to 4th do.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Hearsey (new prom.) posted to 7th L. C.

Capt. W. Grant, major of brigade, to immediately proceed to Ferozepore, his proper station; and on his arrival there, the deputy assist. adj. general of the Sirhind division will repair to Kurnaul, where the head-quarters of this division will be established on Maj. Gen. Boyd assuming the command.

Assist. Surg. N. Collyer to be medical storekeeper to force directed by orders of 5th Aug., to assemble for field service.

Aug. 30.—Assist. Surg. G. Dodgson, 30th, to afford medical aid to 49th N. I., and Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., app. to left wing 3d local horse, one squadron of 1st L. C., and sick and convalescents left in cantonments by regiments proceeding on service; date Neemuch 19th Aug.

Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st N. I., to officiate as station staff, during absence, on duty, of officiating major of brigade; date Neemuch 20th Aug.

Lieut. J. Morricson, 30th N. I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st L. C., during absence of Lieut. Reid on duty; date Neemuch 21st Aug.

Lieut. Col. W. Battine, C.B., removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, and Lieut. Col. T. Chadwick from latter to former.

Lieut. J. Liptrott, 2d in command of 3d local horse, and acting adj. of Kemaoon Local Bat., permitted to join his regt. (30th N. I.) during its employment on service.

Sept. 2.—73*d N. I.* Lieut. Wm. Richardson to be interp. and qu. mast., v. McNair prom.

Assist. Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D., to join and do duty with H. M. 49th regt. at Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. J. Balfour, in medical charge of 3d comp. 3d bat. artillery, posted to 23d N. I., and directed to join.

Sept. 4.—Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., in med. charge of 22d N. I., to afford medical aid to squadron of 9th L. C., with Lieut. Col. R. Rich's detachment.

Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristow, station staff officer, to receive charge of detachment of Golundauze and No. 2 light field battery, as a temp. arrangement; date Neemuch 21st Aug.

Capt. C. Wilson, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Scrampore, and draw his pay and allowances from presidency pay-office.

23*d N. I.* Ens. C. H. Wake, 34th regt., to act as interp. and qu. mast., during absence, on leave, of Ens. R. Shaw.

Sept. 7.—Surg. C. Renny, 5th L. C., to afford medical aid to prisoners in Paniput jail, delivering over charge of 21st N. I. to Surg. W. Duff, 54th do.; and Surg. B. Bell, 60th N. I., to take medical charge of depôt of H. M. 13th L. Inf.; date Kurnaul 23d Aug.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., doing duty with H. M. 49th regt., to take medical charge of 3d comp. 3d bat. artillery, v. Balfour directed to proceed to Tirhoot; date Dinapore 26th Aug.

Sept. 9.—Lieut. W. B. Lumley, 57th N. I., to be 2d in command, and Lieut. G. Jackson, 4th L. C., to be adj. to 2d Local Horse, in suc. to Capt. O'Hara app. commandant.

Sept. 11.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne app. to medical charge of European invalids of H. M. and H. C. service, about to proceed by water to presidency, retaining his present charge of 19th N. I., until departure of invalids from Meerut; date 6th Sept.

The Agra and Muttra district order of 22d Aug., directing all reports to be made to Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 34th N. I., on departure of Brigadier Reid, confirmed.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Haldane to act as 2d in command of Hurrianah Light Inf., during period Capt. Turner remains in charge of the bat.; date Hansi 26th Aug.

The suspension awarded to Lieut. K. W. Emslie, 62d N. I., by sentence of general court-martial, published in orders of 26th Feb. last, expired on 4th Sept., from which date that officer is to be considered as having returned to duty.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—June 24. Lieut. I. E. Cheetam, 11th N. I.—Aug. 5. Lieut. Col. G. J. Shadwell, 7th L. C.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—July 29. Maj. J. G. Burns, 3d N. I., and superintendent of Cachar, on pension of his rank, from 8th July.—Aug. 5. Maj. G. J. B. Johnston, 65th N. I., on pension of a colonel, from 1st Aug. (in conformity with Reg. of 29th Dec. 1837).—12. Brev. Maj. H. R. Murray, 73d N. I., on pension of a colonel, from 2d Aug. (in conformity with ditto.)

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Sept. 16. Ens. P. H. Bristow, 62d N. I., from this date.

Examination.—Ens. M. E. Sherwill, 69th N. I., having been declared, by the examiners of the College of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 22. Capt. T. Fisher, 48th N. I.—29. Assist. Surg. J. S. Su-

therland.—Aug. 5. Lieut. J. Turton, 3d N.I.—Brev. Maj. J. T. Croft, 34th N.I.—Capt. Alex. Jack, 30th N.I. (*via* Bombay).—19. Capt. Wm. Innes, 15th N.I.—Sept. 2. Capt. Wm. Mackintosh, 5th N.I. (*via* Bombay); Lieut. A. F. Macpherson, 43d N.I. (*via* ditto).—9. Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay, 24th N.I.; Brev. Capt. L. Hone, 57th do.; Lieut. C. Y. Bazett, 9th L.C.; Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 24. Capt. John Hamilton, 9th L.C., for health.—July 15. Ens. Wm. Hooper, 12th N.I., for health.—22. Maj. Gen. H. Bowen, C.B., col. of 55th N.I., for health.—Ens. T. C. Blagrave, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I., on private affairs (embarking from Bombay).—Lieut. J. F. Egerton, artillery, for health.—30. Cornet H. R. Grindlay, 6th L.C., for health.—31. Ens. R. M. Franklin, 40th N.I., for health.—Aug. 5. Lieut. Isaac Jones, 58th N.I., for health.—12. Lieut. D. Downes, 30th N.I., for health.—19. Maj. Gen. J. A. Biggs, col. of 6th bat. artillery, for health (permitted by Governor of Penang, &c.)—26. Ens. G. E. Nicolson, 30th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 5. Maj. A. E. Byam, mil. sec. to resident at Hydrabad, for six months, for health.—12. Maj. G. N. Prole, 3d N.I, for two years, for health.

To Singapore.—June 24. Lieut. J. Gilsmore, corps of engineers, for six months, for health.—Sept. 2. Assist. Surg. J. Lamb (a further extension), for six months, for health (eventually to China).

To Ceylon.—Sept. 19. Maj. G. N. C. Campbell, of artillery, for twelve month, for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 9. Capt. A. H. E. Boileau, of engineers, for three months, for health.

To New South Wales.—July 22. Riding Master T. Peake, 10th L.C., for two years, for health.

To Visit Presidency.—June 7. Lieut. G. P. Whish, officiating dep. assist. qu. mast. gen.—14. Capt. O Baker, artillery, from 6th June to 6th Dec., with ulterior object of proceeding to sea, on med. cert.—Cornet C. R. H. Christie, 6th L.C., from 25th June to 25th Sept., on private affairs.—July 16. Capt. H. Rutherford, principal assistant to Commissioner of Assam, to remain in extension, from 1st July to 31st Dec 1839, during his tenure of office of private secretary to His Honour the Deputy Governor of Bengal.—22. Capt. H. Goodwyn, engineers, from 1st Nov. 1839, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe on med. cert.—16. Lieut. C. E. Burton, 49th N.I., from 20th July to 15th Aug., in extension, on med. cert.—24. Capt. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I., from 15th June to 15th Sept., to remain, on private affairs.—Lieut. W. P. Bignell, 69th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 15th Oct., on ditto.—Capt. G. Kennaway, inv. estab., from 20th Oct. to 20th Feb. 1840, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl.—Aug. 5. Capt. J. C. Tudor, 46th N.I., deputy assist. com. gen., for two months, on med. cert.—12. Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, engineers, to remain, from 31st July to 31st Aug., on med. cert.—10. Surg. W. Dyer, 55th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1840, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from service.—17. Lieut. Col. D. Crichton, 38th N.I., his unexpired portion of leave of absence, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from service, and extended to 1st Feb. 1840.—21. Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, 17th N.I., from 26th July 1839 to 26th Jan. 1840, on private affairs.—27. Maj. Gen. A. Duncan, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring, 1st N.J., from 1st to 1st Jan. 1840, preparatory to applying for leave to Cape, on med. cert.—Sept. 2. Surg. H. Newmarch, 11th N.I., from 10th Sept. to 10th Dec., on med. cert.—4. Ens. H. Young, adj. of Bundelkhund Legion, for three months, for health.—9. Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Chowne, 66th N.I., from 10th Sept. to 1st Dec., on private affairs.

To visit Tirhoot.—July 12. Brev. Maj. R. L. Anstruther, 6th L.C., from 10th Aug. to 10th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Simla.—July 10. Ens. G. G. Bowring, 59th N.I., from 15th July to 15th March 1840, on med. cert.—26. Lieut. A. Macdonald, 40th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 1st Aug. 1840, on med. cert.—Aug. 1. Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., commanding fortress of Agra, from 18th Aug. to 15th Nov., on private affairs, and to enable him to re-join.—7. 2d-Lieut. T. Brougham, artillery, from 1st Aug. to 1st Jan. 1840, on med. cert.—Capt. W. Rutherford, 28th N.I., from 2d Sept. to 1st Dec., in extension, on med. cert., and to enable him to re-join.—10. Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D., 21st N.I., from 1st Aug. to 1st Feb. 1840, on med. cert.

To visit Kissunpore.—July 12. Lieut. R. Ouseley, 50th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 15th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit the Hills.—July 15. Lieut. G. P. Thomas, junior assist. to commissioner at Saugor, for one year, on med. cert.

To visit Agra and Simla.—July 25. Capt. J. H. Smyth, commandant of artillery, Scindiah's contingent, for two months, on private affairs.

To visit Mussoorie.—June 7. Capt. J. Free, 10th L.C., from 15th June to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—July 26. 1st-Lieut. V. Eyre, artillery, from 2d to 30th June, in extension, on private affairs.—Aug. 21. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) and Adj. G. R. Talbot, 8th N.I., from 15th Aug. to 15th Feb. 1840, for health.—24. Ens. F. T. Wroughton, 8th N.I., from 1st July to 20th Nov., on med. cert.—27. Ens. R. Shaw, 23d N.I., from 2d Aug. to 2d Feb. 1840, on med. cert. (eventually to presidency), preparatory to applying for furlough.

To proceed to Loodiana.—July 30. Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 21st N.I., with Col. Wade's mission to Peshawur, on sick cert.

To visit Kalpee.—July 30. Capt. R. W. Beatson, invalids, from 30th Aug. to 5th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Cawnpore.—July 3. Assist. Surg. J. A. Guise, 44th N.I., from 20th June to 31st July, on private affairs.

To remain at Ghazeepore.—Aug. 1. Ens. P. C. Clark, 41st N.I., from 31st July to 30th Sept., on med. cert.

To visit Futtehgurh.—July 5. Ens. T. P. Waterman, 13th N.I., from 26th June to 1st Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Buxar.—July 5. Ens. G. W. Cuningham, 54th N.I., from 26th June to 1st Oct., on private affairs.

To proceed on the River.—Aug. 19. Lieut. T. H. Sale, engineers, for five months, on med. cert. (eventually to the Upper Provinces).—10. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Daniell, horse artillery, from 16th Aug. to 16th Nov., on med. cert. (and to visit Cawnpore).

To visit Kurnaul.—Aug. 24. Ens. W. L. M. Bishop, 46th N.I., till 3d Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Kishnagurh.—Sept. 9. Brev. Maj. W. F. Steer, 32d N.I., from 20th Aug. to 4th Jan. 1840, on med. cert. (also to presidency) preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

To visit Allahabad.—Aug. 24. 2d-Lieut. P. C. Lambert, artillery, from 5th Sept. to 5th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Jhansi.—Sept. 11. Lieut. G. P. Salmon, 3d bat. artillery, from 15th Sept. to 10th Dec., on private affairs.

To visit Lucknow.—Aug. 21. 1st-Lieut. A. Hulsh, artillery, from 15th Aug. to 30th Sept., on private affairs.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—Aug. 30. Capt. W. Veysie, 7th L.C., from 10th Sept. to 10th Sept. 1840, on med. cert.—Sept. 4. Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 21st N.I., from 27th Aug. to 1st Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Darjeeling.—Sept. 11. Capt. C. Gale, inv. estab., from 10th Oct. to 10th Oct. 1840, on private affairs (also to presidency).

Obtained leave of Absence.—July 3. Lieut. J. S. Saunders, 41st N.I., from 14th June to 20th Sept., on private affairs, and to enable him to join his regt.—Aug. 29. Mr. A. K. Lindesay, civil surgeon of Benares, for four months, on private affairs.—9. Maj. M. Nicolson, commandant of Nerbudda Sebundy corps, for two months, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

Cancelled.—The leave of absence granted to Ens. W. T. Wilson, 58th N.I., on 17th May last.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

June 22.—Lieut. J. B. Dodd, 54th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet, in East Indies only, from 23d May 1839.

July 18.—Lieut. T. A. Souter, 44th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet, in ditto, from 30th June.

Aug. 23.—Capt. Douglas, 9th regt., to proceed to Calcutta, and act as brigade major, Queen's troops, v. Maj. Halfhide, 44th regt., proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Major Halfhide to take charge of last party of invalids of present season proceeding to England.

Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone has been appointed to serve upon the staff of the army in Bengal, in suc. to Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—June 22. Lieut. O'Callaghan, 49th regt., for two years, for health.—July 4. Ens. E. T. Robarts, 44th F., for two years, for health.—Lieut. G. Newton, 3d L. Drags., on med. cert.—18. Capt. and Paymaster Dunford and Lieut. Herbert, 30th regt., each for two years, on med. cert.—28. Cornet Rosser, 13th L. Drags., for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. Hammill, 9th F., for two years, on ditto.—Aug. 2. Ens. French, 55th regt., for two years, on med. cert.—Lieuts. Smyth and Jones, 57th regt., for two years, on med. cert.—Lieut. Mortimer, 21st regt., for two years, on med. cert. —15. Ens. A. R. Margary, 26th F., for two years, on med. cert.—23. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Halfhide, 44th F., brigade major Queen's troops, Calcutta, for two years, on private affairs.—Ens. Hall, 6th F., for one year, on private affairs.—28. Lieut. F. Thomas, 31st F., for two years, on med. cert.

To N.S. Wales.—July 18. Lieut. Col. Breton, 4th F., for two years, on med. cert.

To Ceylon.—July 18. Lieut. Grey, 39th regt., for one year, on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—July 4. Lieut. A. J. Cameron, 3d F., from 1st June to 1st Sept., on med. cert.

To Simla.—July 4. Maj. J. O. Clunie, 3d F., from 19th June to 19th Nov., on med. cert.

To remain at Landour.—July 4. Lieut. E. S. Cumberland, 4th F., from 11th Aug. to 30th Nov., on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JUNE 21. *Mary Ann Webb*, from Liverpool; *Asia*, from Cape.—24. *Sireus*, from Bourbon.—JULY 17. *Marquis Camden*, from London and Madras.—18. *Triton*, from Newcastle and Cape.—19. *Earl of Lonsdale*, from Liverpool; *Tweed*, from London and Cape; *Algerine*, from Singapore.—20. *Ayrshire*, from Rangoon.—21. *Forth*, from Leith.—22. *Hallyards*, from Glasgow; *Osprey*, from Colombo and Jaffna.—26. *Margaret*, from Rangoon.—27. *Snipe*, from Amherst; *Shepherdess*, from Mauritius; *William Lee*, from Hull; *Thames*, from London and Madras.—29. *Stalkart*, from Bombay; *Fazel Currim*, from Bombay; *Sumatra*, from Padang.—30. *Larkins*, from London, Cape and Madras; *Sulimany*, McFarlane, from Bombay; *Cowasjee Family*, Stavers, from China and Singapore; *Fenelon*, from Bourbon, &c.—31. *Greyhound*, from Penang and Merdoo; *Malcolm*, from London and Madras; *Ganges* (steamer), from Moulmein.—AUG. 1. *Saladin*, for Mauritius and Madras; *Rover*, from Singapore; *Helen*, from Bombay; *Amherst* (steamer), from Arracan.—2. *Thomas Worthington*, from London, Llanelly, and Bombay.—3. *Virginia*, from China, Singapore, &c.; *Chieftain*, from London and Cape.—6. *William Shand*, from Greenock; *Colombo*, from Suez, Bombay, and Madras; *Mary Sharp*, from Greenock; *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—12. *Miriam*, from Rangoon.—14. *Red Rover*, from China and Singapore; *Sir Edward Ryan*, from ditto; *Margaret Parker*, from London.—15. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, from Moulmein; *Thetis*, from Rangoon; *Antelope*, from Vizagapatam.—16. *Rosalind*, from Liverpool; *Suruth Jamal*, from Moulmein. —17. *Agostina*, from London and Mauritius; *Corsair*, from China and Singapore.—22. *Patriot*, from Penang; *Thomas Perkins*, from China.—23. *Diamond*, from London; *Glasgow*, from Cape; *Blakely*, from Liverpool; *Bolton*, from Newcastle and Cape; *Portenia*, from Cape; *Pauline*, from Nantes and Bourbon; *Gudovic*, from Mauritius.—24. *Elvira*, from Liverpool; *Blair*, from Liverpool; *Mumford*, from Mauritius; *Lady Clifford*, from London; *Syria*, from Bombay.—25. *John Denniston*, from Bombay.—26. *Royal Saxon*, from Liverpool; *Mary*, from Liverpool, Cork, and Cape; *Asie*, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—29. *Hero of Malown*, from Madras.—SEPT. 1. *Roxburgh Castle*, from London, Cape, Sydney, and Madras; *Bouthsook*, from Nantes, Bourbon, &c.—2. *Anna Maria*, from London and Cape; *Swallow*, from Bombay and Madras; *Donna Carmelita*, from Mauritius, &c.; *Sylph*, from Singapore and Penang; *Patriot*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Hamilton Ross*, from Cape; *Equitable*, from Madras.—3. *Catherine*, from Singapore, Penang, &c.; *Active*, from Baltimore; French ship of war *Dardogne*, from Bourbon; *Victoria*, from East Coast of Sumatra; *Fatey Rohoman*, from Bombay.—4. *General Scott*, from Boston; *Owen Glendower*, from London and Madras.—5. *Tenasserim*, from Singapore and Penang. —8. *Ida*, from Bombay and Trincomallee.—9. *Will Watch*, from Penang.—11. H.M.S. *Conway*, from Ganjam; *Victoria*, from Penang and Pedier; *Sir Wm. Wallace*, from Singapore and Penang; *Sarah and Caroline*, from Boston.—12. *Patriot King*, from Liverpool; *John Hepburne*, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—13. *Ranger*, from Cape; *Time*, from Singapore; *Water Lily*, from Moulmein; *Pirate*, from do.—14. *Carthage*, from Salem; *Marcrambie*, from Bourbon and Mauritius. —15. *Indian*, from Hull; *Arab*, from Boston and Liverpool; *Europe*, from Mauritius.—16. *Augustus*, and *Caribbean*, both from Mauritius; *Robert Surcouf*, from Bourbon.—17. *Royal Sovereign*, from London and St. Helena; *Mobile*, from Mauritius.—18. *Selma*, from London; *Edith*, from Bourbon; *Dreux Beire*, from Pondicherry.—19. *Isabella Cooper*, from Greenock.—20. *Hammon Shaw*, from Muscat; *Shaw-in-Shaw*, from Judda and Mocha; *Emerald Isle*, from Rangoon.—22. *Patriot Queen*, from Liverpool 21st June; *John Fleming*, from London, Cape, and Madras; *Arabian*, from Sydney; *Arachne*, from Penang; *Mary and Susan*, from Rio de Janeiro and Madras; *Atiet Rohoman*, from Muscat.—23. *John William Dare*, from Chittagong; *Jeune Laure*, from Bordeaux and Cape; *Carnatic*, from Judda and Hooddah; *Spy*, from China, Singapore, &c.—24. *Falcon*, and *William Lockerby*, both from Liverpool: *Symmetry*, from Mauritius; *Medusa*, from Madras; *Hydroos*, from Allepee.

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPT. 13. *David Malcolm*, for Mauritius.—16. *Mary Sharp*, for Liverpool; *William*, for Liverpool.—18. *Mumford*, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

JUNE 21. *Severn*, for Bombay.—22. *Rookery*; *Rosalind*, for Mauritius; *Antigua Packet*, for London; *Futtay Salam*, for Bombay; *Elizabeth*. —25. *John Woodall*, for Liverpool.—JULY 14. *Water Witch*, for Aden.—18. *Jumna*, for Liverpool.—19. *Mary Ann Webb*, for Liverpool.—20. *John Hepburne*, for Moulmein.—21. *Time*, for Singapore.—27. *Margaret*, for London; *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for Mauritius; *Ann Lockerby*, for Cork; *Jessy*, for Penang.—29. *Harold*, for Boston; *Susan*; Neatby, for N.S. Wales; *Eden*, for Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, for London; *Harsingar*, for Penang; *Lady McNaghten*, for N.S. Wales (since put back); *Mary Somerville*, for Liverpool. —30. *Adams*, for Mauritius.—31. *Petrel*, for Liverpool; *Vectis*, for Cape.—AUG. 2. *Mona*, *Esther*, and *Asia*, all for London.—4. *Volunteer*, for Liverpool.—7. *Justina*, for Cape and London.—8. *Gentoo*, for Boston; *Algerine*, for Singapore.—9. *Abercrombie Robinson*, for Singapore and China.—10. *Graham*, for Mauritius.—11. *Champlain*, for Philadelphia.—17. *Santon*, for Liverpool; *Rover*, for Singapore.—18. *Lady McNaghten*, for N.S. Wales; *Tamerlane*, for Liverpool; *Chilo*, for Boston.—19. *Sarah*, for Mauritius.—20. *Globe*, for Bombay; *Braemar*, for Mauritius; *Diana*, for N.S. Wales; *Argyle*, for N.S. Wales.—21. *Marinus*, for Bourbon.—22. *Perfect*, for London; *Hindu*, for Liverpool; *Hamilton*, for Boston; *Susan*, Payne, for London.—23. *Inez*, for Singapore; *Drongan*, for Bombay; *Gilbert Munro*, for London.—24. *Winchester*, for Mauritius.—25. *Europa*, for Cape; *Shepherdess*, for Mauritius; *Nymph*, for Singapore.—26. *Lady Wallace*, for Penang and Singapore.—27. *Sir Edward Ryan*, for Singapore and China; *Courier*, for Cowes; *Red Rover*, for Singapore.—28. *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, for China; *Lowjee Family*, for Bombay.—SEPT. 2. *Indian Queen*, for Madras and the Coast.—3. *Chieftain*, for London.—4. *Clarissa*, for Madras.—5. *Forth*, for

Leith; *Fairlie*, for London; *Snipe*, for Moulmein; *Fenelon*, for Bourbon; *Mahomed Shaw*, for Mauritius.—6. H.C. steamer *Amherst*, for Arracan; *Antares*, for Moulmein; *Tweed*, for Liverpool.—7. *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, for Sydney; *Eliza Heywood*, for Demerara; *Osprey*, for Colombo; *Serius*, for Bourbon; *Margaret*, for Rangoon.—8. *Earl of Lonsdale*, for Mauritius; *Pauline*, for Bourbon.—9. *Sumatra*, for Batavia; *Saladin*, for Mauritius; *Ludovic*, for Bourbon.—10. *Sulimany*, for Bombay; *Indiana*, for Liverpool.—16. *William Shand*, for Liverpool.—17. *Larkins*, for Madras and London.—18. *Lord Castlereagh*, for Bombay.—19. *Janet*, for Mauritius; *Virginia*, for Bombay; *Thetis*, for Moulmein, *Bengal*, for London; *William Lee*, for Hull.—21. *Bouthsook*, for Bourbon; *Time*, for Singapore; *Hallyards*, for Liverpool; *Portenia*, for Cape; *Greyhound*, for Mauritius; *D'Auvergne*, for Cape and Londqn.—22. *Surat Jamaul*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.

Freight to London (Sept. 25).—Saltpetre, £3. 15s. to £4. per ton; Sugar, £4.; Rice, nominal; Linseed, £4. 10s.; Hides, £4. to £4. 4s.; Safflower, Jute, Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Raw Silk, £5s. 10s. to £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 18. On board the *Scotia*, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

June 12. At Lucknow, the lady of Major J. B. Smith, 63d regt., of a son.

14. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. W. V. Mitford, 9th cavalry, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.

15. At Cawnpore, the lady of S. J. Becher, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

17. Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of James A. Guise, Esq., medical service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. H. Lakin, of a son.

23. Mrs. E. P. Potter, of a daughter.

26. In Wood-street, Chowringhee, the lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Kyouk Phyoo, the lady of C. J. Harrison, Esq., interp. and qu. mast. 65th N.I., of a son.

July 1. At Akyab, in Arracan, the lady of E. W. Clarributt, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Ghazeepore, the lady of E. Peploe Smith, Esq., C.S., of a son (since dead).

8. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Tickell, S.A.C.G., of a daughter.

10. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Edward Biddulph, horse artillery, of a daughter.

— At Gorruckpore, the lady of George Osborne, Esq., of a son.

12. At Monghyr, the lady of Edward Latour, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Buxar, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. Horsford, artillery, of a daughter.

20. At Mussooree, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of James M. Mackie, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of J. P. Roberts, H.C. steam department, of a son.

21. At Jubulpore, the lady of Capt. A. Wheatley, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

22. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th N.I., of a son.

— At Landour, the lady of Lieut. Flyter, 46th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. Lloyd, I.N., of a son.

26. At Landour, the lady of G. F. Harvey, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Baboo Gooroo Churn Dutt, the Indian poet, of a son.

— The wife of Johannes Avdall, Esq., of a son.

28. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. S. Lattey, of a son.

30. At Moradabad, the wife of John Hill, Esq., assistant surveyor, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of John Lackersteen, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At Seonee, the lady of Wm. Cumberland, Esq., 11th N.I., of a son.

— At Meerut, the widow of Lieut. Col. Duffin, of a son.

Aug. 1. Off the Sand Heads, on board the *Virginie*, Mrs. Capt. C. H. Whiffen, of a son.

2. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. John McDonald, 61st N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Shircore, Esq., of a still-born son.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq., of a son.

5. At Bamundee, the wife of A. McArthur, Esq., of a still-born child.

— At Muddendary Factory, Jessore, Mrs. D. Oman, of a son.

7. At Jessore, the lady of James Hill, Esq., jun., Kishnaghur, of a son.

— At Monghyr, the lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, chaplaincy, Dinapore, of a son.

9. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of Alexander Grant, Esq., acting civil and sessions judge, of a son.

10. Elambazar, the lady of John Erskine, Esq., of a daughter.

11. In Chowringhee, the lady of John Lowis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Neemuch, the wife of Capt. Jackson, 30th N.I., of a son, still-born.

— At Almorah, the lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st N.I., of a son.

13. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

14. At Sobha Bazar, the rance of Maharaja Kalikrishna Bahadur, of a daughter.

16. At Coxcally, the lady of John Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. T. Powers, H.C.M., of a daughter.

— At Chattac, Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Bennett, European regt., of a daughter.

— At Nudjuffghur, the lady of Wm. Vincent, Esq., of a daughter.

20. Off Ghazeepore, the lady of Capt. H. P. Hughes, artillery, of a son.

21. At Allipore, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberlege, of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Edward Bowen, H.C. Marine, of a son.

— At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Roweroft, 1st regt. N.I., of a son.

24. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Young, H.M. 44th regt., of a daughter.

25. At Barrackpore, the lady of J. H. Ferris, Esq., adjutant 12th regt., of a son.

— At Entally, Mrs. James G. Davidson, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Harrington-street, Chowringhee, the lady of Henry Beetson, Esq., of a son.

28. At Garden Reach, the lady of James Crooke, Esq., of a daughter.

— In Chowringhee, the lady of W. C. Braddon, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Rose, of the firm of Hunter and Co., of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, of a son.

— At Paraul, near Dinagepore, the lady of Robert C. Howard, Esq., of a son.

— At Landour, the lady of Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th regt. N.I., of a son.

— At Bogwangolah, Mrs. C. Rose, of a son.

31. The lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a son.

— At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Free, 10th regt. L.C., of a son.

Sept. 1. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. Currie, Esq., of a son.

— At Mussoorie, the Right Hon. Lady Henry Gordon, of a son.

3. At Dacca, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4. At Allipore, the lady of G. U. Adam, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Ghazeepore, the wife of John Jackson, Esq., of a son.

6. At Sylhet, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., civil service, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of William Frank Dowson, Esq., of a son.

8. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Ralph Smyth, artillery, of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. Randle, of a daughter.
11. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. Carter Howell, H.M. 16th Foot, of a daughter.
— Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mr. T. B. Potenger, of a daughter.
15. At Burdwan, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. D. Bellew, of a son.
16. At Benares, the lady of R. Nicholson, Esq., indigo planter at Maharajgunge, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Wallace, of a daughter.
19. At Cuttack, the lady of Major C. Farran, C.E.V.Bat., of a son, still-born.
20. Mrs. F. Dormieux, jun., of a son.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Scallan, of a son.
— At Esplanade-row, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a son.
24. At Garden Reach, the lady of Alex. Beattie, Esq., of a daughter.
25. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Millet, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 11. At Cawnpore, Major Moody, commanding 7th regt. N.I., to Mary Faithfull, eldest daughter of Brevet Major Holmes, of the same regt.
20. At Tewarrah Factory, Tirhoot, Lewis Auldjo Cooke, Esq., of Rameollah, Chupra, to Jessie Johnston, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Inglis, Esq., of Bombay.
— At Serampore, Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, B.N.I., to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. E. M. Sandford, senior, indigo planter, Behar.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Henry Salter to Miss Augusta Anne Blechynden.
July 4. At Agra, E. H. Morland, Esq., C.S., to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Dr. Bannatyne Macleod, of the 3d L.C.
— At Sylhet, Mr. S. B. Purvis to Helen, youngest daughter of the late James Stark, Esq., of Sonaurgunge.
— At Bareilly, Capt. Hyder John Hearsey, of H.M. the King of Oude's service, to Ellen, second daughter of Maj.Gen. Sir Wm. Richards, K.C.B.
24. At Calcutta, Welby Browne Jackson, Esq., C.S., to Maria Margaretta, eldest daughter of Col. D'Aguilar.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Morton, veterinary surgeon, to Mrs. M. A. Heeley.
29. At Cawnpore, F. W. Drummond, Esq., 8th L.C., second son of Sir Francis Drummond, Bart., to Paulina Jemima Catherine, seventh daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service.
30. At Calcutta, Capt. J. W. Chaplain, of the brig *Arethusa*, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. D. Ulrick, Esq., of Chinsurah.
31. At Calcutta, Leopold J. H. Grey, Esq., civil service, to Wilhelmina Emily, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Law, Esq.
Aug. 7. At Calcutta, C. Ladd, Esq., ice agent, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Watson, formerly harbour-master at Kidderpore.
8. At Dinapore, Capt. Alexander Mercer, deputy assist. adj. gen., to Augusta, daughter of Charles Corfield, Esq., of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, Somerset.
14. At Calcutta, R. Beetson, Esq., to Jane Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Landale.
16. At Fort William, James A. Young, Esq., lieut. Indian Navy, to Eliza Georgiana Claudine, third daughter of Mrs. A. E. and of the late Paul Ferris, Esq., of Calcutta.
20. At Calcutta, J. B. Deverell, Esq., to Miss Louisa Mary Pettingal, eldest daughter of Major Pettingal, 39th N.I.
21. At Calcutta, Capt. H. Hullock, commander of the ship *Donna Paseoa*, to Miss Charlotte Cox.
22. At Calcutta, John Tynan, Esq., to Isabella Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. McCann, deputy superintendent of police.
23. At Calcutta, Charles Christie, Esq., lieut. 6th L.C., to Margaret Innes Lindsay, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Lindsay, Esq., Scotland.
— At Burdwan, Mr. Owen Greeve to Julia, eldest daughter of R. Stewart, Esq., of Berhampore.
26. At Calcutta, Charles Mottley, Esq., surgeon, 3d N.I., to Mary Louisa, daughter of James Wood, Esq.
26. At Delhi, Capt. R. Haldane, commanding th Hurrianah Light Infantry, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. James Skinner, C.B., commanding at Hansie.
27. At Chinsurah, Henry S. Thompson, Esq., to Julia Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late Lewis Betts, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mr. C. W. Smith, engineer of the H.C. steamer *Diana*, to Miss Margaret Lloyd.
30. At Calcutta, Robert Scott Ross, Esq., commanding the H.C. steamer *Experiment*, to Albertena Charlotte, eldest daughter of Capt. Rae, inspector Preventive Service.
— At Ghazeepore, W. E. Blythe, Esq., of the Revenue Survey, to Miss Charlotte Matilda Chamberlain.
Sept. 2. At Calcutta, G. H. Main, Esq., to Fanny Almer, only daughter of the late John Bowring, Esq., Bengal establishment.
3. At Cawnpore, Capt. Browne, 66th N.I., to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Dundas, 62d N.I.
— At Allipore, Mr. W. Palmer, of Burrisaul division, public works, son of the late Capt. Palmer, 22d N.I., to Miss Mary Ann Bird, a ward of the Orphan School.
4. At Calcutta, the Rev. Frederick Wybrow, B.A., secretary to the Church Missionary Society, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Barlow, inland curate of Port Royal, Jamaica.
5. In Fort William, William Smith, Esq., 58th N.I., to Maria St. Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Robert Francis, Bengal army.
10. At Berhampore, William Alexander, Esq., C.S., to Mary, third daughter of the Hon. Edward Grey, late Bishop of Hereford.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. H. W. Babonau, to Brigetina, only daughter of the late Edmund Johnson, Esq., of Poornea.
16. At Calcutta, Capt. J. McKinnon to Miss A. F. Richmond.
19. In Fort William, Lieut. Percy Eld, 9th N.I., assistant to the political agent, Munnipore, to Charlotte Isabella, fourth daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., member of the Bengal Medical Board.

DEATHS.

April 1. At sea, on board the ship *Asia*, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Sibley, H.M. 26th regt.
May 23. At Soobathoo, Lieut. J. Rogers, of the regiment of artillery.
June 4. At Benares, David Ferrier, Esq., of the Sullempore indigo works, Gorruckpore, aged 46.
7. At Mussoorie, Edward Minto, third son of Major E. Gwatkin, superintendent of the Hon. Company's stud, aged 29.
12. At Nuddelpore Factory, Commercolly, B. J. McWhir, Esq., M.D., late of Edinburgh, aged 22.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Crawford, aged 44.
— At Calcutta, Mr. R. Wright, aged 28.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Wallace, aged 50.
27. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Mary Emin, wife of E. J. Emin, Esq., aged 26.
— At Calcutta, Mr. S. DeCastro, assistant harbour-master, aged 59.
28. At Entally, Eleanor, relict of the late Daniel Templeton, Esq., aged 52.
July 1. At Agra, Lieut. James Oatley, 39th N.I., youngest son of Thomas Oatley, Esq., of Albrighton Hall, Salop, aged 30.
— At Nusseerabad, Anne, wife of Lieut. W. V. Mitford, 9th Cavalry, aged 24.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Hodgson, third officer of the *Abercrombia Robinson*, aged 26.
16. On his way from Khyouk Phyoo to Akyab, in Arracan, Ens. Leith, 64th N.I.
17. At Barrackpore, Ens. F. K. Darling, fourth son of Maj.Gen. Darling.
— At Courlapore district, Barrisall, John Dalziel, Esq., aged 77, the oldest indigo planter in Bengal.
19. At Calcutta, Wm. Godfrey Smith, Esq., head assistant to the revenue accountant, aged 38.
— On his way to Dacca, for the recovery of his health, R. H. Williams, Esq., late head clerk of the collector's office, Backergunge, aged 36.
23. At Chinsurah, Catherine Caroline, second wife of the Rev. W. Morton, aged 28.
— At Calcutta, Eliza Sarah, wife of Mr. A. George, merchant, aged 20.
24. At his residence at Howrah, after a lingering illness, Baboo Mothooranauth Mullick. He was one of the distinguished patrons of native education,

and was never backward in contributing his support to charitable purposes.—*Cal. Cour.*

25. At Calcutta, Wm. Ewen, Esq., branch pilot, H.C. Marine, aged 52.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. H. W. Mitchell, assistant in the military department, aged 30.

28. Drowned at Calcutta, by falling from a dinghie, Mr. Mitchell, chief mate of the ship *Forth*, of Alloa.

29. At Allahabad, Miss Mary Ann Macleod, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Macleod, Esq., of Penefiler, in the Isle of Skye.

— At Katmandhoo, whilst in prison, General Bheem Sein Thappa, who administered the government of Nepaul for a period of more than thirty years. His death was occasioned by a wound inflicted by himself; he lingered two days and then expired.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Barwell, sectioner, secret and political department, aged 64.

30. At Saugor, Central India, Ens. R. G. George, interp. and qu. mast. 11th N.I.

— At Benares, Mr. C. G. O'Brien, of Kanchanpora indigo factory, by a fall from his horse, in a fit of apoplexy.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Thomas Clarke, Esq., senior branch pilot, H.C. Marine, aged 52.

— At Calcutta, T. De la Combe, Esq., aged 32.

— At Benares, of cholera, Mr. Edward Garland, professor of music, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, in childbed, the wife of Baboo Gooroo Churn Dutt, the Indian poet, aged 14.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Halifax, for many years a teacher in this city.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Ellison, aged 32.

5. At Bamundee, Sarah, wife of A. McArthur, Esq., aged 17 years.

6. At Calcutta, Caroline, wife of Mr. M. Robarts, mil. auditor general's office.

7. At sea, in the Bay of Bengal, Capt. G. Hustwick, commanding the ship *Lady McNaghten*.

8. At Calcutta, R. H. Cockerell, Esq., commander R.N., and late senior partner of the firm of Cockerell and Co., aged 40.

— At Kidderpore, aged 17, Charlotte Ainslie, daughter of Capt. Alex. Gordon, of the Docking Establishment.

10. At Calcutta, Mary Eleanor Eales, lady of Capt. E. D. O. Eales, aged 23.

11. At Jhansi, in Bundelkhund, by his fowling-piece going off accidentally, Mr. James O'Hara, an assistant in the agent's office, third son of the late Major L. O'Hara, H.M. 56th Pompadores, aged 28.

12. At Mussoorie, Capt. E. C. Mathias, H.M. 44th regt. of Foot.

— At Agra, Mr. Christopher Bowman, deputy commissary of ordnance, aged 74.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. A. S. Pastor.

14. At Chinsurah, J. Dunsmure, Esq., sudder ameen of Bancoorah, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, H. Warwick, Esq., aged 19.

15. At Chinsurah, of fever, Margaret, widow of the late J. H. Morrell, Esq., indigo planter, of Kishnaghur, aged 52.

— At Calcutta, Charles Herd, Esq., superintendent of the Western Salt Chowkies, aged 48.

18. At Soozony Factory, Tirhoot, Henry Finch, Esq., aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Master W. H. Tydd.

19. At Calcutta, R. H. Bain, Esq., M.D., police surgeon, aged 33.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Dupont, an assistant to Messrs. Tiron and Co., aged 35.

— At Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, in his 34th year, Mr. T. S. Fast, commanding a troop of irregular cavalry with the commissioner in Upper Scinde. Mr. Fast was recently a wukeel in the Delhi civil courts, and formerly a lieutenant in the 59th regt. Bengal infantry; and was the eldest son of Maj. Gen. Fast, of the Bengal army.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Watson, late of the Sailor's Home, aged 41.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. D. Robinson, aged 59.

28. At Calcutta, Peter Andrew, Esq., late one of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, aged 69.

31. At Calcutta, Helen Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edward Bowen, H.C. marine, aged 27.

Sept. 2. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. Hindmarsh, postmaster at Diamond Harbour.

3. At Chandernagore, Mons. Bertrand Fleury.

4. At Delhi, Ellen Rotton, youngest daughter of Major W. B. Girdlestone, 46th regt.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Hilder, aged 33; also her infant son, William Henry Hilder, aged 6 hours.

11. At Garden Reach, John Moore, Esq., of the firm of Moore, Hickey, and Co., aged 40.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Edward, of the Sulkeah Salt Golahs, aged 38.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. N. J. Jones, late of the Indian Navy, aged 24.

— Mrs. George Gill, aged 24.

15. At Kedgeree, Major George Prole, of the 3d regt. Native Infantry.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. John York, aged 35.

Lately. At Calcutta, Mrs. Black, relict of the late Mr. Henry Black, of the pilot service. Mrs. Black was for many years a favourite actress at the Dum-Dum and Chowringhee Theatres, and was attached to the latter establishment to the latest period of its existence.

— The Rajah of Bughat; and leaving no heir, his territory lapses to the Company. This makes the third Hill State which has fallen from a similar cause into the possession of the British this season.

— At Cabul, Brigadier Arnold, colonel of the 16th Lancers.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 6, 1839. — In consideration of the readiness always evinced by the 9th regt. N.I. to proceed on foreign service, from the earliest period at which the native troops of this presidency were required to embark on shipboard, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that regiment to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to the word "*Ava*," a galley with the motto "*Khooshkee wu Taree.*"

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements are ordered at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief; dates of G. Os. 9th Aug., 13th Aug., and 10th Sept.—

13th N.I. from Palaveram to Vellore, furnishing on their march the relief of the detachments now stationed at Arnee and Conjeeveram.

48th N.I. to march from Vellore to Cuddapah, and the detachment of the regiment now at Nellore to join the head-quarters of the regiment at the latter station.

16th N.I. from Cuddapah to Ghooty, when relieved by the 48th regt. N.I.

34th Lt. Inf., to march from Bangalore to Ghooty.

Head-Quarters and three companies of Sappers and Miners, to march from their present position to Ghooty.

5th L.C., from Arcot to Bellary.

7th L.C., from Bellary to Arcot.

6th L.C., Secunderabad to Kamptee.

1st L.C., Kamptee to Secunderabad.

BOURBON PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 16, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that under-authority

from the Supreme Government, the General Prize Committee have been directed to adjust the second and final distribution of Bourbon Prize Money to the Madras troops employed at the capture of that island in the year 1810, *viz.*

Foot Artillery.
3d and 6th Regts. Nat. Cavalry.
1st Bat. 6th Regt. N.I.
2d Bat. 12th Regt. N.I.
Commissary of Stores.
2d Bat. Pioneers, 2d and 5th Comps.
Watermen attached to H.M. 86th Regt.

(The period of closing the proceedings of the several Station Committees is limited to the 31st Aug. 1840).

Scale of Distribution to each Rank.

Major	C.Rs. 529	13	2
Captain	83	0	2
Brigade Major	57	2	9
Lieutenants, Ensigns	31	5	0
Conductors, Sub-conductors, Serj. Majors, Qu. Mast. Serjeants, and Serjeants	20	4	5
Subadars, Syrangs, 1st Tindals	13	12	1
Jemadars, 2d Tindals	4	9	3
Corporals, Gunners, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, Farriers, Dressers, Havildars	2	4	7
Naigues, Troopers, Sepoys, Lascars, Trumpeters, Native Drummers, Fifers, and Dressers, Artificers, Watermen	1	8	4
Bheestees, Puerallies, Sepoys, Recruits, Bellows Boys	0	12	2

KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.

Division Orders by Maj. Gen. Wilson, C.B., commanding the Ceded Districts.

Head-Quarters, Bellary, Aug. 17, 1839. — Under instructions from the head-quarters of the army, the undermentioned troops will be prepared to move from Bellary on field service, under the command of the officer commanding the division, on a day which will be named hereafter.

The F. Troop H.A.
Detachment of H.M. 13th L.D.
7th Regt. L.C.
A. Company 2d Bat. Artillery (without its guns), with gun Lascars attached.
H.M. 39th Foot.
39th Regt. N.I.
51st Regt. N.I.

The officer commanding the artillery will prepare four 18-pounders, and four 12-pounders, and one brass 8-inch mortar (with bed), with the quantity of ammunition of different kinds and spare carriages, which has already been communicated to the acting commissary of ordnance.

The infantry regiments to be furnished with the regulated quantity of field ammunition and flints for the infantry, to make up, along with what regiments themselves will have, 250 rounds and 25 flints per man; and for the cavalry, pistol ammunition and flints, along with what is carried in each corps, to make up 80 rounds and 10 flints per man. The foot artillery will carry their own regulated supply of ammunition.

Ordnance stores of every description, suitable for the battering train, and all engineer stores and implements of every kind, will be prepared to accompany the force, agreeably to instructions which have been furnished to the acting commissary of ordnance.

The sub-assistant commissary-general will be prepared to furnish the requisite carriage, &c. which may be indented for, also two elephants for the park.

The bullocks of kharkhana No. 5 will accompany the battering guns.

The acting commissary of ordnance is authorized to entertain an additional set of artificers, of the regulated number, to proceed with the park, over and above those now with the arsenal at Bellary.

At the requisition of the acting commissary of ordnance, two additional park serjeants will accompany the park; Serjeant Cheese, H.M. 39th, and Corporal Burling, of the A. company 2d bat. of artillery, are appointed to act as park serjeants from this date.

The division staff and heads of departments will (with the exception of Capt. Babington, S.A.C. General, who will act according to instructions he may receive from the commissary-general) proceed with the field force.

The pay department will receive instructions hereafter regarding the amount of pay to be carried for the payment of the troops.

Recruits and boys, together with all men unfit for field service, are to be left at Bellary, where the families also will remain.

The orders from head-quarters of the army are, that family certificates may be granted by the corps ordered to move, should commanding officers find it necessary, but it is not desirable; should it, however, be found necessary to grant them, officers commanding corps will specially report to the Deputy Assist. Adjutant General.

Emergent indents for ammunition, camp-equipage, carriage, sick carriage, &c., to be sent in by corps, not already supplied with them, as early as they conveniently can.

Fort St. George, Aug, 20, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, on the occasion of a force being about to assemble for field service at Adoni:

Artillery.

Major Bond to be commanding officer of Artillery.
Lieut. Balfour to be brigade major.

Engineers.

Capt. Pears, commanding Sappers and Miners, to be commanding engineer.

Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Maclean, of H.M. 13th Dragoons, to command the Cavalry Brigade, to which the troop of artillery is to be attached.

Infantry.

Brigadier John Bell, commanding the Garrison of Bellary, to command the first brigade of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. P. James, 51st N.I., to command the second brigade of Infantry.

Capt. Geils of the artillery, commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, is appointed commissary of ordnance to the field force, and the major general commanding the Mysore division will detail an artillery officer to the charge of the Bangalore arsenal during the employment of Capt. Geils on field service.

In consequence of the serious illness of Lieut. and Adj. Rundall, of the Sappers and Miners, Lieut. Fast is ordered to join the field force.

The following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and are directed to give over their respective charges, and to join forthwith at Adoni:—

Major Montgomerie, 7th L.C., secretary to the Clothing Board.

Capt. Cumberlege, 7th L.C., cantonment adjutant, Arcot.

Lieut. Lawford, civil engineer 3d division.

2d-Lieut. Ouchterlony, Engineers.

Lieut. Tombs, 2d assistant civil engineer 4th division.

Capt. Grant, 16th N.I., deputy assist. adjutant general of the army.

Brev. Capt. Ottley, 30th N.I., fort adjutant at Vellore.

Capt. Clerk, 3d L.C., police magistrate.

INDIAN ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 20, 1839.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 19th April 1839, is published for the information of the army.

Para 2. "The decisions passed by you under which officers serving at posts nearer to Madras than to Bombay are not admitted to the indulgence of receiving Indian allowances after quitting the limits of their own presidency, were in accordance with our orders, and have our approbation.

3. "With reference to the further communication on this subject, made in your letter of the 21st Dec. 1838, we have to apprize you, that officers of the Madras establishment, serving in the Northern Circars, were not contemplated as ever requiring to traverse the Peninsula for the purpose of proceeding to England *viâ* Bombay. Officers so situated, being nearer to Madras than Bombay, are not entitled to the benefit of the arrangement. You will now revise the regulations on this subject, and declare that officers, whose corps are serving to the north of the Kistnah, and also of the Toomboodra (the Southern Mahratta country being now occupied by Madras troops) are, excepting those in the Northern Circars, entitled to its benefits."

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 22, 1839.—The Commander-in-chief calls the attention of officers at the presidency to the orders regarding dress, in which he observes some unmilitary relaxation. His Excellency desires that none will appear out of quarters (after the hours allotted to morning exercise) otherwise than in the costume of their rank.

All mixture of costume is strictly prohibited; and when in public, jackets are not allowed to be worn open.

The Commander-in-chief will be glad to suit the dress and personal equipment of all ranks to the climate, as far as his authority will permit; but he will not allow officers to assume the privilege either of selection or change.

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Sept. 10, 1839.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the Station and Regimental Prize Committees assembled to investigate claims to Ava prize money, shall be considered to have finally closed their proceedings on the 31st Aug. 1838 and 31st Aug. 1839 respectively, agreeably to the orders of Government of the 22d Aug. 1837 and 22d May 1838.

2. Such committees as may not have already forwarded acquittance rolls, agreeably to the orders of Government, are directed to transmit them to the secretary to the General Prize Committee, with as little delay as possible; and to deposit all unclaimed money in the general treasury, reporting the same to the General Prize Committee, and forwarding at the same time nominal rolls of the persons on whose account such sums may be deposited, specifying the corps, company, and number to each name, as per annexed form No. 1.

3. The General Prize Committee will continue to receive from commanding and staff officers such claims of natives on the Ava Prize Fund as may be submitted to them, prepared agreeably to the form prescribed for the conduct of station and regimental committees, specifying the name of the parties in the abstracts, and will forward such as, on examination, may be found correct, for the consideration and orders of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

4. Copies of the proceedings, &c. of the Station Prize Committees are to be lodged in the offices of the public staff officers of the respective stations and garrisons, on whom the duties of investigating claims, &c. devolve.

5. The claims of Europeans cannot be adjusted in India, but they will be submitted to Government by the General Prize Committee for transmission to the Hon. the Court of Directors, for authority for their adjustment.

6. Claims may be preferred until 31st Aug. 1843, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

(Then follows form of Nominal Roll).

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. W. C. CHINNERY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 29, 1839.—At a general court martial held at Cannanore, on the 5th July 1839, Capt. W. C. Chinnery, of the 4th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon a charge which, on account of its odious and disgusting nature, and as being, it is believed, generally known to the service at large, the Commander-in-chief is most unwilling to publish in orders; and upon which charge the Court have come to the following finding.

Finding on the First Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Finding on the Second Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Finding on the Third Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

And the Court does most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of all and every part thereof.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Lieut. Gen.
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

The character, even the life, of Capt. Chinnery, having depended upon the issue of this trial, I feel it justly due to that officer to declare, thus formally, my full concurrence in the verdict of the Court.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 26. H. A. Brett, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Bellary.

W. B. Hawkins, Esq., to be register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.

G. S. Forbes, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

J. F. McKennie, Esq., to be coroner of Madras.

Murray Doss Pillay to be deputy postmaster at Madras.

30. G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, during remaining absence of Mr. Greenway, on leave, or until further orders.

R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to resume charge of office of register of Zillah Court of Malabar.

Aug. 6. J. F. Bury, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, during employment of Mr. Mason on other duty, or until further orders.

C. T. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

20. H. A. Brett, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Swinton, or until further orders.

J. R. Pringle, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Hall, or until further orders.

23. G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to act as chief magistrate and superintendent of police, during the absence of Mr. E. F. Elliot, on leave, or until further orders.

27. Mr. R.W. Gray to act as postmaster of Vellore, during absence of Mr. Strombom on leave, or until further orders.

30. A. Mellor, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Bellary, during absence of Mr. M. Lewin on other duty, or until further orders.

Sept. 3. G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to act as first commissioner of Court of Commissioners for recovery of Small Debts, during absence of Mr. E. F. Elliot, on sick cert., or until further orders.

Capt. J. Gunning, 17th N.I., to act as police magistrate during absence of Capt. Clerk on other duty, or until further orders.

13. G. J. Waters, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah; but to continue to act as first judge of Provincial Court of Southern Division.

W. Lavie, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, on embarkation of Mr. White for England; but to continue to act as chief magistrate and superintendent of police, and first commissioner of Court of Commissioners for recovery of Small Debts.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

J. Silver, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, until return of Mr. Greenway, or until further orders.

19. C. Whittingham, Esq. to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Pycroft on leave, or until further orders.

B. Cunliffe, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot, during employment of Mr. Whittingham on other duty, or until further orders.

C.W. Reade, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Chittoor, during absence of Mr. Onslow on leave, or until further orders.

20. H. Forbes, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, during absence of Mr. Scott, on leave, or until further orders.

26. M. Murray, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly, during absence of Mr. Bird on leave, or until further orders.

F. Mole, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem (v. the Hon. W. Tracey resigned), during absence of Mr. Thompson, or until further orders.

J. J. Cotton, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Trichinopoly, during Mr. Phillips' absence, or until further orders.

R. Hichens, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

E. B. Glass, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Chicacole, received charge of the zillah Court at that station from T. B. A. Conway, Esq., head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, on the 17th July.

F. Lascelles, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, received charge of the zillah Court at that station, from E. Newbery, Esq., on the 25th July.

The Hon. W. H. Tracy, acting assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, took charge of the Auxillary Court at Coimbatore, on the 26th July.

R. Eden, Esq., collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly, received charge of that district from E. P. Thompson, Esq., on the 17th July.

F. M. Lewin, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Combaconum, received charge of the zillah Court at that station, from W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., on the 1st Aug.

E. Newberry, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor, resumed charge of the Auxillary Court at that station, from W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., on the 1st Aug.

A. D. Campbell, Esq., 3d puisne judge of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut, resumed his duties on the 21st Aug.

W. Lavie, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment, has reported his return to this presidency on the 29th August, with the permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

T. L. Blane, Esq., collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of that district to J. H. Cochrane, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistate, on the 2d Sept.

J. H. Bell, Esq., acting deputy collector of sea customs at Madras, received charge of the office of the collector of sea customs, on the 14th Sept., from A. Mellor, Esq.

D. Mayne, Esq., acting register of the zillah Court of Cuddapah, received charge of the zillah Court at that station, from F. Lascellas, Esq., on the 16th Sept.

The undermentioned civil servants have attained rank, viz.—T. D. Lushington, C. Pelly, M. Murray, D. R. Limond, and T. B. Conway, as junior merchants, from 6th July 1839.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment, from the dates expressed, *viz.*—A. Hathaway, C. W. A. Dance, and R. G. Clarke, Esqrs., from 1st Aug. 1839; J. W. Cherry, E. G. R. Pane, and George Ellis, Esqrs., from 29th do.; T. J. Knox, Esq., from 13th Sept. 1839.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—July 26. N. W. Kindersley, Esq., for two years, to Cape and Australia, on sick cert.—30. E. F. Elliot, Esq., to N.S.Wales, for two years, for health.—13. H. F. Dunergue, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—15. W. C. Ogilvy, Esq., leave for one month, in addition to usual time allowed him to rejoin his station.—H. Frere, Esq., leave for one month, from 26th July, on private affairs.—20. H. Dickinson, Esq., for four months, to Neilgherry Hills and presidency, on private affairs.—J. C. Wroughton, Esq., until 10th Aug. 1840, to remain on Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.—A. Hall, Esq., for six months, to visit Calcutta and N.S.Wales, on private affairs (since cancelled)—Mr. W. H. Stromborn, postmaster at Vellore, absence for two months, on private affairs.—Sept. 3. T. I. P. Harris, Esq., until 31st Dec 1839, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—10. G. S. Hooper, Esq., until 31st Dec., to ditto, on sick cert.—D. White, Esq., a furl. to Europe, on private affairs, with benefit of absentee allowance.—13. F. Copleston, Esq., until 31st March next, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—17. T. Pycroft, Esq., for three months, to presidency, on private affairs.—H. Frere, Esq., until 26th Nov. 1839, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—T. Onslow, Esq., for six months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—20. A. Frcese, Esq., for three months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—S. Scott, Esq., for two months, to Bombay, preparatory to embarkation for England.—S. Scott, Esq., a furlough to Europe, with benefit of absentee allowance.—24. D. White, Esq., leave for two months, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.—H. D. Phillips, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—A. Hall, Esq., for eighteen months, to sea, on sick cert. (his former leave cancelled).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 26. The Rev. A. Fennel, A.B., to be chaplain of Arcot district.

30. The Rev. E. P. Lewis, A.M., to be chaplain of Kamptee.

Aug. 23. The Rev. R. Wells Whitford, M.A., admitted as an assistant chaplain on this estab. from 20th Aug., the date of his arrival at Madras.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Aug. 27. The Rev. V. Shortland, chaplain of Vizagapatam, to visit presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 23, 1839.—Cadet of Infantry James Gordon admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

July 30.—*1st N.I.* Lieut. F. Gottreux to be qu. master and interpreter.

23d L.Inf. Lieut. W. Bird to be adjutant.

Cadet of Infantry G. R. Pinder admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. H. Cheape, M.D., to be zillah surgeon of Chicacole, on embarkation of Assist.Surg. Lovell.

Aug. 2.—*27th N.I.* Ens. Albert Studdy to be lieut., v. Smythe dec.; date of com. 25th July 1839.

Supernum. Ens. Edwin Yates brought on effective strength, from 24th Jan. 1839, to complete estab

Aug. 6.—Cadets of Infantry T. W. Watt, J. N. H. Maclean, Augustus Eagleton, and A. M. Cleghorn, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 9.—*9th N.I.* Lieut. M. Wood to take rank from 25th Aug. 1826, v. Spry removed from list of army.—Ens. Thos. Haines to be lieut., v. Longworth dec.; date of com 3d Aug. 1837.

1st N.I. Ens. F. Childers to be lieut., v. Majoribanks resigned; date of com. 13th April 1839.

52d N.I. Ens. R. S. Wilson to be lieut., v. Horsley resigned; date of com. 3d May 1839.

15th N.I. Capt. John Ross to be major, Lieut. Wm. Cantis to be capt., and Ens. W. R. Studdy to be lieut., v. W. H. Smith retired; date of coms. 22d April 1839.

30th N.I. Ens. A. H. North to be lieut., v. Willins dec.; date of com. 31st July 1839.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Ensigns to be brought on effective strength of army from dates expressed, to complete the establishment, *viz.*—A. S. Findlay, A. H. M. Chesney, and H. B. T. St. John, from 24th June 1839; C. W. K. Sharp, 26th do.; Ezekiel Gage, 7th March 1839.

Assist. Surg. Thomas White to be civil surgeon at Cochin.

Aug. 13.—*Engineers.* Lieut.Col. (Brev.Col.) Wm. Monteith, K.L.S., to be colonel, v Maj. Gen. Wm. Farquhar dec.; date of com. 13th May 1839.—Maj. Alex. Ross to be lieut. col., Capt. (Brev.Maj.) H. C. Cotton to be major, 1st-Lieut. Ed. Buckle to be capt., 1st-Lieut. S. O. E. Ludlow and 2d-Lieut. G. C. Collyer to take rank from 13th May 1839, in suc. to Monteith prom.—2d-Lieut. C. A. Orr to be 1st lieut., v. Armstrong dec.; date of com. 17th June 1839.—Supernum 2d-Lieut. C. C. Johnston brought on effective strength from 17th June 1839.

European Regt. Lieut. Arundel Barker (left wing) to be capt., and Ens. C. W. Tulloch (right wing) to be lieut., v. Simpson dec.; date of com. 30th July 1839.

Supernum. Ens. C. W. Huet to be brought on effective strength of army from 9th March 1839, to complete estab.

21st N.I. Lieut. G. De Sausmarez to be adj.

29th N.I. Lieut. W. L. Boulderson to be adj.; Lieut. P. G. Cazalet to be qu. mast. and interp.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. Johnstone admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. J. Forsyth, 6th N.I., stationed at Cuttack, permitted to rejoin his corps *via* Calcutta.

Deputy Commissary Samuel Clarke to have rank of lieut on Veteran Establishment; date of com. 5th Aug. (conferred under permission from Hon. the Court of Directors).

Aug. 16.—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. George Selby to be 1st lieut., v. Beadnell dec.; date of com. 8th Aug. 1839.

Aug. 20.—*Cavalry.* Maj. Arch. Kerr, from 7th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Smythe dec.; date of com. 17th Aug. 1839.

7th L.C. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) D. Montgomerie to be major, Lieut. W. D. Erskine to be capt., and Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellew to be lieut., in suc. to Kerr prom.; date of com. 17th Aug. 1839.

7th L.C. Lieut. Richard Hunter to be adj.

11th N.I. Ens. C. F. F. Halsted to be qu. master and interpreter.

The services of Lieut. Col. A. Kerr, 7th L.C., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 28th N.I., to act as secretary to Clothing Board, during absence and on responsibility of Maj. D. Montgomerie, proceeding on field service with his regt.

Aug. 23.—*42d N.I.* Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Wakeman to be capt., and Lieut. W. H. Tanner to take rank from 11th April 1839, v. Zouch retired. —Ens. H. J. Mandell to be lieut., v. Freeman dec.; date of com. 19th June 1839.

Supernum. Ens. F. J. M. Mason to be brought on effective strength of army, from 10th March 1839, to complete establishment.

Cadets of Infantry J. C. Giffard, A. J. Cattley, and E. B. Marsack admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 27.—*44th N.I.* Ens. R. P. Podmore to be lieut., v. Bullock dec.; date of com. 20th Aug. 1839.

Supernum. Ens. George Paxton to be brought on effective strength of army from 10th March 1839, to complete establishment.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell, zillah medical officer of Cuddapah, to accompany commission and have charge of escort to Kurnool.

The medical officer of the regt. at Cuddapah to have charge of establishment of the zillah until further orders.

Aug. 30.—*1st N.I.* Ens. A. R. Dallas to be lieut., v. Childers invalided; date of com. 27th Aug. 1839.

Supernum. Ens. Chas. Woodland to be brought on effective strength of army from 10th March 1839, to complete establishment.

15th *N.I.* Lieut. Wm. Bisset to be adjutant.

Lieut. Col. William Strahan, deputy qu. mast. gen of army, to be qu. mast. general of army, v. Hanson; to have effect from 1st Sept. 1839.

Maj. Wm. J. Butterworth, c.b., assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, to be deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, v. Strahan; do.

Capt. E. G. Taynton, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, to be assist. qu. mast. general of army, v. Butterworth; do.

Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33d N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army, v. Taynton; do.

Lieut. G. Haines, 18th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army, during employment of Lieut Jenkins on other duty, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment.

Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 3.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. E. T. Cox to be capt., and Ens. D. I. Money to be lieut., v. Steele invalided: date of coms. 30th Aug. 1839.

Supernum. Ens. the Hon. C. O. Murray to be brought on effective strength of army, from 10th March 1839, to complete estab.

Infantry. Maj. Edmund Craster, 30th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. McFarlane dec.; date of com. 28th Aug. 1839.

30th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Charles Snell to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Horatio Pace to be capt., and Ens. H. M. Dobbie to be lieut., in suc. to Craster prom.; date of coms. 28th Aug. 1839.

Supernum. Ens. C. E. M. Walker to be brought on effective strength of army, from 10th March 1839, to complete estab.

4th N.I. Lieut. H. W. Wood to be adjutant.

Cadet of Cavalry A. S. Bruere admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry W. H. West and C. J. Bradley admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. C. Burton, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

Sept. 10.—Cadets of Infantry H. A. Lillierap and J. P. Frye admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. M. W. Lloyd admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Hitchins, adj. gen. of army (having returned to presidency from Cape of Good Hope), to resume charge of his department and his seat at Clothing Board from 6th Sept.

Sept. 13.—*42d N.I.* Ens. G. M. Martin to be lieut., v. Mundell dec.; date of com. 26th Aug. 1839.

Assist. Surg. John Ladd to be surgeon, v. Bannister dec.; date of com. 18th July 1839.

Col. W. Morison, c.b., of artillery, to be considered on leave to Bengal until 15th Jan. 1840.

Capt. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., barrack-master at the presidency (having returned from Cape of Good Hope), to resume charge of his department from 6th Sept.

Sept. 17.—*Infantry.* Maj. G. B. Tolson, from 10th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Calder dec.; date of com. 2d Sept. 1839.

10th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) George Fryer to be major, Lieut. W. O. Pellowe to be capt., and Ens. E. P. St. Aubyn to be lieut., in suc. to Tolson prom.; date of coms. 2d Sept. 1839.

Cadet of Cavalry G. R. Phillips admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry W. A. Greenlaw, Edgar Walker, Lascelles Lane, and E. J. Lawder, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 14th Sept. *viz.*—Lieuts. C. A. Moore, 16th N.I.; Josiah Wilkinson, 44th do.; T. J. Fisher, 4th do; J. J. Losh, 9th do.

The services of Capt. Johnstone, 3d L.I., and assist. com. gen., placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

The services of Lieut. G. Haines, 18th N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view to his being appointed a junior assistant to commissioner for government of territories of H.H. the Rájah of Mysore.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Rumsey, 44th N.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. of that regt.

Sept. 24.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. A. E. Brooke to be capt., and Ens. Henry Broderip to be lieut., v. Thomson, dec.; date of coms. 19th Sept. 1839.

Supernum. Ens. Augustin Eagleton to be brought on effective strength of army from 10th April 1839, to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Hitchins to be a stipendiary member of Military Board. Lieut. Col. Hitchins permitted to retain official rank of lieut. col. conferred on him as adjutant general.

Major Robert Alexander, 48th N.I., to be adjutant general of army, with official rank of lieut. col., and a seat at Clothing Board, v. Hitchins.

Lieut. Grant Allan, 3d L.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment, during employment of Lieut. Jenkins on other duty.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. Wilkinson to be adjutant, v. Rumsey resigned.

Major J. J. Underwood, of engineers, to resume his appointment of superintending engineer presidency division.

Capt. J. T. Smith, of engineers, having been appointed, under date 7th Sept., to inspect and report upon the Mint machinery, will remain at presidency until further orders.

The services of Lieut. A. Wyndham, 2d N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, preparatory to his appointment to Nizam's service.

Head-Quarters, July 22, 1839.—Capt. F. Forbes to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 4th L.C., v. Lieut. Lascelles, who has failed to pass required examination.

July 24.—Ens. James Gordon (recently admitted and prom.) to do duty with 33d N.I.

July 25. — Ens. C. W. K. Sharp removed from 33d to do duty with 3d L. Infantry.

July 26.—Surg. W. Mortimer, M.D., removed from 23th to 32d N.I.; and Surg. M. B. Pollock (late prom.) posted to 26th do.

July 29.—Lieut. Wm. Brooks removed from 1st N.V.B. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. W. F. Goodwyn, 13th N.I., to officiate as interp. to H.M. 57th regt. (This app. since cancelled).

July 30.—Ens. Edwin Yates removed from doing duty with 48th and posted to 27th N.I., as 4th ensign, which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. Arthur Howlett.

July 31.—Ens. G. R. Pinder (recently arrived and prom.) to do duty with 48th N.I.

Aug. 5.—Assist. Surg. W. C. Maclean, M.D., removed from doing duty with 13th N.I., and app. to do duty with H.M. 55th regt.

Ens. A. S. Findlay removed from doing duty with 33d, and posted to 30th N.I. as 4th ensign,

which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. W.T. Money.

Assist. Surgs. F. Wakefield and Kirwood removed from doing duty in general hospital at presidency, to do duty with H.M. 39th regt., and will proceed to join.

Aug. 6.—Lieut. J. G. Veill, M.E. Regt., directed to join detachment of recruits for that corps in Fort St. George.

Aug. 7.—Ensigns F. Stratton, of 40th, and P. F. Ottley, of 10th N.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regts., and will rank in those corps as junior ensigns respectively.

Ens. G. R. Pinder removed from doing duty with 43th to do duty with 33d N.I. till further orders.

The undermentioned Ensigns removed from doing duty with 13th to do duty with 37th N.I., till further orders:—F. J. M. Mason, George Paxton, Chas. Woodland, Hon. P. O. Murray, and C. E. M. Walker.

Aug. 8.—Assist. Surg. J. Supple removed from 6th L.C. to 3d L. Infantry.

Aug. 9.—The undermentioned Ensigns removed from doing duty with corps, and posted to regts. specified, as 4th ensigns, *viz.*—A. H. M. Chesney, from 13th to 9th N.I., to rank next below Ens. C. M. Shakespear; H. B. T. St. John, from 33d to 1st N.I., to rank next below Ens. G. T. S. Carruthers; C. W. K. Sharp, from 3d to 52d N.I., to rank next below Ens. G. F. Luard; Ezekiel Gage, from 36th to 15th N.I., to rank next below Ens. M. Hickley.

Aug. 10.—Cornet J. E. Mayne, at his own request, removed from 6th to 8th L.C., and to rank next below Cornet G. K. Newberry.

Aug. 12.—The undermentioned officers of artillery ordered to join artillery in Ceded Districts, and to do duty as follows:—Lieuts. J. L. Barlow and R. Morgell with A. company 2d bat.; J. A. Prendergast with F. troop horse artillery.

Ens. Charles Carter, 28th regt., to do duty with corps of sappers and miners until further orders, and will join head-quarters of that corps.

Ens. C. W. Huet removed from doing duty with with 30th, and posted to right wing European regt., and to rank next below Ens. F. F. C. Dickson.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with regts., *viz.*—Ensigns T. W. Watt and A. M. Cleghorn, 11th N.I., and to join at Vellore; Augustin Eagleton, 19th do.; J. N. H. Maclean, 24th do.

Aug. 15.—Ens. G. S. Dobbie, doing duty with sappers and miners, directed to join head-quarters of that corps at Ghooty.

Ens. A. Robinson, 13th regt., to do duty with sappers and miners, and to receive charge of D. company at presidency from Ens. Dobbie.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. S. Clarke, inv. estab., posted to 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Aug. 17.—Capt. C. Pooley, 38th regt., to act as major of brigade at Bangalore, during absence of Capt. P. Shaw, 34th L.I., or until further orders.

Aug. 19.—Capt. C. Butler, European regt., to assume command of detachment of that corps at present quartered at the Mount.

Lieut. T. F. V. Outlaw, 26th regt., to do duty with sappers and miners, and to join C. company at Belgaum.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. Col. A. Kerr (late prom.) posted to 7th L.C.

Ens. F. J. M. Mason removed from doing duty with 37th, and posted to 42d N.I., and to rank next below Ens. S. Gibbon.

Aug. 23.—Capt. T. G. F. G. Kenny, 13th regt., to act as deputy assist. adj. general of army, during absence of Capt. A. S. Grant on duty, or till further orders, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment.

Aug. 26.—Ens. George Paxton removed from doing duty with 37th, and posted to 44th N.I., as 4th ensign, which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. R. Western.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty, *viz.*—Ensigns J. C. Gifford, with 33d N.I.; A. F. Cattley, 19th do.; E. B. Marsack, 33d do.

Assist. Surg. C. G. E. Ford removed from doing duty with H.M. 55th F., and posted to 6th L.C.

Aug. 28.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) P. Thomson, 30th regt., app. to act as deputy judge advocate general, and to charge of VI. district.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. F. Childers, recently transferred to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. Chas. Woodland removed from doing duty with 37th, and posted to 1st N.I. as 4th ensign, which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. H. B. T. St. John.

Ens. C. W. Huet, right wing Madras European regt., permitted to do duty with 38th N.I. until 31st Dec.

Aug. 30.—Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., removed from H.M. 55th regt., and posted to 1st bat. artillery, and directed to join detachment of that bat. in Ceded Districts.

Aug. 31.—Capt. T. W. Steele, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. R. Gage, recently posted to 15th regt., directed to join from Bangalore, with leave to remain at that station till 10th Sept.

Ens. the Hon. P. O. Murray removed from doing duty with 37th, and posted to 5th N.I. as 4th ensign, to rank next below Ens. A. Wyndham, and will proceed to join without delay.

Sept. 3.—Ens. C. E. M. Walker removed from doing duty with 37th, and posted to 30th N.I. as 4th ensign, which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. A. S. Findlay.

Sept. 5.—Lieut. E. S. G. Showers removed from 3d bat. artillery to horse brigade, and Lieut. J. Patrickson from latter to former corps.

Ens. W. F. Goodwyn, 13th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 24th regt., v. Kerr, who has declined the ordered examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Sept. 7.—Ens. J. P. M. Biggs, 38th regt, app. to charge of a detail of artillery ordered to proceed from the Mount to Bangalore.

Sept. 12.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty, *viz.*—Ensigns W. H. West and C. J. Bradley with 13th N.I.; J. H. A. Lillicrap and J. P. Frye, 33d do.

Sept. 18.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Cols. W. B. Spry from 42d to 11th regt.; N. Alves from 10th to 42d do.; and G. B. Tolson (late prom.) to 10th do.

Sept. 19.—Capt. H. Millingen, 2d N.V.B., permitted to reside and draw his pay, until further orders, on Western Coast.

Sept. 20.—The undermentioned Cornets posted to regts., *viz.*—A. S. Bruere to 6th L.C., as 3d cornet; G. R. Phillips to 4th do., as 3d cornet,—to join under orders they will receive from the Adjutant General.

The undermentioned Ensigns removed from doing duty with corps, and posted to regiments as 4th ensigns, *viz.*—G. R. Pinder, from 33d to 42d N.I., to rank next below Ens. F. J. M. Mason (to remain with 23d regt. until further orders); T. W. Watt, from 13th to 10th do., to rank next below Ens. F. Stratton (to proceed to join).

Ens. J. H. A. Lillicrap removed from doing duty with 33d, to do duty with 19th N.I., till further orders.

Sept. 21.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with regiments specified, *viz.*—Ensigns W. A. Greenlaw, with 13th N.I.; Edgar Walker, 19th do.; E. J. Lawder, 19th do.; Lascelles Lane, 33d do.

Sept. 23.—Ens. W. Crewe, 32d N.I., permitted to proceed to join his corps on 1st Oct.

Ens. Augustin Eagleton removed from doing duty with 19th, and posted to 5th N.I., as 4th ensign.

Surg. J. Ladd (late prom.) posted to 46th N.I.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Aug. 27. Lieut. Frederick Childers, 1st N.I., at his own request.—30. Capt. T. W. Steele, 5th N.I., ditto.

Placed on Retired List.—Capt. T. H. Zouch, 42d N.I., from 11th April 1839, the date of his embarkation for Europe on ship *China*.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Aug. 6. Cornet R. G. G. Cumming, 4th L.C., in compliance with his request.—Sept. 24. Ens. Augustin Eagleton, of infantry, in compliance with his request.

Examinations.—Lieut. F. Gottreux, acting qu. mast. 1st N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, has been reported qualified for the duties of interpreter.

Lieut. W. Bird, acting adj. 23d L.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Mangalore, has been reported qualified for the duties of an adjutant.

Ens. P. F. Ottley, 10th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Committee at the College, has been reported to have acquired "a very creditable knowledge of the language, fairly entitling him to the moonshee allowance," which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Ens. W. F. Goodwyn, 13th regt., having been examined in the Persian language, has been reported to have fully established his claim to the usual honorary reward, and the pay department will disburse the amount accordingly.

Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) B. Heyne, 16th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Committee at the presidency, has been reported to have acquired a creditable knowledge, fairly entitling him to the usual moonshee allowance, which will be disbursed to him accordingly.

Lieut. G. De Sausmarez, acting adj. 21st regt., having been examined in the Hindoostance language by a Committee at Ahmednuggur, has been reported to have passed a very satisfactory examination, and to be perfectly qualified as adjutant.

Lieuts. W. L. Boulderson, acting adjutant, and P. G. Cazalet, acting qu. master 29th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostance language by a Committee at Jaulna, have been reported qualified as adjutant and interpreter respectively.

Lieut. R. Hunter, 7th L.C., and Ens. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by Committees at Bellary and Jubbulpore, have been reported qualified as adjutant and interpreter respectively.

Lieut. H.W. Wood, acting adj. 4th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Cannanore, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Ens. G. H. Saxton, 38th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bangalore, and it appearing that he has made creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) J.Wilkinson, 44th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Vizagapatam, has been found qualified as adjutant.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 30. 2d-Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, engineers; Lieut. J. G. Neill, Europ. regt.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Du Vernet, 24th N.I.—Aug. 2. Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe, 7th L.C.—9. Capt. J. T. Brett, 4th L.C.; Capt. P. Henderson, 42d N.I. (arrived at Bombay); Lieut. Jas. Forsyth, 6th N.I.—Sept. 3. Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, Europ. regt.; Capt. Alex. Grant, 5th L.C.; Ens. H. C. Taylor, 17th N.I.—Capt. W. J. Manning, European regt.—13. Capt. F. R. Crozier, 34th L.Inf.; Lieut. H. G. Napleton, 8th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. Mackintosh.—17. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. W. Ross, 17th N.I.; Lieut. M. Wood, 9th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 23. Assist. Surg. John Lovell, for health.—30. Lieut. F. F. Warden, 29th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Ens. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I., for health.—Aug. 23. Lieut. Col. James Hanson, qu. mast. gen. of army, for health.—27. 2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad, 3d bat. artillery, for health.—Lieut. G. A. Marshall, 18th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Sept. 20. Lieut. W. L. Seppings, 4th N.I., for health (to embark from ditto).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 13. Capt. A. E. Byam, artillery, for six months, for health.—Maj. E. Craster, 30th N.I., for two years, for health.—Sept. 20. Capt. Thomas McClellan, 33d N.I., until 1st May 1841, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 16. Lieut. C. A. Blagrave, 40th N.I., until 5th Dec. 1839, on sick cert. (granted by officer commanding Tenasserim Provinces).—Sept. 6. Lieut. G. H. S. Yates, 8th N.I., until end of Feb. 1840, for health (granted by Governor of Penang, &c.)

To Neilgherries.—July 31. Lieut. A. J. Hadfield, 37th N.I., in continuation, till 31st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.—Aug. 23. Capt. J. Wright, C.E.V.Bat., in continuation, till 31st Oct. 1839 (also to Western Coast).—27. Capt. C. E Faber, civil engineer 8th division, from 1st Oct. 1839 to 15th June 1840, on sick cert.—Sept. 20. Ens. C. H. Case, 22d N.I., from 2d Sept. 1839 to 1st April 1841, on sick cert.—24. Lieut. J. H. Bell, engineers, from 15th Oct. to 26th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Presidency.—July 22. Lieut. G. Carr, 16th N.I., from 29th July to 15th Sept. 1839.—23. Capt. H. S. Foord, com. of ordn. at Masulipatam, for three months, on private affairs.—25. Capt. W. R. Foskett, 10th N.I., from 8th Aug. to 8th Nov. 1839.—Ens. F. J. M. Mason, d.d. 13th N.I., from 23d July to 31st Aug. 1839.—29. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Snell, 20th N.I., from 22d July to 22d Oct. 1839.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) B. Heyne, 16th N.I., from 25th July to 25th Sept.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Cross, 38th N.I., from 5th Aug. to 5th Oct.—Aug. 12. Maj. J. Crisp, C.E.V.B., from 10th Aug. to 8th Oct., on sick cert.—Lieut. F. Studdy, 5th L.C., from 15th Aug. to 30th Sept.—Lieut. A. K. Cockburn, 50th N.I., from 1st Aug., preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert.—15. Ens. T. Kiernan, 10th N.I., from 15th Aug. 1839 to 15th Aug. 1840, on sick cert. (also to Eastern Coast).—19. Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, 4th L.C., from 1st to 30th Sept.—Lieut. T. C. Hawkes, 23d L.Inf., in continuation, till 15th Nov.—29. Lieut. W. Vine, 6th L.C., from 26th Sept. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840.—Assist. Surg. W. Ross, 33d N.I., from 26th Aug. to 20th Sept. 1839.—31. Ens. F. Mason, 42d regt., to remain till 1st Nov., when he will proceed to join.—Sept. 3. Capt. G. Grantham, 43d N.I., from 25th Sept. 1839 to 10th Feb. 1840.—9. Brev. Maj. J. Wilson, fort adj. Trichinopoly, from 10th Sept. to 31st Oct.—Ens. H. R. G. Dallas, 33d N.I., from 31st Aug., preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.—10. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., for three months, on sick cert.—23. Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I., from 1st to 31st Oct. 1839.—Ens. H. C. Taylor, 7th N.I., from 29th Sept. to 26th Oct. 1839.—24. Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, sub-assist. com. gen. at Moulmein, for four months, on private affairs.

To Mahableshwar Hills.—Sept. 12. Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C., from 30th Aug. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840, on sick cert. (also to Western Coast).

To Gopaulpore.—Sept. 16. Maj. L. W. Watson, 17th N.I., from 1st to 31st Oct. 1839.

To Bombay.—July 30. Capt. J. T. Baldwin, horse artillery, in extension, until 15th Sept. 1839.

To Cannanore.—Aug. 23. Maj. J. Wallace, 46th N.I., in continuation, till 15th Sept. 1839.

To Bellary.—July 29. Maj. F. Plowden, 20th N.I., from 20th July to 10th Dec. 1839, on sick cert.

To Cuddalore.—Aug. 26. Lieut. F. G. J. Lascelles, 4th L.C., from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov. 1839 (also to Cuddapah).

To Eastern Coast.—Aug. 9. Lieut. J. Kitson, 45th N.I., from 3d Aug. to 31st Oct. 1839, on sick cert.

To Western Coast.—Aug. 12. Ens. W. F. Goodwyn, 13th N.I., from 15th Aug. to 15th Dec.

To Bangalore.—July 29. Vet. Surg. W. H. Wormsley, 8th L.C., from 25th July to 25th Sept. 1839.—Aug. 23. Lieut. R. A. Doria, 28th N.I., in continuation, till 30th Sept., to enable him to join.—29. Lieut. J. W. Rundall, sappers and miners, from 25th Aug. to 30th Sept. 1839, on sick cert.

To Goltapollum.—Aug. 23. Lieut. Col. H. Ross, 22d N.I., from 4th to 30th Sept.

Cancelled.—Aug. 16. The leave to visit Madras granted on 24th May to Capt. G. Broadfoot, 34th L.I., sub-assist. com. gen., Moulmein.

To Bengal.—July 30. Lieut. R. W. H. Leycester, 19th N.I., from 22d Aug. till 31st Dec. 1839, on private affairs.—Aug. 16. Lieut. G. L. H. Gall, 5th

L.C., from 3d Sept. 1839 to 3d March 1840, on private affairs.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 24. Capt James Whistler, 6th L.C., from 28th Oct. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840.

To Ellore.—Aug. 16. Lieut. T. Smythe, engineers, for one month, on private affairs.

To St. Thomé.—Aug 5. Lieut. H. H. Freeling, 8th L.C., from 27th July to 4th Nov., on sick cert. (also to Eastern Coast).—12. Ens. A. Studdy, 27th N.I., from 18th July to 31st Oct., on sick cert.—19. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. G. E. G. Kenny, 13th regt., in continuation, till 15th Nov., on sick cert.

Leave of Absence.—Sept. 6. Assist. Surg. O Palmer, sillah of Canara, in extension, until 30th Nov., on sick cert.—5. Ens A. De N. Walker, 6th N.I., in continuation, till 20th Dec. 1839, to enable him to join.—9. Lieut. A. M. McCally, 28th N.I., in continuation, till 30th Sept., to enable him to join.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 20. *Augustus*, from Calcutta.—22. *Fenelon*, from Pondicherry; *Diane*, from ditto.—23. *Saladin*, from Mauritius; *Ganges*, from Mauritius; French corvette *Dordogne*, from Bourbon, Trincomallee, and Pondicherry.—24. *Laure*, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—25. *Malcolm*, from London.—27. *Colombo*, from Suez and Bombay.—28. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, from Penang.—Aug. 1. *Esser*, from London.—4. *Isadora*, from Vizagapatam and Coringa.—7. *William Wilson*, from Point de Galle.—8. *Memnon*, from Pondicherry.—9. *Forth*, from Calcutta; *Solide*, from Bordeaux, &c.—10. *William*, from Vizagapatam.—11. H.M.S. *Conway*, from Trincomallee; *Hero of Malown*, from Sydney and Batavia; *Union*, from Coringa and Pondicherry.—13. *Maingay*, from Moulmein.—19. *Elizabeth*, from Cape and Mauritius.—20. *Donna Carmelita*, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *Owen Glendower*, from Portsmouth (in 83 days); *Equitable*, from Mauritius; *Catherine*, from Conadah.—21. *Swallow*, from Bombay.—22. *Patriot*, from Mauritius.—23. *Roxburgh Castle*, from N. S. Wales.—27. *Indus*, from Pondicherry.—28. H.M.S. *Conway*, from Negapatam.—29. *Minerva*, from London.—31. H.M. brig *Algerine*, from Trincomallee; *Coringa Packet*, from Bimlipatam, &c.—Sept. 2. *Indien*, from Pondicherry.—3. *Resolution*, from Singapore, Penang, &c.—5. *Catherine*, from Northern Ports; *East Indian*, from Moulmain.—6. *John Fleming*, from London and Cape; *Mary and Susan*, from Portsmouth and Rio de Janeiro.—9. *William*, from Vizagapatam.—10. *Defiance*, from Coringa.—11. *Drongan*, from Calcutta; *Blundell*, from Mauritius; *Medusa*, from Mauritius.—12. *Lowjee Family*, from Calcutta.—13. *Seringapatam*, from London (77 days from Land's End); *Tropique*, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—15. *Ernaad*, from Bombay and Colombo; *Lady Wilmot Horton*, from Trincomallee and Pondicherry.—16. *Clarissa*, from Calcutta.—18. *Union*, from Coringa and Masulipatam.—19. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Bushire, Muscat, and Bombay.—21. *Europe*, from Colombo.—22. *Golconda*, from Bombay and Ceylon.—25. *Catherine*, from Vizagapatam.

Departures.

July 22. *Avoca*, for London.—23. *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.—24. *Larkins*, for Calcutta.—25. *Fenelon*, for Calcutta.—26. *Malcolm*, for Calcutta; French corvette *La Dordogne*, for Calcutta; *Saladin*, for Calcutta.—28. *Josephine*, for Pondicherry.—29. *Emerald Isle*, for Moulmein.—31. *Colombo*, for Calcutta.—Aug. 1. *Ganges*, for Northern Ports.—2. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, for Trincomallee and Colombo.—4. *General Kyd*, for Singapore and China.—7. *Strath Eden*, for Cape and London.—10. *Diane*, for Bordeaux.—15. *Union*, for Coringa; *William*, for Coringa; *Euphrates*, for Cape and London; *Augustus*, for Penang and Singapore.—17. *William Wilson*, for Moulmein.—20. *Isadora*, for Northern Ports.—22. H.M.S. *Conway*, for Negapatam.—23. *Hero of Malown*, for Calcutta; *Donna Carmelita*, for Calcutta.—24. *Orator*, for Pondicherry and London; *Patriot*, for Calcutta.—25. *Swallow*, for Calcutta; *Forth*, for Moulmein; *Roxburgh Castle*, for Calcutta.—26. *Equitable*, for Calcutta.—30. *Emma*, for London; *Laure*, for Marseilles.—31. H.M.S. *Conway*, for Vizagapatam and Calcutta; *Owen Glendower*, for Calcutta; H. M. brig *Algerine*, for Trincomallee.—Sept. 1. *Indus*, for Marseilles.—2. *Solide*, for Bordeaux.—5. *Catherine*, for Northern Ports; *Ganges*, Macfadzen, for Pondicherry.—9. *Memnon*, for Bordeaux.—10. *William*, for Padang; *Maingay*, for Moulmein.—11. *Indien*, for Calcutta.—14. *Frances Smith*, for Cape and London.—15. *John Fleming*, for Calcutta; *East Indian*, for Chittagong; *Mary and Susan*, for Calcutta.—17. *Medusa*, for Calcutta.—19. *Ganges*, for Moulmein; *Tropique*, for Pondicherry.—21. *Union*, for Pondicherry.—24. *Esser*, for London.—25. *Seringapatam*, for Calcutta.

Freight to London (Sept. 25.)—Dead weight, £3. to £3. 10s. per ton; light goods, £4. 10s. to £5.; cotton, £4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 26. At sea, on board the ship *Lady Flora*, the lady of the Rev. A. C. Thomson, missionary, of a son.

May 2. At Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. Col. Reed, commanding H.M. 62d regt., of a daughter.

June 3. At Madura, the lady of Capt. William Leader, 5th N. I., of a daughter.

17. The lady of T. Jarrett, Esq., of a son.

19. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. W. Snow, 24th regt., of a daughter.

25. At Madras, the lady of L. Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Hingolee, the lady of N. A. Woods, Esq., surgeon, Madras estab., attached to H.H. the Nizam's army, of a daughter.

July 15. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Davenport, 94th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Cannanore, the lady of C. W. West, Esq., postmaster of Malabar, of a daughter.

19. At St. Thome, the lady of Lieut. Cooke, 23d Light Infantry, of a daughter.

20. At Bangalore, the lady of J. Morton, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Bowenpilley, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th Cavalry, of a son.

21. At Russell Condah, the lady of H. Middleton, 17th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Mominobad, the lady of Lieut. C. Davidson, of a son.

— At Mowbray Gardens, the lady of Tudor Lavie, Esq., of the artillery, of a son.

22. At Egmore, Mrs. T. H. Taylor, of a son.

23. At Bowenpilley, the lady of Major McNeill, 6th L. C., of a son (since dead.)

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Dr. Morrogh, horse artillery, of a son.

24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin, of a son.

25. At Bangalore, the lady of John Whitlock, Esq., 8th L. C., of a daughter.

27. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of H. W. Porteus, Esq., assist. surgeon, of a son.

28. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. H. Cotterill, of a son.

29. At Madras, the lady of J. G. Smith Neill, Esq., Europ. regt., of a son.

Aug. 1. At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq., of a son.

5. At Courtallum, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, missionary, Tinnevelly, of a son.

7. At Cuddapah, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Heyne, 17th N. I., of a daughter.

8. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Macleod, 4th L. C., of a daughter.

9. At Madras, the lady of I. Y. Fullerton, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Courtallum, Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. G. Pettitt, of a daughter.

10. At Courtallum, the lady of Capt. Faber, of the engineers, of a son.

— At Ossoor, the lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., of a son.

— At Coringa, the lady of Capt. J. B. Perry, of the brig *Norfolk*, of a daughter.

12. At Trichinopoly, the lady of H. C. Cardew, Esq., H.M. 57th regt., of a son.

13. At Tranquebar, the wife of Capt. W. Herford, 1st. N. Vet. Bat., of a daughter.

16. The lady of Capt. W. W. Baker, 32d N. I., of a daughter.

19. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. R. Cotton, 10th N. I., of a son.
28. At Cuddapah, the lady of Capt. R. J. Gledstanes, 16th N. I., of a daughter.
27. At Waltair, the lady of W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter (still-born).
28. At Madras, the lady of S. P. Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.
31. At Negapatam, the lady of Capt. Davinieie, 30th N. I., of a son.
— At Cuttack, the lady of Major Mitchell, 6th N. I., of a daughter.
Sept. 1. At Kamptee, the lady of Dr. Colquhoun, 1st L. C., of a daughter.
5. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. T. Smith, engineers, of a daughter.
6. At St. Thome, the lady of Rowland Moffat, Esq., H.M. 54th Foot, of a daughter.
— Mrs. R. C. Cole, of a daughter.
7. At Cannenore, the lady of Capt. Miller, depy. comy. of ordnance, of a daughter.
8. At Chingleput, the lady of Lieut. E. R. Sebly, 37th N. I., of a daughter.
— At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Gompertz, 6th regt. N. I., of a son.
— At Palaveram, the lady of Robert Grimwig, Esq., of twins (son and daughter .
9. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Walpole, H.M. 39th Foot, of a daughter.
11. At Palaveram, the lady of Ens. Francis Young, 24th N. I., of a daughter.
12. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. P. Hamond, artillery, of a son.
15. At Arcot, the lady of C. C. Linton, Esq., assist. surg. 5th L. C., of a son (since dead.)
19. The lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 17. At Madras, Lacy Gray Ford, Esq., 3d member of the Medical Board, to Augusta Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Rev. A. F. Cæmmerer, D.D.
July 18. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Butler, H.M. 55th regt., eldest son of Col. the Hon. H. E. Butler, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Tomes, chaplain of that station.
25. At Pondicherry, Jules Amalric, Esq., to Marie Elinor, youngest daughter of the late H. Lagesse, Esq.
Aug. 7. At Madras, Edward F. Elliot, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hardie.
12. At Chetterpore, Mr. J. D. Lavale to Charlotte, grand-daughter of the late Capt. Edward Dalby, master attendant of Calingapatam.
13. At Secunderabad, Capt. W. B. Jackson, 25th N. I., eldest son of Maj. Gen. Jackson, Madras army, to Margaret, 2d daughter of the late Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Hook, Dumfrieshire.
26. At Aurungabad, Capt. Henry Stoddard, commandant 2d Nizam's Infantry, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Stroud, Esq.
Sept. 3. At Madras, Lieut. George Rowlandson, artillery, to Ann, second daughter of the late Henry Alexander, Esq., colonial secretary, Cape of Good Hope.
7. At Courtallum, the Rev. William Oakley, Church Mission, Ceylon, to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Arthur King.

DEATHS.

June 21. At Mulokapoor, on route to Madras, Qu. Mast. Alexander Crozier, H.M. 55th Foot.
23. At Tutucoreen, T. R. Cantervisscher, Esq., late Netherlands Assist. Resident of that station, aged 62.
July 18. At Arcot. Frances, wife of W. H. Wormsly, Esq., veterinary surgeon 8th L. C.
— At Cochin, Alex. Allardyce, Esq , assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment.
21. Ashmead Pruen, Esq., coroner of Madras, and Secretary to the Club.
— At the Luz, Mrs. Gregory, mother of Mr. Jonas Gregory, jeweller, &c., aged 65.
24. At Waltair, Sarah, wife of Maj. Gen James Welsh, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, aged 60.
25. At Ellore, Lieut. John Groome Smythe, of the 27th regt. N. I.
29. At Kamptee, of liver, Capt. Edward Simpson, M. E. regt., aged 36.
31. At Tanjore, Lieut. Henry J. Willins, of the 30th regt. N. I.
Aug. 4. At the Marine Villa, Madras, of cholera, Miss Mary Anne Phillips, aged 24.
6. At Bolaram, Frances Cameron, fourth daughter of Capt. D. A. Malcolm.
8. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Alfred Beadnell, adjutant of the 1st battalion artillery.
10. At Madras, in her 29th year, Catherine Jane, wife of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., C. S.
13 At Bellary, Eliza, wife of Mr. W. H. Ross.
17. At Madras, shortly after his return from Europe, Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe, 17th L. C.
20. At Bellary, Lieut. Robert Bullock, 44th N. I., acting deputy judge advocate-general in the Ceded Districts.
26. At Hussingabad, Lieut. Hugh Innes Mundell, of the 42d regt. N. I.
27. At Belgaum, Anna Maria, wife of Col. R. England, K.H., H.M. 41st regt., commanding the Madras troops in the Southern Mahratta country.
28. At Berhampore, Lieut. Col. Arthur McFarlane, of the 43d regt. N. I.
— At Salem, in her 37th year, Anna, wife of the Rev. G. Walton, missionary.
Sept. 2. At Jubbulpore, Lieut. Col. Alexander Calder, of the 11th regt. N. I.
5. At Vepery, Mrs. Thomas Claridge, aged 20.
6. At Vepery, Eliza, wife of Surgeon T. Ross, and daughter of the late Andrew Scott, Esq., Madras civil service.
12. Balthazar Avieth Seth, Esq., aged 22.
19. At Trichinopoly, suddenly, Capt. John Thomson, of the 5th regt. N. I.
Lately. At Bangalore, Capt. Chambers, of H.M. 4th Regt. of Foot.
Contradicted.—The death of Mr. Hatley Frere, of the civil service.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 2, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in accordance with the regulations of the Bengal presidency, executive engineers shall come under the rules applicable to the General Staff, in regard to allowances during absence on duty or on leave.

The G. G. O. 29th June 1820, by which the allowances to an Infantry officer performing the duty of an executive engineer is restricted to Rs. 4 per diem, and the G. G. O. No. 155 of 1839, fixing the allowance for a captain acting as inspecting engineer, at R 520, instead of 350 per mensem, are rescinded.

The officiating executive officer at a garrison station will draw the additional half batta granted by the G.G.O. 13th April 1820, (Code Page 192, Art. 25.)

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON AT DEESA.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 9, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, para. 14, of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 16, dated 19th April last.

[Application from Superintending Surg. Kennedy, superintending surgeon at Deesa, to be placed on the same footing in respect to allowances as the officers holding corresponding situations at Hyderabad and Nagpore.]

14. "We have resolved that this application be complied with from the date of your letter, *viz.* the 21st Nov. 1838."

(2 Y)

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 9, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, *viz.*

Letter to the Bombay Government, dated 19th April 1839.

23. "It is not our wish or intention that any portion of the medical allowance authorized for the charge of a corps, should be saved to the government during the temporary absence of the surgeon or assistant surgeon holding the charge. The medical officer in temporary charge will therefore hereafter receive the full allowance which, according to his rank, he would be entitled to receive if in permanent charge, according to the practice observed in issuing the command allowance."

SERVICES OF THE NAVAL FORCES AT BUSHIRE.

Extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th May, 1839, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, Commander-in-Chief, &c.:—"The Right Hon. the Governor-general highly applauds the cordial and able assistance offered by the officers and crews of Her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's ships, in the removal on board the ships of the Resident and his suite from the Residency at Bushire—an operation which, but for their aid, might have been attended with difficulty and danger."

GALLANT CONDUCT OF LIEUT. DANIEL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1839.—The Superintendant of the Indian Navy having brought to the notice of the Hon. the Governor in Council the promotion of several officers of Her Majesty's naval service, consequent on the capture of Aden, on which occasion the conspicuous gallantry of Lieut. Daniel, Indian Navy, commanding the Hon. Company's schooner, *Mahi*, was particularly reported by Capt. Smith of H.M. ship *Volage*, commanding the naval portion of the expedition, the Hon. the Governor in Council deems it but justice to that officer to mark such distinguished conduct by recommending to the Hon. Court to present him with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, and he regrets that the gradational rise of the Indian Navy precludes him from conferring additional rank on this gallant officer.

RELIEF OF CORPS SUSPENDED.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Sept. 14, 1839.—Under instructions from Government, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to notify for general information, that it has been deemed expedient to suspend the relief of native corps for this season.

H. M. 15TH HUSSARS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 4. 1839.—The head quarters of H.M. 15th Hussars, having arrived at Bombay on the 19th of Sept., the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that that corps be admitted on the strength of the military establishment of this presidency from that date, during the period of its detention at Bombay, and be attached to the garrison of Bombay.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURGEON W. R. WILLIAMS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Aug. 26, 1839.—At a general court martial assembled on the Island of Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, on the 25th June 1839, and of which Capt. E. M. Earle, of the 24th Regt. N.I. is president, Assist. Surg. W. R. Williams, of the medical establishment, was tried on the following charge; *viz.*

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, whilst in charge of the medical duties of the H.C.'s sloop of war *Elphinstone*, in the following instances, *viz.*:

1st. In being in a state of intoxication on board the said sloop of war, in Bushire roads, on the 8th Nov. 1838.

2d. In having, at the same time and place, made use of highly abusive and insulting language, to Mr. F. C. Manners, mate of the said sloop of war, on the quarter-deck of the same.

3d. In having, at the same time and place, assaulted the said Mr. Manners, by striking him with his clenched fist, on the quarter-deck of the said sloop of war.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Assist. Surg. W. R. Williams, is not guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

With respect to the 2d instance of the charge, that he is guilty.

With respect to the 3d instance of the charge, that he is not guilty, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, do sentence him, Assist.-Surg. W. R. Williams, to be dismissed the service.

Finding on the first and second instances of the charge, approved. Finding on the third instance of the charge, disapproved. Sentence approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Major-Gen. Commanding the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—The Commander of the Forces

cannot possibly concur in the finding of the court on the third instance of the charge, as it has entirely overlooked the essential point of offence therein set forth; and if circumstances had admitted, a revision on that part of the verdict would have been directed. For although Mr. Manners asserted in his original statement (drawn up on the day of the occurrence) and which was adduced on the defence, that Assist. Surg. Williams struck him with his clenched fist, whilst on the trial (after a lapse of about eight months) he states that "he does not know whether the hand was open or shut," still he positively deposes that Mr. Williams *did strike him*, which is corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Midshipman Berthon, who states that he heard the sound of a blow, " as if a person had struck another on the cheek, ' and this strong proof of an assault having been committed by Mr. Williams, is very unsatisfactorily attempted to be refuted, by his endeavouring to prove that the noise of the blow proceeded from slapping his thigh. The circumstances, therefore, of the *manner* in which the outrage was committed, ought to have formed a very immaterial consideration in deciding on an act involving " highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and the verdict of the court, on the instance under notice, would have been strictly in conformity to the evidence before it, by finding the prisoner, ' guilty of having assaulted Mr. Manners, by striking him, but not with a clenched fist."

Under the above view of the case, as set forth in the proceedings on the trial, it becomes the painful, but imperative, duty of the Commander of the Forces, in support of the honour and respectability of the army entrusted to his charge, to approve and confirm the sentence passed on Assist.-Surg. Williams, for the gross misbehaviour of which he has been found guilty.

The name of Assist-Surg. W. R. Williams to be struck off the strength of the medical establishment of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 23. Mr. A Bettington, acting 2d assistant to collector of Belgaum, to have charge of Gokak Talooka, in addition to Talookas of Padshapoor, Beedee, and Chickoree.

Mr. S. Babington, acting 3d assistant to collector of Belgaum, to have charge of Simpgaum Talooka, remaining at the sudder station.

28. Mr. A. Bettington, 2d assistant magistrate of of Belgaum, to have penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

Sept. 13. Mr. R. F. Barra to act as junior magistrate of police.

21. Lieut. Davidson, assistant to superintendent of revenue survey and assessment in Deccan, to be detached under Mr. Goldsmid, superintendent of Nassick Survey.

Mr. C. F. Tytler, assistant collector of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in charge of Kawnace Talooka, under sub-collector of Nassick.

23. Mr. E. F. Danvers to be junior magistrate of police, Mr. Barra continuing to act for that gentleman until he assumes charge.

Mr. E. F. Danvers to be French translator to Government, from date of Mr. Willis's resignation of that situation.

24. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act as acnio magistrate of police and revenue judge at presidency, during absence of Mr. Warden.

Mr. G. Grant to act as register of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Oct. 2. R. H. Brown, Esq., to officiate as private secretary to Hon. the Governor, from date of Mr. Danvers's assumption of office of junior magistrate of police.

Mr. B. Hutt, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his office on the 18th July, under the leave granted to him on 17th April last.

Col. Henry Pottinger resumed charge of his duties as resident in Cutch on the 1st Sept.

Resigned the Hon. Company's Service:—T. H. Baber, Esq.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 17. Mr. A. C. Stuart, to England, on private affairs, for 18 months.—30th Mr. W. H. Wathen, an extension for six months, to remain at Cape of Good Hope, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 19. The Rev. J. Jackson, A.M., acting chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour, to resume charge of his duties as chaplain of Ahmednuggur and Malligaum; the clerical duties of Colaba and the Harbour being in meantime performed by the two chaplains of the cathedral.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Aug. 27. The Rev. T. J. Spring, chaplain of Karrack, to visit presidency on private affairs, for two months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 30, 1839.—Cadet of Infantry Brook Kay admitted on estab., and prom. to Ens.

Aug. 6.—Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during period Lieut. R. Keily may be employed at requisition of Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Ens. J. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., to act as interp. to 20th N.I., from date of Lieut. Keily's departure from Baroda, until arrival of Lieut. Ash.

7th N.I. Lieut. Brev. Capt. H. Stockley to be capt., and Ens. H. M. Blake to be lieut., in suc. to Gordon dec., date of rank 23d July 1839.

Ens. E. S. Niblock to be ranked from 23d July 1839, and posted to 7th N.I., v. Blake prom.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. E. Sandwith to be lieut. col. commandant, v. Turner dec.; date of rank 29th April 1839.—Major D. Cunninghame to be lieut. col., v. Sandwith prom.; date ditto ditto.

2d *L.C.* Capt. J. Brooks to be major, Lieut. H. L. Salmon to be capt., and Cornet W. Marriott to be lieut., in suc. to Cunninghame prom.; date ditto ditto.

Cornet C. F. Magniac to be ranked from 29th April 1839, and posted to 2d L.C., v. Marriott.

Aug. 9.—2d *L.C.* Lieut. A. Prescott to be adj., v. Salmon; date 9th July 1839.

Aug. 13.—Cadet of Infantry Ewan Grant admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N.I., to act as adj. to Nat. Vet. Bat., v. Prother removed.

Capt. G. K. Erskine to command Poona Auxiliary Horse, vacant by promotion of Major D. Cunninghame to a regimental lieut. colonelcy.

Lieut. W. Loch, 1st L.C., to succeed Capt. Erskine as 2d in command of the same.

Aug. 20.—Lieut. O. D. Ottley, Europ. Regt., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Brev. Capt. Fraser on med. cert., from 11th to 14th June last.

Lieut. H. B. Rose, Europ. Regt., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., from 15th June last until further orders.

Aug. 21.—Capt. H. Pelham, Nat. Vet. Bat., to take charge of bazars departments at Dapolee, from Aug. 3d, on departure of Lieut. Prother from station.

Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven to act as adjt. to Nat. Vet. Bat., on departure of Lieut. Prother from Dapolee.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. R. Travers, 23d N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment proceeding under Maj. Newport, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file of that regt.

Aug. 28.—Ens. H. J. Willoughby to act as qu. mast., and Capt. J. E. G. Morris to act as interp. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Shepheard on med. cert., or until further orders.

Aug. 29.—Capt. H. Pelham, N.V.B. to be superintendent of bazars at Dapolee, on understanding, that he is to pass an examination in Hindostanee, in six months from this date.

Aug. 31.—Upon opening of the season, the undermentioned staff officers to be temporarily placed at disposal of Major General in charge of the Forces, for purpose of joining their regts. in Scinde.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Wells, 26th, N.I.;—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Liddle, 23d N.I.

Lieut. H. Giberne, at present employed on survey of the Myhee Kaunta, placed at disposal of Major General in charge of the Forces for field service in Scinde.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N.I., to act as assist. adj. general of the army, until further orders.

Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., to act as adj. to Marine Bat., v. Warburton.

Sept. 5.—Capt. T. M. B. Turner, executive engineer at Ahmednuggur, and 2d-Lieut. Hill, of engineers, placed at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces, as a temp. measure, for service in the field.

Capt. Bagshawe directed to relieve Capt. Pope from executive commissariat office at Presidency, on account of sickness of latter officer.

Brev. Capt. Fraser, Europ. Regt., to do duty in Commissariat at Presidency, under provisions of G.O. dated 16th May 1835.

Sept. 6.—Capt. E. M. Ennis, 21st N.I., to command detachments at Trombay and Sion, from 16th Aug.

Sept. 7.—The order dated 31st Aug., directing Capt. Wells, deputy judge adv. gen., to join his regt. in Lower Scinde, countermanded.

Sept. 10.—Consequent upon appointment of Brev. Capt. Prior, 10th N.I., who has passed an examination in the Hindostanee language, to act as adj. to N.V.B., the temp. app. of Capt. Westley to act as interp. to that bat., cancelled.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. D Fallon, 7th N. I., to act as staff officer to detachment of that regt. consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, under orders to proceed to Neemuch.

Major Sandwith, 8th N. I., to assume command of Sattara from 10th until 16th Aug., during Absence of Lieut. Col. Evans on duty.

Lieut. C. Halkett, 9th N. I., to act as adj. to that regt, from date of Lieut. Evans assuming charge of situation of acting deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. N. D. of army.

Ens. D. D. Chadwick, 8th N. I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Cotgrave, on sick cert.

Capt. H. H. Hobson, 20th N. I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., from date of departure of Lieut. Kelly from Baroda.

Sept. 11.—Assist. Surg. Buckle's period of service in Indian Navy having expired, that officer placed at disposal of Major-general commanding the forces, for military duty.

Assist. Surgs. Costelloe and Cullum placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy; former for purpose of relieving Surg. Harrison, and latter as medical officer in waiting at presidency.

Sept. 14.—Ens. H. Fenning, 21st N. I., to act as adj. to details, consisting of upwards of 500 rank and file, proceeding on field service to Sattara.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. J. S. Unwin, regt. of artillery, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to artillery, Scinde Reserve Force, during absence of Lieut. Hutt, on sick cert.

Sept. 19.—Brev. Capt. R. J. Crozier, 26th N. I., to take charge of Auxiliary Horse in Scinde, during absence of Capt. Ward on duty, or until further orders.

Sept. 23.—Lieut. A. J. Alcock, 5th N. I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., from 6th July 1839, until further orders.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. Col. Hughes, C.B., to command troops at Karrack, during expected absence of Lieut. Col. Sherriff on sick cert.

Capt. G. Boyd, 2d Gr. N. I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to Scinde Reserve Force, from date of departure of Lieut. Del Hoste, from Kurrachee, till further orders.

Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th N. I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Cormack.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th N. I., to be line adj. at Sattara, v. Durack, resigned the situation; date 17th Sept.

Oct. 1.—Capt. Stanton, of artillery, to succeed Maj. Laurie as senior deputy commissary of ordnance at presidency.

Assist. Surg. Winchester to be civil surgeon in Cutch, v. Deacon dec.

Oct. 2.—Capt. A. Bradford and Lieut. N. P. Mc Dougall, 13th N. I.; former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to that regt., from date of departure of Ens. Hervey for Presidency.

Oct. 3.—Cadets of Infantry W. B. Gray, James Hunter, and C. R. Baugh, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

July 4, 1839.—Assist. Surg. R. Baxter to proceed in medical charge of recruits about to proceed to Ahmednuggur, and to return to Presidency on their arrival at that station.

2d Lieut. C. J. Bruce, lately admitted to service, to accompany recruits proceeding to Ahmednuggur under charge of Lieut. Ayrton, of artillery.

July 16.—The G. O. of 13th July countermanded, and Brev. Capt. C. Blood, artillery, directed to repair to Presidency forthwith, for purpose of taking charge of artillery recruits under orders for Ahmednuggur.

Assist. Surg. Glasse to do duty with head quarters of 20th Madras N. I.; date Malligaum, 9th July.

July 31.—Assist. Surg. Leith to afford medical aid to 25th N. I., on departure from Poona of Surg. Howison; date 17th June.

Ens. B. Kay, lately admitted to service, to do duty with 25th N. I., and to join.

Aug. 2.—Assist. Surg. J. Craig, lately admitted to service, to do duty in hospital of 2d bat. artillery.

Aug. 5.—Assist. Surg. Winchester, 27th N. I., to receive medical charge of 5th comp. Golunda ze and detail of Pioneers at station of Tatta; date 28th June.

Aug. 7.—Messrs. E. Hunt, J. Munt, and F. Ashworth, on pension estab., permitted to reside at Severndroog and receive their stipends from Paymaster of Pensioners in Southern Concan.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. Col. Commandant B Sandwith, and Lieut. Col. D. Cunninghame (late proms.), posted to 1st L. C.

Aug. 14.—Ens. E. Grant, lately admitted to service, to do duty with 21st N. I., and to join.

Aug. 24.—Assist. Surg. Malcolmson, 24th N. I., app. to medical charge of European regt. and staff at Aden, on departure of Surg. Gray for Presidency; and Assist. Surg. Purnell app. to medical charge of 24th N. I. and native details at same place; date 4th June.

Assist. Surg. Cullum to proceed from Bhooj to Rajcote, for purpose of affording medical aid at latter station; date 8th Aug.

Aug. 30.—Assist. Surg. D. Grierson, M. D., to be attached to 5th N. I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Craig to proceed and do duty with field detachment at Karrack.

Sept. 2.—Assist. Surg. Baxter to afford medical

aid to detachments of 21st and 25th regts. N. I., proceeding on service; date Poonah, 31st Aug.

Sept. 4.—Assist Surg. Weatherhead to accompany detail of 7th N. I. proceeding on service, and Assist. Surg. Murray, Bengal horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 7th do.; date Mhow, 26th Aug.

Sept. 6.—With reference to order dated 5th inst., Capt. T. M. B. Turner, and 2d-Lieut. Hill, of corps of engineers, to proceed by earliest opportunity to Sukkur, and place themselves under orders of Brigadier Gordon, commanding in Upper Scinde.

With reference to order of 5th inst., Lieut. Hogg, of Europ. Regt., to proceed to Poona and relieve Brev. Capt. Fraser from charge of depôt of that regt.

Sept. 9.—Surg. Erskine, of recruiting depôt, to receive medical charge of 21st N. I., during indisposition of Surg. Carstairs; date 5th Sept.

Lieut. Giberne, of artillery, directed to proceed to Ahmedabad, and assume command of company of Golundauze at that station, and proceed with it to Cambay, there to embark for Presidency.

2d-Lieut. Erskine, of artillery, directed to repair to Presidency, and join company of Golundauze proceeding on service to Upper Scinde, under orders of Lieut. Giberne.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. Unwin directed to relieve Capt. Stamford from duties of adj. and qu. mast. to artillery of Scinde Reserve force; and latter officer, on being relieved, to proceed to Tatta, and assume command of company of Golundauze, to which he belongs.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surg. Arbuckle to be attached to 21st N.I., until further orders, v. Surg. Carstairs reported sick.

The following arrangements in Regt. of Artillery ordered: Maj. G. W. Gibson to command artillery in N. D. of army in supercession of G. O. of 30th July last; Maj. J. Cocke to command artillery with Scinde Reserve Force, v. Gibson; Capt. G. Veadell to command artillery at Aden; all to join their respective stations by earliest opportunity.

Sept. 19.—Assist. Surg. Bellett to proceed to Kurrachee, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. Costellee, M. D.

Assist. Surg. Campbell directed to proceed and place himself under orders of officer commanding at Rajcote.

Sept. 21.—Assist. Surg. W. Parsons posted to 2d troop horse brigade.

Sept. 28.—The following transfers ordered:—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. H. Pottinger, from 24th to 14th N. I.; Lieut. Col. D. Capon from 16th to 24th do.; Lieut. Col. T. Leighton from 14th to 16th do.

Lieut. Col. Capon to proceed to assume command of Aden by steamer to be despatched for Suez on 7th Oct.

Oct. 3.—Assist. Surg. T. M. Hovell directed to proceed to presidency for general duty.

Oct. 5.—Maj. J. T. Osburne, Europ. Regt., directed to rejoin head-quarters of his regt. at Aden.

(By Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c.)

Head-Quarters, Camp Candahar, May 23, 1839.—The services of Lieut. Macdonell, 19th N.I., and of Ens. Podmore, 6th do., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of H.M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, for permanent employment in Force of His Majesty the Shah.

June 8.—Assist. Surg. Watkins to receive medical charge of 19th N.I., from 1st June, v. Ritchie app. to Herat Mission.

Assist. Surg. Bradley confirmed in medical charge of Poona Auxiliary Horse, under command of Major Cunningham, from 26th to 10th Feb. last.

June 16.—The following appointments made, consequent on instructions from Right Hon. the Governor-general, permitting Brigadiers of the Bombay force forming part of the Army of the Indus to appoint one aid-de-camp each, to place them on an equality with Brigadiers of the Bengal force, and to have effect from 4th March, last:—

Capt. Robinson, H. M. 2d or Queen's Regt. of Foot, to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Willshire, C.B.

Brev. Capt. Farquhar, 6th N. I., to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Scott.

Cornet Todd, H M. 4th L. Drag. to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gordon.

Lieut. Woosnam, horse artillery, to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Stevenson.

Capt. Valiant, H. M. 40th Foot, to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Valiant.

The following appointment made subject to confirmation, viz.—Colonel Baumgardt, H. M. 2d or Queen's Regt. of Foot, to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command 1st Brigade of Bombay Infantry Division.

June 19.—Assist Surg. Neilson, placed in medical charge of 5th N.I., until further orders.

Capt. Kershaw, H. M. 13th L. I., to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Baumgardt, from 16th June.

June 25.—Lieut. Halkett, H. M. 2d or Queen's, to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Willshire, C.B. from this date, subject to confirmation.

The services of Lieut. Malcolm, 1st Gr. N.I., being no longer required in Commissariat, that officer is appointed baggage-master, from this date, in room of Lieut. Crawford, app. to millitary service of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

June 26.—Assist Surg. Ranclaud app. to medical charge of wing head-quarters) of 19th N.I., proceeding on its march, and Assist. Surg. Cannan to medical charge of wing remaining with Maj. Gen. Willshire's division.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Oct. 1. Maj. John Laurie, regt of artillery, at his own request, from 30th Sept. 1839.

Return to Duty from Europe.—Aug. 13. Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th N.I.—Aug. 25. Capt. G. Veadell, artillery (via Bombay).—Oct. 3. Brev. Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th N.I.; Ens. M. F. Gordon, 11th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 6. Lieut. Welland, regt. of artillery for health.—27. Surg. T H Graham, 5th N.I., for health.—Sept. 23. Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. P. Saunderson, 15th N. I., for health (his furl. to Cape cancelled).—Ens. G. A. Leckie, 21st N.I., for health.—Oct. 2. Veterinary Surg. T. Hilton, horse brigade, for health.

To Visit Presidency.—July 15. Brev. Capt. J. Liddell, 23d N.I., staff officer at Karrack, from 24th June to 31st July, on med. cert.—Aug. 1. Lieut. B. H. Crocket, invalids, from 1st to 31st Aug., on private affairs.—2. Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave, 8th N. I., from 1st Aug. to 30th Sept., on private affairs.—Lieut W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I., from 5th Aug. to 20th Sept., on ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 30. Capt. W. Burnett, Europ. Regt., for two years for health (eventually to Europe).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

July 25.—Consequent on retirement of Lieut. Pruen, the following promotion made:—Midshipman W. Christopher to be lieut., leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

The vacancy of Lieut. made by retirement of Lieut. Dent, is to be kept in abeyance, pending Hon. Court's decision, relative to case of Mr. Drought, next senior midshipman for promotion.

July 31.—Consequent on retirement of Lieuts. Swan, Prentice, and Warden, of Indian Navy, the following promotions made, leaving dates of commissions to be settled hereafter:—Midshipman J. Stephens to be lieut., v. Swan; Midshipman W. C. Barker to be lieut., v. Prentice; Midshipman A. McDonald to be lieut. v. Warden.

Aug. 5.—Consequent on retirement of Lieut. Buckler, Midshipman W. Fell to be lieut.; date of com. to be settled hereafter.

Aug. 16.—The following volunteers for Indian Navy admitted into service as midshipmen, viz.:—Messrs. A. M. Melvin, R. A., Strandling, C. G. Constable, C. N. Nixon, T. S. H. Twynam, D. R. Dakers, J. G. Fulton, W. L. King, and Miles Partrick.

Sept. 11.—The offer of Commander Rogers' extended service accepted of for a particular employment. (To be retained as a Supernumerary Commander.)

Sept. 18.—Consequent on retirement of Lieut. Buckle, Midshipman A. H. Gardner to be lieut., leaving date of Com. to be settled hereafter.

Mr. J. C. Ibbs, senior captain's clerk, to be purser, v. Dawson, deceased.

Mr. J. A. Keys, senior supernumerary clerk, to be captain's clerk, v. Ibbs, prom.

With reference to order of 11th Sept., Lieut T. G. Carless to be commander, and Midshipman W. E. Campbell to be lieut., from 15th July last.

Sept 25.—Mr. Purser J. Harrison to be assistant storekeeper, Indian Navy.

Sept. 30.—The undermentioned gentlemen admitted to service, as volunteers for Indian Navy:—Messrs. W. H. Marston, T. C. Barker, Edm. Peevor, and W. W. Coates.

Oct. 2.—Consequent on retirement of Lieuts. Whitelock and Bowring, Midshipmen J. S. Draper and J. Rengie to be lieuts., leaving dates of their coms. to be settled hereafter.

Returned to Duty.—Aug. 9. Lieut. J. Bird.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Sept. 4. Midshipman Shum.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. *Colonel Newall*, from Red Sea; *Bombay*, from London.—4. *Vrai Francais*, from Bourbon.—10. *Buteshire*, from Greenock; *Waverley*, from Salem (America), Zanzebar, and Muscat.—10. H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Muscat; *Ernaad*, from Aden; *Severn*, from Calcutta.—16. *Kingston*, from Llanelly.—20. *Grenada*, from Liverpool.—22. *Rahamaney*, from Red Sea.—23. *Alexander*, from Aden; *Lintin*, from Liverpool.—27. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Bushire and Muscat.—28. *Futtay Salam*, from Calcutta; *Futtal Currim*, from Muscat.—31. *Hydroos*, from Mocha and Aden; *Herculean*, from Liverpool.—Sept. 1. *Salsette*, from New York.—2. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Persian Gulf; *Niagara*, from Newcastle; *Ruby*, from Colombo.—6. H.C. pilot brig *Orissa*, from Aden (with London mail of 6th, and *via* Marseilles 15th July.)—9. H.C. cutters *Margaret* and *Nurmadah*, both from Surat.—13. *Gondolier*, from Llanelly.—14. *Ganges*, from Muscat.—18. *Ann*, from Sydney and Batavia.—19. *Herefordshire*, from London and Mauritius.—20. *Cecilia*, from Muscat; *Euphrasia*, from Mauritius.—21. *Isabella*, from Cape; *Cavalier*, from Zanzibar.—22. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Suez (with London overland mail of 12th Aug.); *Three Brothers*, from Bourbon.—25. H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, from Aden.—26. *John Adam*, from Persian Gulf.—27. *Heywood*, from Liverpool; *Childe Harold*, from London and Cape.—29. *Bombay Castle*, from China; *Hero*, from Greenock.—30. *England*, from Aden.

Departures.

July 30. *Bordelais*, for Bordeaux; *Ida*, for Trincomallee.—Aug. 2. *Hector*, for Colombo.—4. *Swallow*, for Madras and Calcutta; Imaum of Muscat's brig *Noisaitree*, for Zanzibar.—5. *John Denniston*, for Calcutta; *Futty Rahomon*, for Calcutta.—6. *Seobrow*, for a Malay coast.—7. *Triumph*, for China; *Syria*, for Calcutta.—8. *Johnstone*, for Liverpool.—9. *Ann*, for China.—10. *British Merchant*, for Liverpool.—13. *Archibald Gracie*, for New York; *Hydroos*, for Calcutta.—19. *Haslemany*, for Calcutta.—23. *William Harris*, for London.—25. *Thetis*, for London.—26. *Vrai Francais*, for Pondicherry.—30. *Ernaad*, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—31. *Caledonia*, for Liverpool; *Kussorie*, for Colombo.—Sept. 2. *Kingston*, for Muscat.—3. *Rahamany*, for Calcutta.—5. *Crown*, for Liverpool.—6. *Golconda*, for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.—7. *Lord Elphinstone*, for Madras and Calcutta.—9. *Ruby*, for Colombo; *Colonel Newall*, for Singapore.—10. *Hamida* and *Alexander*, both for Colombo; *Sir Herbert Compton*, for Bushire.—11. *Regia*, for Persian Gulf.—13. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, for Aden and Suez (with overland mail for England).—14. *Waverley*, for Muscat.—15. *Lady Grant*, for Singapore.—20. *Demerara Packet*, for London.—22. *Mahamoody*, for Singapore; *Salsette*, for Karrack.—26. *Gondolier*, for Aden.—27. *Futtay Salam*, for Malabar coast and Calcutta; Bengal pilot brig *Orissa*, for Madras.—29. *Hydroos*, for Cannanore and Calcutta; *Ganges*, for Mauritius.—Oct. 1. *John Adam*, for Calcutta.—3. *Three Brothers*, for Bourbon; *Lintin*, for Liverpool.—4. H.C. schooner *Margaret*, for Jaffrabad.—5. *Herculean*, for Cochin and Colombo.—6. *Glenelg*, for China.—7. H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Freight to London (Oct. 7).—Very scarce, and not procurable above £2. 15s. per ton; in some instances it has been engaged as low as £2 per ton. Several ships have left this port for others in search of freight.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At Poona, the lady of Charles Ducat, Esq., M.D., of a daughter (still-born).

July 23. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Major Twemlow, of a daughter (still-born).

26. At Aden, the lady of J. P. Malcolmson, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

Aug. 1. The lady of Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Johnston, 10th N. I., of a son.

17. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. Wm. Lowe, Indian Navy, of a daughter.

— At Clare Hall, Byculla, the lady of Capt. Willoughby, artillery, of a daughter.

20 At Dapoolee, the lady of Assist. Surg. T. Waller, of a son.

23. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. W. Blenkins, 6th N. I., of a son (since dead.)

24. At Colaba, the lady of Dr. Grierson, M.D., Assist. Surgeon, of a son.

26. At Deesa, the lady of Capt. James Stopford, H.M 40th regt., of a son.

30. At Kaira, the lady of R. Keays, Esq., C. S., of a daughter (still-born).

Sept. 9. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. W. Jacob, artillery, of a son.

10. At Bombay, the lady of J. L. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

13. At Belvidere, the lady of Capt. Shortt, 13th regt., of a daughter.

20. At Baroda, the lady of Major Roberts, commanding Guzerat Irregular Horse, of a son and heir.

27. At Sattara, the lady of J. W. Langford, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 5. At Mhow, A. M. Haslewood, Esq., 3d regt., N. I., to Matilda, only daughter of the late T. S. Hewett, Esq. solicitor, Supreme Court, Calcutta.

29. At Ahmedabad, H. R. Stracey, Esq., C. S., to Barbara Elizabeth Robertson, eldest daughter of Capt. J. B. Robertson, R. N.

Sept. 4. At Mhow, W. B. Taylor, Esq., surgeon 3d regt. N. I., to Letitia Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Forbes, Esq., of Kensington.

5. At Mhow, Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th Bombay N. I., to Miss Mary Isabella Sanderson.

12. At Byculla, the Rev. George M. Valentine, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Stather, M.D.

— At the Ram Ghaut, Capt. Albany Troward, 14th N.I., commandant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, to Frederica Maxwell, widow of the late Capt. Watt, and youngest daughter of the late L. Hathway, Esq., Bombay medical establishment.

Oct. 3. At Bombay, George Pollexfen, Esq., to Frances Eleanora, second daughter of Thomas Dickens, Esq., of Kilburn Priory, Kilburn, London.

Lately. At Byculla, Mr. James John Jay, son of Dr. John Jay, of Chelsea, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Welsh, of Dumfries.

DEATHS.

July 5. In the Fort, Ann Mary, relict of the late Capt. W. McDonald, Indian Navy.

23. At the Neilgherry Hills, Capt. J. W. Gordon, 7th Bombay N. I., and commandant of H.H. the Nizam's 3d regt. of Cavalry.

29. At Bombay, the infant daughter, and on the 30th, the wife of P. M. Dalzell, Esq., aged 21.

30. At Bombay, Archibald McAslan, Esq., aged 25, son of John McAslan, Esq., of Glasgow.

Aug. 2. At Poona, Mrs. H. Cabral.

12. At Quetta, Upper Scinde, of cholera, in his 31st year, Lieut. Edward J. Baynes, regt. of artillery.

17. At Muctul, Assist. Surg. H. M. Felix, of the Bombay establishment, attached to the Nizam's Service.

Sept. 15. At Bombay, Lieut. H. Dawson, of the Royal Navy, aged 43.

20. At Kaira, Lieut. Hughes, 15th Regt. N.I., and acting adjutant to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

— At Colaba, Mr. W. Brownsmith, aged 70.

22. Mr. Puttasun, near Deesa, of fever, Major G. J. C. Paul, 3d Regt. L.C.

29. At Bombay, Mr. W. H. Saunders, manager of the Victoria Hotel.

Lately. Appa Saheb, the chief of Nepanee. By this event his jahagere, which annually yield supwards of five lacs of rupees, lapses to the government, as the deceased has left no male issue.

— At Quetta, of dysentery, Dr. Hamilton, surgeon of H.M. 17th Foot.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—July 21. *Ruby*, from Mauritius.—22. *King William*, from London.—Aug. 19. *Europe*, from Liverpool and Point de Galle.—Sept. 10. *Achilles*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—July 22. *Centrian*, for Liverpool.—Aug. 18. *Tigris*, for Cape and London.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Colombo, the lady of S. C. Vanderstraten, Esq., proctor, of a daughter.

28. At Colombo, the lady of Christopher Elliott, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 9. At Colombo, the lady of the Hon. Wm. O'Carr, Esq., Queen's advocate, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29. At Colombo, the Hon. Mr. Justice John Frederick Stoddart, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and formerly of the Scottish Bar.

Sept. 10. At Colombo, John Dinwoodie, Esq., district judge of Colombo Court, No. 1, South, in his 34th year.

Dutch India.

DEATHS.

May 13. At Weltevreden, Batavia, in his 48th year, Dr. E. O. Fritze, director-general of the Medical Department in Netherlands India.

Lately. The Sultan of Acheen.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore. — Previous to July 23. *Stag*, *Eliza Kincaid*, *British Isles*, *Paul*, *Diana*, and *Catherine Cornelia*, all from Batavia; *Alice*, from Liverpool; *Maria*, from Colombo; *Glenalvon*, from Pedier Coast; *Rowley*, from Penang.—30. *Orestes*, from Batavia.—Aug. *Castle Huntly*, from Bombay; *Ellen*, from Greenock.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to July 6. *John Knox*, *Elphinstone*, and *Romeo*, all for London.—*Scaleby Castle*, for China; *Adelaide*, for Siam.

Freights to London (July 25).—Antimony Ore and Tin, £1. 10s. to £2; Sugar, in bags, £4. 4s.; Gambier, £5; Coffee, £5 to £5. 5s.

BIRTHS.

March 23. At Singapore, the lady of Lieut. T H. Campbell, Madras artillery, of a son and heir.

May 8. At Penang, the lady of George Waller, Esq., of a daughter.

June 5. At Singapore, Mrs. Burrows, a daughter.

July 1. At Singapore, the lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a son.

13. At Malacca, the lady of Capt. T. S. Rooke, 12th M.N.I., of a daughter.

29. At Rhio, the lady of Van Epen, Esq., master-attendant at that settlement, of a daughter.

Aug. 11. At Singapore, Mrs. W. McIntyre, of a son.

DEATH.

Lately. At Penang, Catherine, wife of J. F. Carnegy, Esq.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hong-Kong.—Previous to July 18. *Hellas*, *Fort William*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Charlotte*, *General Wood*, *Charles Forbes*, *Alexander*, *Vansittart*, *Cornwallis*, and *Sultana*, all from Bombay and Singapore; *Bombay Castle*, and *Isabella Robertson*, both from Calcutta and Singapore; *Planter*, from Batavia; *Pekoe*, from Portsmouth.

Departures from Macao Roads.—June 15. *Anne Jane*, for Hong-Kong and Liverpool.—17. *George IVth*, and *Reliance*, both for London; *Caledonia*, for South Australia.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Aug. 13. *Symmetry*. *Stratford*, and *John Panter*, all from London.—Sept. 2. *Herefordshire*, from London.

Departures —Previous to July 13. *Mary Malaby*, and *Caroline*, both for Hobart Town; *Mary Hulmer*, for Singapore; *Emily*, for Rangoon.—Sept. *Herefordshire*, for Bombay.

DEATH.

Aug. 14. At Moka, Sir Robert Barclay, Bart., formerly collector of the internal revenues in this island.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Sept. 16. *Two Sisters*, *Intrepid*, and *Black Swan*, all from Liverpool; *Cherokee*, *Delhi*, and *Sterling*, all from London; *Ituna*, from Gottenberg and Downs; *Munster Lass*, from St. Helena.

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—Aug. 30. *Elizabeth*, from London.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest advices are from Bombay 7th October, Madras 27th September, Calcutta 25th September.

A general order by Sir John Keane, dated, "Cabul, 27th August," directs the following distribution of the troops composing the army of the Indus:—To remain at Cabul and in its vicinity: 4th troop 3d brig. Bengal Horse Art; No. 6. light field-battery (Camel); Detachment 1st Local Horse; H.M. 13th L. Inf.; 16th Regt. Bengal N. I.; 48th Regt. Bengal N. I.: the whole under the orders of Brigadier Sale, who will receive his instructions direct from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Cabul. To remain at Candahar:—4th Comp. 2d bat. Bengal Art; 43d Regt. Bengal N. I.: under the orders of Lieut. Col. Stacy. To remain in Shawl:—31st and 42d Regts. Bengal N. I. The rest of the Bengal troops to move towards the Provinces, *viâ* the Punjaub, in October. The Bombay troops, *viâ* Quetta, on the 15th September.

Dost Mahomed Khan is said to have reached Balkh. It is expected that he will accept the terms offered to him by Shah Shooja.

The artillery and supplies despatched to Herat, under Major Todd, had arrived there.

There are reports from Arcot, of some tampering with the sepoys by a fakeer. The Commandant at Arcot is said to have prohibited assemblages of men after watch setting, on account of "subjects having been discussed by the men at variance with their duty as soldiers."

News from China to the 18th of July had been received at Bombay. A curious letter to the Queen of England, from the imperial commissioner, praying her Majesty to co-operate in the annihilation of the opium trade, is published in the *Canton Free Press*. A detailed statement of the new Port Regulations has been issued by the Hoppo. One of the opium clippers had been attacked by a fleet of junks and fired into, and had *escaped* with difficulty. An affray took place on *Sunday* the 7th July, between some Chinese villagers and a party of English and American sailors, in search of liquor, in which a Chinaman had been killed. An attempt made by Capt. Elliot to hush the matter up by a bribe failed, and a fresh subject of embroilment has thus occurred between him and the Chinese authorities.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese Government:—

"Gentlemen,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury your letter, in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese government, and transmit certificates signed by Capt. C. Elliot, I have received their Lordships' commands to acquaint you that parliament has placed at the disposal of this Board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognized and paid.

"To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of this Board, my Lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of H. M. Government, and to add, that H. M. Government do not propose to submit to parliament a vote for the payment of such claims. "R. Gordon.

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 11, 1839."

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. John Hare, C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern division of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising the several districts of Albany, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Graaf Reynet; date, 26th Oct. 1839.

The steps recently taken by the British government towards the colonization of New Zealand, appear to awaken the attention of our Paris contemporaries to the importance of a settlement in that quarter. Several of them contain observations on the subject. "If we are rightly informed," says the *Journal du Commerce*, in reference to the colonization of New Zealand, "a resolution had been come to by the ministry, that the independence of that country should be acknowledged, and thus that it should be wrested from the sovereignty claimed over it by England, when certain well-

known speculators, proposing some projects of colonization, demanded the interposition of government to insure to themselves the monopoly of the colonization. According to them, it is no longer a question of recognizing the independence of New Zealand, and all that is wanted is to take possession and make a settlement. If the occupation of the northern island is impossible, they will conquer the southern. The new pretensions, whatever epithet may be attached to them, have not failed to embarrass our government, which is completely at a loss what decision to come to. The armed storeship the *Aube*, Capt. Lavaux, which ought to have been long ago at sea, with orders to oppose by force of arms, if necessary, the proceedings of Capt. Hobson, authorized by the English cabinet to take possession, is still waiting for instructions, which probably will not be given until they will no longer be executable." The *National* confirms the statement of the *Commerce*, and adds, that as soon as the willingness of the government to do something towards the colonization of this country was known, such crowds of speculators beset the ministerial bureaux, each demanding preference and privileges, that, to get rid of their importunities, it has been decided to postpone doing anything in the matter. The *Presse* asserts that the recognition of New Zealand is decided on by the cabinet, and adds that a difficulty still exists to whom the consul that would be sent thither is to be accredited, whether to Baron Thierry, under the title of Charles I., or to the celebrated native chief Pomare. "We must confess," adds our contemporary, "that we do not understand the perplexity of the ministry. The cabinet cannot but know that for several years past an English political agent, sent to the confederation of native chiefs, has been established in the Bay of Islands, and has planted the British flag on a mound near his residence. Why should not France do now what England has already done?" The American Government, with its accustomed perspicacity, whenever a prospect of commercial advantages presents itself, appear also on the alert. The *Journal de Paris* says, that the United States have just named Mr. Fitz-Dhu of Bendstone, Consul at New Zealand, to reside at the Bay of Islands, and to be accredited to the confederation of chiefs in the island of Ika na-Mauvi. A government schooner is to take this gentleman to his destination, and to remain there under his orders.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 5. *Clydesdale*, Davis, from Bengal 27th May; off Cape Clear (for Liverpool).—6. *Cape*

Packet, Lamb, from Bengal 22d May; Mauritius 9th July, and Cape 25th Aug.—*Alexander Johnstone*, McDorald, from Singapore 5th June, and *Thames*, Davis, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Charles Kerr*, Arnold, from Manilla 10th May; at Cowes.—7. *Maria*, Black, from Bombay 17th June; off Cork.—*Thirteen*, Mackie, from Mauritius 19th July; off Swanage.—*Lady Paget*, Allan, from Batavia 24th July; at Falmouth.—*Gentoo*, Dodds, from Bengal 25th May; off Cape Clear.—8. *India*, Vis, from Batavia; off Portsmouth (for Rotterdam).—*Duchess of Kent*, Newby, from N.S. Wales 19th June; off Dover.—*Ino*, Wheelan, from Bengal 5th May, and Mauritius 13th July; off Portland.—*Romeo*, Pollock, from Singapore 6th July; at Deal.—*Spartan*, Moyse, from Cape 25th Aug.; off New Romney.—*Renown*, McLean, from Bengal 23d May; off Portland.—9. *Roberts*, Elder, from Bengal 11th June, and Cape 8th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—*Scotland*, Cunningham, from Bengal 4th July; *Mary Hartley*, Webb, from Mauritius 12th July; *Jumna*, Robinson, from Bengal 18th July; and *William Turner*, Roals, from Bengal 9th June; all off Liverpool.—*Vernon*, Milner, from Madeira 22d October; from Deal.—*Exchange*, Procter, from Batavia 11th July; at Cowes.—*Hendrik Wester*, from Padang; off Penzance (for Rotterdam).—11. *John Knox*, Thompson, from Singapore 17th June; in W.I. Docks.—*Moira*, Owen, from Bengal 16th May, and Cape 22d Aug.; off Falmouth.—*Florence*, Davis, from Madeira 26th Oct.; off the Wight.—*Dugan*, New, from Batavia 8th July; at Cork.—*Golden Fleece*, Hubback, from Bengal 13th June; and *Wilson*, Hamlin, from Bengal 10th June; both at Liverpool.—12. *Eliza*, Lay, from China 15th July; at Deal.—*Cestrian*, Armstrong, from Bombay 15th June; at Liverpool.—*Wilhelmina Lucia*, Messen, from Batavia 27th July; off Swanage.—*Paquet Boat Bordelais*, Sabady, from Bombay 29th July; in France.—*Coromandel*, Loader, from Bengal 14th June; at Deal.—*Pearl*, Burton, from Madras 10th July; off Portsmouth.—*Lady Kennaway*, Davison, from Bengal 9th June; off Hastings.—14. *Anne Gertrude*, Poulet, from Padang 3d July; off Portsmouth.—*William Nicol*, Potter, from Bengal 25th May; off Portland.—*Eleanor*, George, from V.D. Land 20th May, and Rio de Janeiro; in the river.—*Monarch*, Booth, from Bombay 10th July; in the Clyde.—15. *Palmira*, Parsons, from Bengal 20th May; at Deal.—*Woolsington*, Burrows, from Bengal 10th June: and *Elphinstone*, Fremlin, from Singapore 22d June; both off Portsmouth.—*Macassar*, Struthen, from Batavia 24th July; off the Wight.—H.M.S. *Imogene*, Bruce, from S. America, Valparaiso, &c.; at Portsmouth.—*Saracen*, Devereau, from Batavia 16th July; at Cowes.—16. *Orwell*, Collard, from China 4th June; off Ramsgate.—*Parrock Hall*, Canney, from China 19th May; *Ann*, Jeffrey, from Bombay 28th June; *Surrey*, Sinclair, from Bombay 30th June; *Platina*, Welbank, from Batavia 23d June, and Cape; and *City of Aberdeen*, Munro, from Bengal 30th May; all from Deal.—*Competent*, Rhodes, from Bombay 19th June; off Liverpool.—*Pauline*, Hoffman, from Batavia; off Beachy Head.—*Kyle*, Fletcher, from Bengal 2d July; in the Clyde.—18. *Agrippina*, Rogers, from Ceylon 17th July, and Cape; at Deal.—*Andromache*, New, from N.S. Wales 29th June; off Brighton.—*Occidenten*, Grass, from Batavia, 4th July; at Portsmouth (for Stockholm).—*Regent*, Nardlohome, from Batavia 23d July; off Portland.—*Broad Oak*, McCoy, from Bombay 23d July; off Liverpool.—19. *Avoca*, Beadle, from Madras 22d July; off Brighton.—*British King*, Paton, from Bombay 16th July; in the Clyde.—20. *Margaret Connal*, Morris, from Bengal 30th June; in the Clyde.—21. *Stratford*, Lane, from Mauritius 1st Sept.; off Hastings.—*Albyn*, Pryde, from Bombay 15th July; at Liverpool.—*John Woodell*, Mossman, from Bengal 20th June; off Liverpool.—25. *Mary Ann*, Cox, from Cape 17th Sept.; off the Wight.—*John Bagshaw*, Clucas, from Bengal 9th June; at Liverpool.—*Thalia*, Graham, from Bengal 1st July; off Liverpool.—*Johnstone*, Spence, from Bombay 8th Aug.; off Liverpool.—28. *Malabar*, Southward, from London; at Cowes.

Departures.

Oct. 2. *Lord Goderich*, Kay, for Launceston and Port Philip; from Portsmouth.—*Thomas Lowrie*, Price, for Port Philip; from Deal.—25. *Portland*, Conbro, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—H.M. troop-ship *Rattlesnake*, Brodie, for Ceylon; off the Start.—27. *Scourfield*, Fraser, for Ascension

and Sierra Leone; and *Mary*, Pasbey, for Cape; both from Deal.—28. *Java*, Douthie, for South Australia (H.M. Commissioners); from Plymouth. —*Shannon*, Kellock, for Rio de Janeiro and Bombay; from Liverpool.—29. *Earl Grey*, Surflen, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—30. *Glenbervie*, Black, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—31. *Bengal*, Carson, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—Nov. 1. *Bengal Merchant*, Hemery, for New Zealand (155 emigrants); from Greenock.—2. *Flower of Ugie*, Armand, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Kirkman Finlay*, Scott, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Mary Grey*, Keith, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—4. *Gloucester*, Brooks, for Mauritius; from Deal.—5. *Persia*, Stevens for Madras and Ceylon; from Deal.—6. *Charles Heurtley*, Hopper, for Ceylon; *John Scott*, Robinson, for Cape; *Mary*, Beachcroft, for Launceston; and *Globe*, Barlow, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—7. *Harrison*, Talbert, for Madras (with troops) from Deal.—*Abbotsford*, Broadfoot, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Fortitude*, Hulton, for Batavia; from Clyde.—9. *Gipsey*, Gibson, for South Seas and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Ganges*, Reside, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Mangles*, Carr, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Sheerness.—10. *Tomatin*, Wingate, for South Australia; from Campbell Town.—11. *Augusta Jessie*, Sparkes, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—12. *James Pattison*, Cromarty, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); *Juverna*, Grandy, for Mauritius; and *City of Edinburgh*, Antrim, for South Australia; all from Deal.—*Adam Lodge*, James, for N. S. Wales; from Cork.—13. *Felicity*, MacDonald, for Bengal; from Deal.—14. *Mary Elizabeth*, for China: and *Medora*, Harrison, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—19. *Senator*, Grindlay, for Cape; *Eleanor Lancaster*, Cowley, for Bombay; *Majestic*, Smith, for Hobart Town and N. S. Wales; and *Theodosia*, Cushing, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—20. *Runnymede*, Forward, for Hobart Town (with convicts); *W. S. Hamilton*, Brown, for Penang and Singapore; *George*, Donaldson, for Cape and Algoa Bay; *Acasta*, Ryle, for N. S. Wales; *Cheriot*, Young, for Hobart Town; and *Bolton*, Robinson, for New Zealand; all from Deal.—21. *Pilgrim*, Rawlins, for N. S. Wales; and *Babon*, Forrester, for South Australia; both from Liverpool.—22. *Catherine*, Evans, for Bombay (with troops); and H. C. war-steamer *Cleopatra*, Saunders, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*Victoria*, Saunders, for N. S. Wales; from Bristol.—23. H. C. war-steamer *Queen*, Warden, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. *Woodmansterne*, Hindewell, for Marseilles and Mauritius; from Gravesend.—26. *Advocate*, Wilkinson, for Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Berenice steamer, from Bombay 13th Sept., to Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Graham, and two children: Dr. and Mrs. Hardy: Capt. Cogan, I.N.; Mrs. and Miss Powell; Capt. and Mrs. M'Keen Bengal army; Capt. C. H. Thomas; Lieut. Hill, 6th regt.; Capt. Fox; H. Willis, Esq., Lieut. Sharp—From Aden to Suez: Lieuts. Porter and Daniell, I. N.

Per Egyptian steamer *Generoso*, from Alexandria to Malta; Mr. Waghorn; Capt. C. H. Thomas, B.N.I.; Lieut. Daniel, I.N.

Per Constance schooner, from Aden to Tor: Major Hamilton, B.N.I.

Per Zenobia steamer, from Bombay 7th Oct. to Suez: Lieut. Marshall; A. Matheson, Esq.; Mr. N. Elias; Lieut. Home; Ens. Leckie; Wm. Edmond, Esq.

Per Medra, from Bengal: Mrs. Ellis, widow of Capt. Ellis, H.M. 62d regt.; five Misses and three Masters Ellis; Mrs. Ashe, widow of Capt. Ashe, B.N.I.; Miss and three Masters Ashe; Mrs. and Miss Darby; Miss Stevenson; Mr. and Mrs. Syn; Capt. H. Tucker, 8th N.I.; Capt. W. Gibb, 34th N.I.; Lieut. John Millar, 26th N.I.; Ens. Mercer, 70th N. I.; Ens. Chas. Wright, 44th N.I.; Wm. Macdougall, Esq.; John Robson, Esq.; Masters Corbet and Buist; six servants.—(Maj. Gen. Sir R. Stevenson, K.C.B., and Capt. T. Sandes, H. M. 9th Foot, died at sea).

Per Robarts, from Bengal: Wm. Stevenson, Esq., surgeon, and Mrs. Stevenson; Lieut. and Mrs Bush, 24th N I.; Mrs. Erskine and child; Mrs. Dessant; Miss Stack; two Misses Stevenson; Major T. Williams, 70th N.I., retired; Lieut. Gifford, 2d N.I.; Lieut. W. Hay, artillery; Lieut. Brown, 6th M. N. I.; Ens. Fraser, 6th regt.; Dr. Pilleau, H. M. 63d regt.; J. R. Kemp, Esq.; —Colville, Esq.;—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Rivers; Mr. Adams.—(J. J. Ward, Esq., C.S. was landed at the Cape).—Lieut. O'Callaghan, H.M. service, and Mr. N. Bell, died at sea.

Per Stratford, from Mauritius: Capt. and Mrs. Patten, Royal Engineers.

Per Johnstone, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Aitchinson; Mrs. Doctor Brennan; Miss Collins; Mr. Smith; Mr. Menge; Lieut. Pruen; one European servant.

Per Isabella, from Manilla: Mr. C. Potter; Capt. Galilee.

Per Orwell, from China: Mr. Gouldsborough.

Expected.

Per Justina, from Bengal: Major and Mrs. J. G. Burns and child; Mrs. Hutchinson; Misses Downs and Rawson; Capt. Torckler, artilley; Lieut. Egerton, ditto; Capt. H. R. Grindlay; Mr. Mortimer.

Per Frances Smith, from Madras: Lieut. G. W. Goad, artillery; G. R. R. Cumming, Esq.; Mr. R. Franck; Mrs. Edmonds.

Per Euphrates, from Madras, for the Cape: Major and Mrs E. Craster, 30th M.N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. A.E. Ryam, artillery; Miss Todd.—For London: Capt. and Mrs. Durnford, H.M. 39th regt.; Mrs. Dandredge; Mrs. Crozier; Lieut. Smyth; Lieut. Jones; fourteen invalids; seven servants.

Per Strath Eden, from Madras: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and infant; George Bucke, Esq., surgeon; J. Lovell, Esq., assist. surg.. Lieut. Herbert, H.M. 39th regt.; Lieut. French, 54th regt.; Lieut. F. W. Sellon, 43d N.I.; Ens. C. O. Lukin, 41st N. I.—For the Cape: N. W. Kindersley, Esq., C.S.; two servants.

Per Crown, from Bombay: Mrs. Lloyd; Mrs. Carter; Mr. Pownall.

Per Thetis, from Bombay: Mrs. Cotgrave and two Masters Cotgrave; Mrs. Stoddart: Miss and Master Stoddart: Lieut. Dent, I.N.; thirty men, crew of H. C. steamer *Senbia*; five invalids.

Per British Merchant, from Bombay: Lieut. E. Welland, artillery.

Per Reliance, from China: A. Daniell, Esq., lady, and family; two Misses Marquis; John Thacker, Esq.; Wm. Cragg, Esq.

Per George IVth, from China: J W. Smith, Esq.

Per Tigris, from Ceylon, for Cape and England: Mrs. Dixon and child; Miss Dixon; Mrs. Torianno; Miss Gogerty; R. Wells, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Boldero; Staff Assist. Surg. Marshall.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Hindostan, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Watts; Lieut. Hughes; Mr. V. H. Levinge, writer; Mr. Suibe, surgeon.

Per Catherine, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. William Turner, I.N.; Lieut. A. Brenchley, H.M.S.; Lieuts. Jodrell and Graves, H.M. 18th Foot; Ensigns Stapylton and Scott, H.M. 13th do.; Messrs. F. Burr, Dunbar, Horwood, M. Johnstone, Reveley, and J. P. Sandwith; detachment of H.M. troops.

Per H.C. steamer *Cleopatra*, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. E. Hallum, 10th N.I.; Surgeon and Mrs. J. L. Freeman and party; Mr. G. and Miss Freeman; Mrs. J. Sheahan; Miss White; Mr. G. Inverarity, C.S.; Lieut. Crawley, H.M.S.; Mr. Waterston; Mr. Hodgkinson.

Per H.C. steamer *Queen*, for Bengal: C. T. Wingfield, Esq.; T. W. Bristow, Esq., B.N.I.; Mr. Crawford, medical establishment; Mr. Hay, veterinary surgeon; Mr. J. Boyce, pilot service.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Lucretia*, Scott, from Sydney to India, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 19th June. The fire is supposed to have originated by a lighted candle igniting with a cask of spirits.

The *Manchester*, Wilson, from Bombay 15th July, bound to Liverpool, foundered at sea, off the line, in about 86 degrees East, on 2d August. The master and part of the crew arrived at Penang 10th Aug. in the long boat; the second officer, four seamen, and one boy, in the jolly boat, were missing.

The *Eleanor*, Botha, was totally lost at Port Natal on the 28th July.

The *Lady Feversham*, Webster, from London to Bombay, put into Bahia 24th Sept. leaky, making 22 inches of water per hour, and was about to discharge, to discover the leak.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 8. At Barnstaple, Devon the lady of Capt. H. W. Hadfield, late of the Madras army, of a son.

9. At Cheltenham, the lady of Henry Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley, Wiltshire, of a son and heir.

11. At Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, the lady of Capt. Alfred Chapman, of a daughter.

20. In Upper Wimpole street the lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Walter J. Hunter, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

Lately. At Frankfort on-the-Maine, the lady of Major Nutt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 26. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. C. Field, Bengal establishment, to Miss Georgiana Field.

Nov. 5. At Borrowfield, near Montrose, John Hutchart, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay establishment, to Helen Reid, third daughter of George Neill, Esq.

7. At Carrigaline, Cork, T. Rochford, Esq., to Stephanie Anne, daughter of Major James Fagan, late of the Bengal army.

16. At Arbroath, Capt. H. V. Clegg, of the East-India Company's service, to Mary Gleig, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Anderson, Esq., of Arbroath.

19. At St. Olave's, Hart-street, Henry R. Dennys, Esq., 20th regt. Bengal N.I., to Angela Hinxman, daughter of James Lardner, Esq., of Dusseldorf.

Lately. At St. George's Hanover-square, A. Collingridge, Esq., H.C.S., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late A. Lilly, Esq., of Cork, county Cork.

— At Madras, H. Chamier, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of his Exc. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Madras army.

DEATHS.

May 20. On his passage from Calcutta, in his 27th year, George, youngest surviving son of the late R. R. Stubbs, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Oct. 18. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Anna Maria, only daughter of W. Gisborne, Esq., of H.M. civil service, Ceylon, aged 11 years.

22. At Musselburgh, in his 54th year, Lieut. Col. John Hay, Bengal army.

29. At his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath, Col. Patrick Bruce, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras army, aged 81.

— At Chippenham, near Newmarket, George Laughton, Esq., of Southampton, aged 72, formerly of the Ceylon civil service

30. At Bagnor, the infant son of Capt. Charles Fraser, aged 7 months, grandson of Maj. Gen. Fraser, who fell in commanding a division of the army under Lord Lake, at the battle of Deeg.

Nov. 1. At Lewisham-hill, Henry George Cobb Drew, aged 11 years, only son of the late John Drew, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Dacca.

— At Claremont-place, Islington, Mr. William Griffin, formerly of Watford, in his 85th year, supposed to be the last survivor of those who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third or last voyage of discovery.

5. At Taunton, Henry Vibart, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.

6. At his house, in Wimpole Street, Maj. Gen. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., aged 57.

7. At Southall Park, Mr. Matthew Boyd, late of Calcutta, aged 36.

8. In Southwick Street, Oxford Square, Maynard Eliza, wife of James Thomason, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and eldest daughter of J. W. Grant, Esq., of Elchies, North Britain, aged 28.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Falling, relict of the late Rev. James Andrew, LL.D., F.R.S., for many years Governor and Professor of the Hon East-India Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe.

11. At Ashstead, Georgiana Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Bolton, Bengal European Regt., aged 17.

15. At Edinburgh, Caroline Lucy, wife of Thomas Prendergast, Esq., Madras civil service.

16. Of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. John Lander, aged 32, who, in company with his deceased brother Richard, so successfully traced the source of the river Niger.

18. At Gravesend, George W. Gunston, Esq., aged 52, late of the East-India House.

19. At Bridport, Col. S. S. Gummer. of the Madras army, after a lingering illness.

21. At his house, in Upper Woburn-place, Major Lewis Scott Smith, formerly of the Madras establishment, aged 56.

— In Brompton-square, Robert Stewart, Esq., late of Calcutta.

23. At Cheltenham, aged 58, Colonel Josiah Stewart, C.B., of the establishment of Fort St. George, Madras.

Lately. At Jersey, from the effects of a fall whilst hunting, T. Orme, Esq., 96th regt., third son of the late Major Orme.

— At Aberdeen, Major Youngson, late in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

— At sea, in the Bay of Bengal, on board the *Roberts*, on the passage to England, Lieut. C O'Callaghan, of H.M. 49th Foot.

— At sea, in the Bay of Bengal, on board the *Roberts*, N. Bell, Esq.

— On board the ship *Maitland*, on his passage home, Ens. E. T. Roberts, H.M. 44th Foot, son of Col. Roberts, R.A., aged 19.

— On his way from Candahar to Cabul, at Hyder Kheel, Lieut. Col. Herring, 37th Regt Bengal N.I.

Contradicted.—The death of Ens. W. R. Mercer, 70th Bengal N.I.

N.B. The letters P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746¼ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, September 21, 1839.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	20 0	@	——
Bottles 100	11 0	—	11 8
Coals ..... B. md.	0 5		——
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 4	—	34 8
—— Brasiers', ... do.	35 4		——
—— Ingot ..... do.	32 4	—	32 8
—— Old Gross ..... do.	32 12	—	33 2
—— Bolt ..... do.	33 8	—	35 0
—— Tile ..... do.	31 10	—	32 0
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	50 0	—	55 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	——		——
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	——		——
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3 4	—	6 0
—— Muslins ..... do.	0 12	—	5 0
—— Yarn 20 to 140 ..... mos.	0 3¼	—	0 6¼
Cutlery ..... P.C.		—	10 A.
Glass Ware	——		——
Ironmongery ..... 10 A.		—	20 A.
Hosiery, cotton	——		——
Ditto, silk	——		——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. . Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 12	@	5 0
—— —— flat ..... do.	5 8	—	5 10
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 12		——
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 2		——
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 14	—	4 0
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 8	—	5 12
—— Nails ..... cwt.	12 0	—	16 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	5 6		——
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 13	—	0 15
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	7 2	—	7 4
—— unstamped ..... do.	6 12	—	6 14
Millinery	35 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... bag	4 4	—	4 8
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	9 0		——
Stationery	20 A.	—	25 A.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14	—	6 0
—— Swedish ..... do.	7 14	—	8 0
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxs	18 0	—	18 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 0	—	5 0
—— coarse and middling	0 12	—	3 0
—— Flannel fine	0 8	—	1 6

BOMBAY, October 5, 1839.

	Rs.		Rs
Anchors ..... cwt.	12	@	20
Bottles, quart ..... doz.	1.14		——
Coals ..... ton	6	—	13
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	59		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's .. do.	60		——
—— Plate bottoms ..... do.	62		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0.7	—	0.13
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.20		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Earthenware	60 A.		——
Glass Ware	40 D.		——
Hardware	P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	39	@	——
—— English ..... do.	42.10		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6		——
—— Nails ..... do.	10	—	12
—— Sheet ..... do.	8.4		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	34		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	45		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	13		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	16		——
Millinery	25 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	15		16
Spelter ..... do.	13		——
Stationery	40 D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6.10		——
—— —— coarse	2		——
—— Flannel, fine	1.8		——

CANTON, May 25, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3¼	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Handkerchiefs ..... do.	1.25	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 52 ..... pecul	24	—	39
Iron, Bar ..... do.	3½	—	4
—— Rod ..... do.	4½	—	5
Lead, Pig ..... do.	6¼		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	40	@	55
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	reduc. stock		
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.35	—	1.45
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	0.90	—	2.80
—— Camlets, at Whampoa ..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. at Lintin ..... do.	——		——
—— Long Ells ..... do.	10¼	—	10½
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	——		——
Tin Plates ..... box	8½	—	9

SINGAPORE, July 25, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles 100	4		——
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	34	—	35
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. .. 33-36 pcs.	1.90	—	2½
—— Ditto ..... 24 ..... 40-44 do.	2	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	5
—— —— do. do. .. 40-43 do.	4½	—	5
—— —— do. do. ..... 45-50 do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. ..... 35-36 do.	3	—	4
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours* do.	2	—	3½
—— —— —— *two colours* ..... do.	1½	—	3
—— —— —— Turkey reds ..... do.	6	—	6½
—— —— —— fancies ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pcs.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 .. 45 .... do.	1½	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 42 .... do.	1	—	1½

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2¾
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	30	—	42
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers .. do.	——		——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 .. do.	85	—	100
Cutlery	dull.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	4½	—	4¾
—— English ..... do.	2½	—	3¾
—— Nail, rod ..... do.	3	—	3¾
Lead, Pig ..... do.	6	—	6½
—— Sheet ..... do.	7	—	7½
Spelter ..... pecu	6½	—	7
Steel ..... tub	4½	—	5
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	6	—	7½
—— Camblets ..... do.	20	—	29
—— Bombazetts ..... do.	4½	—	5

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Sept. 21, 1839.—Our market for Mule Twist has been very active since our last; Nos. 40, 110, and upwards, are in great demand, and maintain their former prices.—Turkey Red Yarn, real German Dye, continues in demand; English Dye, Red Yarn, Orange Yarn, and Green and Yellow, are also saleable, but at no encouraging prices.—Chintzes: The demand still exists for Bengal Stripes and Single Colour Sets; Neutrals, Turban Sets, and Pines are in limited enquiry, and remain at former prices.—Sales of Long-cloths and Shirtings have been extensive at low prices. Maddapolams and Cambrics are in limited request. Jacconetts of fine quality have been sought after for the native festivals, but to a limited extent. Book Muslins, Lappets, and Lappet Scarfs, are selling at very discouraging prices.—Woollens: The market continues encouraging, particularly for the coarse descriptions, and sales are effected at full last month's prices.—Copper has slightly declined.—Iron continues in demand.—Steel, the market continues inactive, and prices are consequently on a decline.—Lead is in limited operation, and has experienced a decline.—Spelter: the price continues to be supported, and holders anticipate an improvement in the market; importations very limited.—Tin Plates, the sales in these not extensive.

Bombay, Oct. 5, 1839.—Since the departure of the steamer on the 12th ult., there has been but little activity in our market in any respect; imports, for the most part, have been labouring under depression, and sales made have not generally been affected at remunerating prices; while investments in produce have been on a small scale, and much languor has prevailed in transactions.—Piece Goods: the transactions of the past week, though not on so extensive a sale as the previous one, are still considerable.—Mule Yarn: stocks in first and second hands are heavy, with only a moderate enquiry; low numbers have undergone a small decline.—Water Twist: numbers under thirty have given way a little in price, but the higher numbers are in better enquiry, there being little of 40 and 50 in the market.—Metals: British Bar Iron, stocks moderate, and at present moving of in small quantities. Swedish Bar Iron, is all in the merchants' hands, and a small advance in price, in comparison with the last month, has been effected. Sheet Iron: stocks moderate, and in fair demand. Hoops, stock rather heavy, and demand moderate; prices have declined. Nail Rod (Square), importations rather heavy, and prices have declined. Nail Rod (Round) in limited enquiry. Swedish Steel has advanced, and is in fair enquiry; stocks moderate. Spelter in fair enquiry; stock estimated at about 5,000 cwts.—Tin Plates, the enquiry for them but slight, and prices have declined.—Copper: the market for all kinds, excepting Tiles, for which some demand has sprung up, and small raised and flat bottoms, is very heavy and inanimate.—Beer, Wines, &c., stock large.

Singapore, July 25, 1839.—Cotton Goods Plain, Printed, and Coloured—the demand during the week has been very dull. Cambrics are almost without inquiry. Maddapolams are also in little request, but the stock is small. Longcloths: some inquiry for common qualities, but we have heard of no sales this week; stock moderate. Grey shirtings: stock rather large, and only saleable at very low prices. Jacconetts and Mulls: no demand at this season. Book muslins and Lappets seldom wanted. Prints dull, and stock considerable. Turkey Red Cloth: stock small, but only saleable at low prices. Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions, exceedingly dull and difficult of sale. Twist, both Grey and Coloured, very dull, and stock very large; no sales reported since our last.—Woollens: no importations, and no transactions in any description since our last; stock of all sorts small.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, stock large, and only saleable in small quantities as wanted. Nail Rod saleable at quotations. Swedish Flat Bar, large stock, and difficult of sale at our lowest quotations. Pig Lead, market supplied, and only saleable in small quantities; a few rolls of Sheet wanted. Spelter, little in the market, but demand very limited. Steel, small sizes, saleable; large sizes, unsaleable. Tin Plates, no demand.—Earthenware, stock large, and very dull.

Canton, June 18, 1839.—The Hong merchants are large holders of most descriptions of British manufactures, but cannot find buyers at near the prices they paid. The shopmen are fearful of large supplies arriving at Whampoa by the American vessels now outside, and will not at present make offers. Of White Longcloths the stock is small. Woollens are very dull at about previous prices; the last considerable sale of Long Ells was at about Dols. 8.50 short, for 2,000 pieces assorted colours; for a good article Dols. 8.75 is a fair quotation. In imports generally very little has been done.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1839.

Government Securities.

		Buy. Sa. Rs.	Sell. Rs.
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. prem.	10 8	11 0 per cent.
Second 5 p'cet.	From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to Number to buy pm.	1 0	0 0
	to sell	0 0	2 12
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.. prem.		2 0	2 6
4 per cent..... disc. Co's Rs.		4 8	5 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. .. 2,400 *a* 2,500
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) New 310 *a* 315

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2*s.* 1*d.*; to sell, 2*s.* 3*d.* per Company's Rupee.

Madras, July 17, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—½ to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent —4 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4¼ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4¾ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—8½ disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 2¼ .; to sell, 1s. 11¼d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Oct. 5, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 0¼*d.* per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 101.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.8 to 101 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23——Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 112 per do.; in good inquiry.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 112 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 104 to 104.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 97.12 to 98 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 113.8 to 114 Bom. Rs.—none in the market.

Singapore, July 25, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4*s.* 10*d.* per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4*s.* 9*d.* per do.

Canton, July 16, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal. — Company's Bills, 30 days, 218 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.—none.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, November 26, 1839.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3	10	0	@	3	16	0
—— Samarang.....	2	19	0	—	3	5	0
—— Cheribon		—				—	
—— Sumatra	2	0	0	—	2	14	0
—— Ceylon	3	10	0	—	5	8	0
—— Mocha	4	15	0	—	7	5	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Madras	0	0	5½	—	0	0	6
—— Bengal	0	0	5½	—	0	0	5¾
—— Bourbon		—				—	
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica .....cwt.	4	0	0	—	14	10	0
Amniseeds, Star	3	5	0	—	3	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
—— Unrefined	2	10	0	—	2	18	0
Camphire, in tubs	14	0	0	—	14	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	4	—	0	3	0
—— Ceylon	0	0	11	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds .....cwt.	3	18	0	—	5	0	0
—— Lignea	3	3	0	—	3	13	0
Castor Oil .....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	9½
China Root.....cwt.	19	0	0	—	26	0	0
Cubebs.....	2	6	0	—	2	10	0
Dragon's Blood.	3	0	0	—	20	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	7	10	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic	1	7	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	2	0	0	—	8	10	0
—— Benjamin	5	0	0	—	49	0	0
—— Animi.....	3	10	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium.....	5	10	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	5	0	—	14	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	1	2	0	—	2	14	0
Kino.....	6	10	0	—	11	10	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
—— Dye.....	0	3	3	—	0	4	0
—— Shell .....cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Stick	1	7	0	—	3	15	0
Musk, China .....oz.	1	0	0	—	4	5	0
Nux Vomica .....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	9	0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0	6	3	—	0	7	6
—— Cinnamon.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	9
—— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2	1	0	—	2	3	0
—— Cajaputa .....oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	6
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3½
—— Nutmegs	0	0	11	—	0	1	1
Opium.....		none				—	
Rhubarb.....	0	4	0	—	0	7	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt	2	8	0	—	2	10	0
Senna .....lb	0	0	2	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	12	0
—— Bengal	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
—— China.....		—				—	
Galls, in Sorts		—				—	
——, Blue		—				—	
Hides, Buffalo .....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6½
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	10
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0	9	3		0	9	8
—— Fine Purple.....	0	9	0		0	9	3
—— Fine Red Violet.....	0	8	9		0	9	0
—— Fine Violet	0	8	6		0	8	9
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	8	0		0	8	6
—— Good Red Violet	0	8	6		0	8	9
—— Good Violet and Copper	0	7	6		0	8	0
—— Mid. and ord. do.	0	6	3		0	7	6
—— Low consuming do. ..	0	5	6		0	6	3
—— Trash and low dust..	0	2	0		0	4	6
—— Madras.....	0	3	0		0	7	4
—— Oude.....	0	3	3		0	7	0

October Sale's Prices.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0	@	4	0	0
Nankeens .....piece	0	2	0	—	0	5	4
Rattans 100	0	2	3	—	0	4	0
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	16	6	—	0	18	6
—— Java.....	0	9	0	—	0	13	6
Safflower.....	3	0	0	—	8	15	0
Sago	16	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Pearl	19	6	0	—	26	0	0
Saltpetre.....	23	0	0	—	26	0	0
Silk, Bengal Novi .....lb	0	14	0	—	1	2	6
—— Organzine		—				—	
—— China Tsatlee	1	2	6	—	1	8	0
—— Taysam	0	17	0	—	0	18	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	3	4	—	0	6	11
—— Cloves	0	1	0	—	0	2	1
—— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	6	8
—— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	5	3
—— Ginger .....cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	19	0
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	4¾
—— —— White	0	0	6¾	—	0	1	3
Sugar, Bengal .....cwt.	3	4	0	—	3	10	0
—— Siam and China.....	1	2	0	—	1	8	6
—— Mauritius	2	10	0	—	3	7	0
—— Manilla and Java	0	19	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bohea .....lb	0	2	2	—	0	2	5
—— Congou	0	2	0½	—	0	2	10
—— Souchong	0	2	0	—	0	3	11
—— Caper.....	0	1	11	—	0	2	8
—— Campoi	0	1	11	—	0	3	3
—— Twankay	0	2	6	—	0	2	10
—— Pekoe	0	2	0	—	0	4	1
—— Hyson Skin	0	1	11	—	0	2	8
—— Hyson.....	0	2	10	—	0	5	7
—— Young Hyson	0	3	1	—	0	3	11
—— Imperial.....	0	3	3	—	0	4	8
—— Gunpowder	0	3	6	—	0	6	1
Tin, Banca..... ....cwt.	3	14	0	—	3	15	0
Tortoiseshell .....lb	0	14	0	—	1	10	0
Vermilion .....lb	0	5	3	—	0	5	6
Wax .....cwt.	7	0	0	—	7	15	0
Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	7	0	0	—	9	10	0
—— Ebony		—				—	
—— Sapan.....	7	10	0	—	13	10	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
Oil, Fish.....tun	24	0	0	—	26	10	0
Whalebone .....ton	145	0	0			—	
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Combing .....lb	0	1	1	—	0	2	7
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Combing	0	1	1	—	0	2	7
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes .....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, und ....lb		—				—	
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry .....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
—— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
Oil, Palm .....cwt.	1	17	6	—	1	18	0
Raisins		—				—	
Wax	6	10	0	—	7	10	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best ..pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	9	5	0	—	10	10	
Wool..... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0

PRICES OF SHARES, November 26, 1839.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India ....(Stock)....	105	5 p. cent.	2,065 667	100	—	——
London .....(Stock)....	64	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	106	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	99½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	43¾	0 15 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian).....	64	8 p. cent.	5,000	—	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9½	——	10,000	100	17½	March.

Sugar.—The grocers have purchased very sparingly of British plantation sugar during the past week. Although the arrivals have been on a more extended scale, still they have not been large. The Gazette average price is now 38s 6d.; in 1838 it was 31s. 3½d., and in 1837, 41s. 11d. The stock of British plantation sugar is now 29,198 hhds. and trs., which is 2,294 more than last year at the same period. The stock of Mauritius is 65,140 bags, being 2,492 less than last year. The stock of Bengal is 30,130 bags, which is 21,307 more than last year. For Mauritius, the demand by private contract has been very limited. There has been a small arrival of the new crop, and another is near at hand. The deliveries are still large, exceeding those of the corresponding period of last year. The grocers are still in want of Bengal, particularly of colourly descriptions, and the supply being small, full prices have been paid by private contract for small parcels. The operations by private contract in Manilla have been limited, but importers generally are not inclined to sell on former terms. Java is held firmly, but the operations privately have been on a small scale. For Siam and Cochin-China there has been some inquiry, but the advanced rates required have checked business by private contract, and the operations have been on a small scale.

Coffee.—West-India of clean quality is wanted by the trade; but business has been restricted, in consequence of the small quantity at market. For East-India and other clean sorts admissible for consumption, there has appeared rather more inclination to buy, and the merchants generally are not disposed to sell on former terms. The small quantity of Ceylon here checks business. Java has been more in favour, and several purchases have been made by private contract. Mocha is unusually scarce, and is likely to continue so, the last accounts from Bombay stating that it had been nearly all bought up on French account.

Tea.—There is an increased inclination manifested on the part of the trade, as well as capitalists, to purchase tea, and prices have again advanced. For twankay and the common kinds of congou, the demand has been extensive, the former sold currently at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6¾d., and the latter at 2s. 2d. per lb; in blackish leaf kinds a fair business has been transacted at 2s. 4d. per lb., but in strong sorts there has not been much business doing, still there has been more disposition to buy, and prices are very firm. Young hyson has been sought after, but the short supply has operated against business, and buyers have been compelled to pay the advanced rates of 3s. 1d. for common, and 3s. 11d. for superior kind. Hyson is rather dearer, and large sales have been made in common at 3s.; fine fetches high prices, and the supply is short. In gunpowder of common quality several purchases have been made at the advanced rates of 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; fine sorts are wanted, but there are few to be met with. Imperial has been much in favour; other kinds of tea have brought a small profit on last sale's rates. In Company's congou a good many sales have been made at 2s. 3½d. for cash, and 2s. 4¼d. to 2s. 5d. with a three months' prompt. Holders of tea are generally of opinion that prices have not seen their highest, and several will not sell at present rates. The quantity declared for next sale (December 2) is much less than it was last sale. To-day there were eager buyers of all sorts of common and mid kinds of tea at advanced rates, but business was checked in consequence of the refusal of many of the merchants to realize. The better kinds sell more freely at improved rates. The stock of unsold is reduced to a small compass. Common congous are now fetching 2s. 2d. to 2s 2¼d., common twankays 2s. 6¾d., hyson and young hyson of common quality 2s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; Company's congous, with a three month's prompt, 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4d. for cash. Speculators are still buyers to a large extent; 10,000 chests were taken by one party yesterday. —At the Liverpool tea sale the biddings were animated, and advanced rates given.

Indigo.—The accounts from Calcutta, estimating the indigo crop at 115,000 to 120 000 mds., which is larger than was expected, have checked the demand here, and few sales have been made, either for home use or exportation; but holders are not disposed to sell under last sale's rates.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from Oct. 26 to Nov. 25, inclusive.*

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	179½180½	89⅛89⅝	90⅜90½	97⅛97¼	98⅜98½	13¼ 13⅛	—	90⅞91	par	3p 1d
28	180½	89⅜89⅝	90⅜90½	97 97⅛	98¼98½	13¾ 13⅛	—	90⅜90⅝	par	3p 2d
29	179½	89 89⅛	90¼90½	97 97⅛	98⅛98⅜	13⅝ 13⅛	—	90⅜	2d par	4 2p
30	180½	89⅜89⅝	90⅜90⅝	97 97⅜	98⅜98⅜	13⅝ 13⅛	248	90¼90⅞	—	4 2p
31	181	89¼89⅝	90⅜90½	97⅛97¼	98⅜98⅝	13⅝ 13⅛	247½	90¾	4p 2d	4 2p
Nov.										6 3p
2	180½	89⅜89½	90⅛90½	97 97¼	98⅜98¼	13⅝ 13⅛	248 8½	90⅝90⅞	6 3p	
4	180½	89⅛89⅜	90⅛90¼	96⅞97	98¼98⅜	13⅛ 13⅝	249 9½	90⅛90⅝	7d	8p 6d
5	180 180½	89⅛89¼	90⅛90⅛	96⅞97	98⅛98¼	13⅝	249½50	90⅜90½	5p	8 6p
6	—	89⅛89⅜	90⅛90⅜	96⅞97⅛	98⅛98⅜	13⅜ 13⅝	250½51	90¼90⅝	—	8 6p
7	179½180	88⅞89⅛	89⅞90¼	96⅛97	97⅞98¼	13½ 13⅜	250 51	90⅛90½	12 10p	12 8p
8	179 179½	88⅞89⅛	89⅝90⅛	96⅛96⅜	97⅞98⅛	13½ 13⅜	—	90⅛90⅜	14 10p	12 10p
9	179 179¼	89⅛	90⅛90⅜	97 97⅛	98 98⅛	13½ 13⅜	250	90⅛90⅜	12	12 8p
11	—	89⅛89⅜	90⅛90½	97⅛97¼	98⅜98⅝	13⅜ 13⅜	251	90⅝90¼	10p	9 6p
12	179½	89⅜89½	90⅜90⅞	97 97⅜	98⅛98⅝	13⅜ 13⅝	250½51	90⅜90⅞	—	4 2p
13	179½	89⅛89⅝	90⅛90⅝	97 97⅜	98⅜98⅜	13⅜ 13⅜	—	90⅜90⅞	6 3p	4 2p
14	178½179½	89⅜89½	90⅜90⅝	97⅛97⅜	98⅛98⅜	13⅝ 13½	—	90⅜90⅝	6 3p	4 1p
15	179	89⅛89⅝	90⅛90¼	97⅛97½	98⅝98⅞	13⅜ 13½	—	90⅜90⅞	6p	3d 1p
16	178½	89⅜89¼	90⅜90⅜	97⅜97½	98⅛98⅜	13⅜ 13⅝	250½	90⅛90⅜	6 3p	2d pa
18	178½179	89⅛89½	90⅝90½	97⅝97⅝	98⅜98⅝	13⅜ 13⅝	251½	90⅛90⅝	3d	2d pa
19	178½178½	89⅛89¾	90⅛90⅜	97⅛97⅞	98⅜99	13⅛ 13⅜	252	90⅜	6 3p	2d pa
20	178 178½	89⅝89⅞	90⅜90⅞	97⅜98	98⅞99⅛	13⅝ 13⅛	251	90⅜90⅞	—	2d pa
21	178 179	89⅛89¼	90⅜90¾	97⅝97⅞	98⅜99⅛	13⅜ 13⅛	—	90⅜	3d	3p 1d
22	178½179	89⅜89¾	89⅝90⅜	97⅜ 99 99¼	—	—	—	90⅞	6d	3 1p
23	178½179	89⅜	90⅜90⅜	97⅛97⅝	98⅞99	13⅝	251 52	90¾	7p	6 4p
25	—	89⅝89¼	90⅛90¼	97⅝97¼	98⅛99	13⅝	—	90⅝	4d	6 3p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.				
Alexander Johnston	289 tons.	McDonald	Dec. 8, 1839.	
John McLellan	600	MacDonald	Dec.	
Premier	560	Were	Dec. 30.	
FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.				
Sophia	600	McNair	Jan. 5, 1840.	Portsmouth.
FOR MADRAS.				
Victor	338	Ridley	Dec. 1, 1839.	
Claudine	500	Brewer	Jan. 10, 1840.	
FOR BOMBAY.				
Earl of Durham	460	Tindall	Dec. 5, 1839.	
Romeo	600	Pollock	Dec. 10.	
Inglis (troops)	1400	Routh	Dec. 20.	Gravesend.
Queen Victoria	600	Connor	Dec. 20.	
Sesostris (H. C. steamer)	876	Moresby, I.N.	Dec.	E. I. Docks.
Euphrates	600	Buckham	Jan. 30, 1840.	
FOR CEYLON.				
*Tanjore**	422	Hopper	Dec. 5, 1839.	
Agrippina	300	Rodgers	Dec. 15.	
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.				
Marmion	400	Cleland	Dec. 5.	
Alexander	523	Ramsay	Dec. 7.	
Potter	300	Hawthorn	Dec. 20.	
Broxbornebury	750	Burnett	Dec. 30.	
Woodman	531	Rose	——	
Prince George	500	Roxburgh	Dec. 24.	
Coromandel	639	Loader	Dec. 29.	
FOR LAUNCESTON.				
William Wise	300	Ellis	Dec. 2.	
Atlantic	366	MacTaggart	Dec. 10.	
FOR HOBART TOWN.				
Gilbert Henderson (convicts)	430	Tweedie	Dec. 4.	
Lady of the Lake	242	Harburgh	Dec. 4.	
Avoca	251	Boadle	Dec. 20.	
Fortitude	381	Purchase	Dec. 20.	
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
Morley (H. M. Coms.)	578	Evans	Dec. 2.	
Eliza	450	Mann	Dec. 12.	
FOR SWAN RIVER.				
Prima Donna	300	Mills	Dec 5.	

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1839.

Date of leaving London (*via* Falmouth).	Arrived at Bombay. (*via* Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
January 19	March 20. (per *Hugh Lindsay*)	60	March 28	March 31, April 2, 3, 4 (4 divisions.)
February 16	April 11 (per *Berenice*)	54	April 19.	April 22, 25, 27 (3 do.)
March 16	May 5 (per *Atalanta*)	50	May 13	May 17, 18, 21, 21 (4 do.)
April 13	June 21 (per *Colombo*)	69	July 1	July 6, 7, 8 (3 do.)
May 11	June 27 (per *Berenice*)	47	July 6	July 12, 14, 15 (3 do.)
June 8	July 27 (per *Taptee*)	49	Aug. 4	Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (6 do.)
July 6	Sept. 6 (per *Orissa*)	62	Sept. 18	Sept. 23, &c.
August 3	Sept. 22 (per *Atalanta*)	50		

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on Wednesday, the 4th of December.

For the present, a Mail will be made up for India, *vid Falmouth*, on Saturday, the 21st of December, and Letters intended for that conveyance must be specially addressed by that route.

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ERRATA.

Part I.—p. 44, line 135, for *satisfactorily*, read *satisfactory*.
Part II.—p. 46, col. 2, line 7 from top, for *New Zealand*, read *Polynesia*.
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